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*UTICA for a Century and a Half*

J. Wood Clark





# UTICA

## FOR A CENTURY AND A HALF

BY

T. WOOD CLARKE

*President Emeritus of the Oneida Historical Society at Utica*



UTICA, NEW YORK: THE WIDTMAN PRESS

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THE END OF THE LINE



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TO THE MEMORY OF

SARAH E. CLARKE

*who during her ninety-five years of life*

*made Utica her home*





## FOREWORD

THIS BOOK of the history of Utica was intended as a part of the celebration of the sesquicentennial which took place in the year 1948. It covers the history of the city from its early days until the sesquicentennial year.

Much of the material was obtained from previous books written by Pomroy Jones, Dr. Moses M. Bagg, Henry J. Cookinham, and others cited in the Bibliography. The newspapers from 1890 until 1948 were carefully analyzed.

Thanks are given to the staffs of the Oneida Historical Society at Utica; the Utica Public Library; the Utica Daily Press, and the Utica Observer-Dispatch. Also appreciated is the help of the members of the clergy who were most cooperative in furnishing histories of their churches; the superintendent of schools in supplying the records from the annual reports, and the secretaries of the various clubs and organizations.

The author extends thanks and appreciation to the publisher, Mr. Earl Widtman, for his friendly advice during the preparation of the manuscript, and to Miss Carola Hoffman for preparing the manuscript and for the tiresome job of indexing.

7 Cottage Place  
Utica, New York





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*UTICA for a Century and a Half*

PART ONE : HISTORY



## I.

# THE IROQUOIS CROSSROADS

UNUNDADAGES, in Indian language "around the hill," was the name given by the Iroquois to the region on the south shore of the Mohawk River where the city of Utica now stands. Though this area, at that time a great swamp, was never lived in by the Indians, it was a spot of no small importance in the history of the Five Nations. Here was located the only ford over which man could cross the upper part of the river. Here the great trail which united the warlike Mohawks with the other members of the Iroquois Confederation crossed the Mohawk River, as did the equally important trail which led from the Susquehanna on the south to the St. Lawrence on the north. Unundadages was indeed a great crossroads of the Indian world. It was the Iroquois Busy Corner.

It is believed that the ancestors of the Iroquois Indians who lived in Central New York at the time the white men came to America had, like the other Indians of North and South America, come from Asia by crossing Behring Strait in the ancient days when that narrow stretch of water between Asia and Alaska was still covered by the ice of the glacial period. These Indian tribes gradually spread south and east from Alaska until they occupied the entire Western Hemisphere. The first to live here seem to have been Eskimos. After them came the Algonquins, who were in turn driven out by the Iroquois.

The five tribes of the Iroquois — the Mohawks who lived east of Little Falls, the Oneidas who were south of Oneida Lake, the Onondagas whose home was near Syracuse, the Cayugas from the banks of Cayuga Lake, and the Senecas who occupied the land from the Finger Lakes to the Genesee River — at first warred among themselves and were surrounded by enemies on all sides. They were in great danger of being destroyed.

At some time before the Dutch came to New York two chiefs, Dakanawida and Hiawatha, traveled from tribe to tribe and urged upon the sachems that the Five Nations cease fighting among themselves and form a union of peace. After five



years of urging, the leaders agreed to the idea and the League of the Iroquois was formed. As to the exact date of this, there is much difference of opinion. The general opinion is that it was about 1575. Other investigators place it several years prior to this. This league, made for the purpose of keeping peace, soon became such a power in war that within a hundred years the members had conquered all the tribes for hundreds of miles around and ruled North America from Hudson's Bay to the Carolinas and from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. It was called by the white man, "The Roman Empire of America."

In this century of conquests the ford at Unundadages, with its trails leading west, north, and south, and its river east, played an important role. Not only was it on the main trail which connected all of the five nations of the League, but it was the place where messengers and war parties from the Mohawks landed from their canoes and struck west overland, and where those from the west embarked on their eastward journey.

This great Seneca Trail was somewhat unique. Whereas in those days practically all lines of travel followed streams, for even if travel was on foot the trails followed the banks of the rivers so as to avoid hills and mountains, this one went directly across the flat country north of the Finger Lakes, turning from its course only to reach fords at the various streams. Such a ford, caused by sand from Realls Creek, existed in the Mohawk River just north of Bagg's Square in Utica. The Seneca Trail, coming direct from Oneida Castle, reached and crossed the river at this spot.<sup>1</sup>

The Mohawk River and the trail west from Unundadages in these early days made up the chief highway which bound the five nations of the Iroquois together and made it possible for the warriors to unite for war, or the sachems to get together to discuss questions of both peace and war. The vast wilderness of the Adirondacks was kept for a hunting ground by the Oneidas and the Mohawks.

<sup>1</sup> It must be borne in mind that at this time, and until the beginning of the present century, the Mohawk River swung south in a great horseshoe bend through what is now the Barge Canal Harbor and passed the city under what is now the overhead crossing at Bagg's Square. The present channel, south of the Barge Canal, was dug to prevent floods, and the old channel was filled in.

With the arrival of the Dutch in the Upper Hudson Valley, the building of Fort Nassau on Castle Island, and the founding in 1614, six years before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, of the permanent settlement destined to grow into the city of Albany, a new use was made of the Mohawk River.

In 1618, four years after the first settlement of Fort Nassau, John Jacobson Elkins, the agent for the New Netherlands Company, held a council with the Mohicans, the Delawares, and the Mohawks, signed a treaty of peace with them called "the chain of friendship," a treaty which came down through the years under the name of "the covenant chain." This covenant chain with the Mohawks was renewed by the English in 1662, when they took New Amsterdam from the Dutch, and to this day has never been broken. When the American Revolution broke out, the Mohawks held to their covenant chain, sided with the English against the Patriots, and as a result, lost their ancestral home in the Mohawk Valley. After the war, they were settled on the Grand River in Canada, and there they live to-day, keeping their friendly relations with England first drawn up in 1618 on the banks of the Hudson. When one speaks of the "treacherous Indian," one should pause and consider how many civilized nations have for over three and a quarter centuries kept unbroken a treaty of peace with a neighboring nation.

This covenant chain had a great influence upon both the Iroquois and the Dutch, for it supplied the Indians with the guns and ammunition for victories in war, and the Dutch with the skins of the beaver and other animals which enriched both the colonies and the government of the Netherlands as well.

Whereas the French in Canada had several ambitions — to convert the Indian to Christianity, to find a short cut to India, to enrich the homeland through the fur trade, etc.— the Dutch of Fort Orange were interested in only two things, agriculture and the fur trade.

While the older Dutch settlers cleared the land and sowed the fields rented from Patroon Van Rensselaer, the young men loaded their canoes with trinkets and rum, paddled up the Mohawk River and bartered with the Indians for the valuable furs.

The trade route into the Indian country started up the Mohawk River, but near its headwaters divided into two branches. One went on as far as the present city of Rome. Here, after a

carry of two miles overland, the canoes were relaunched in Wood Creek and followed this stream's winding course to Oneida Lake. From the outlet of the lake the course lay down the Oneida River and either down the Oswego River to its mouth on Lake Ontario at Oswego, there to meet the Indians bringing their furs from the far west, or up the Seneca River to deal directly with the Onondagas, the Cayugas, and the Senecas. The second path of the fur traders began at the ford of Unundadages and either followed the Seneca Trail by way of the Oneida Castle to the Western Iroquois, or took the southern trail by the Unadilla River to the Mohawks and Andastes (Conestogas), who lived along the course of the Susquehanna. Thus from the earliest days Unundadages, the site of the City of Utica, was an important station in the avenues of the fur trade, then the chief commercial enterprise of North America.

The Mohawk River was important not only in trade, but also in war. When Samuel de Champlain came to Quebec in 1608 as governor of Canada, his chief aim in life was exploration westward. This however was prevented by the Adirondack Indians in Lower Canada, the Hurons in Upper Canada, and the Iroquois to the south. In order to make friends with the Adirondacks and the Hurons, and get permission to travel through their country, he joined the Adirondacks in 1609, in an attack on the Mohawks on Lake Champlain, and the Hurons in 1615, in an expedition against the Oneidas on Nichols Pond, south of Canastota. This activity of Champlain's aroused fierce hatred of the French on the part of the Iroquois and started a century of bitter wars, during which the Indians devastated the St. Lawrence Valley and the French raided and destroyed the villages of the various nations of the Iroquois.

When the English displaced the Dutch, the war changed. For hundreds of years, the English and French had been waging war across the English Channel. After 1662, these European wars, carried to America, were waged between the British Colonies and Canada. In these wars, all the Iroquois, but especially the Mohawks, were invaluable to the British. Their firm allegiance to the English was the most important factor in keeping New York an English colony. Without their help, New York State would have become a French colony and New York City a Canadian port.

During the last two of these French and Indian Wars (as we



know them: in reality, extensions of King George's War and the Seven Years' War), Lake Ontario was a bone of contention. Control of the lake meant possession of the vast lands to the west as far as the Mississippi Valley. The French had Fort Frontenac at what is now Kingston and Fort Niagara at the west end of the lake. The English held Oswego in the middle.

If the French could capture Oswego, the road would be open to them through the old channel of the fur trade, via the Oswego River and Oneida Lake, to fall upon the rich lands of the Mohawk Valley, by this time populated and cultivated by the Palatines, who had been brought to the country by Governor Burnett in 1713 and had settled all along the Schoharie and Mohawk Valleys.

For the protection of these settlers, forts or fortified houses were built near the mouths of the streams coming from the north, along which attacks were to be expected, and four forts at the Carrying Place at Rome. After these four were destroyed as well as Fort Bull at the head of Wood Creek by the French, and the others on the Mohawk by General Webb in panic after Montcalm captured Oswego, General Stanwix was sent to the Carrying Place where, in 1758 at the cost of \$300,000, he built one of the strongest fortifications in North America and named it Fort Stanwix.

This powerful fort, situated on the far frontier, twenty-five miles beyond the last habitation at German Flatts, had to get all its supplies by way of the Mohawk Valley. To protect the bateaux and the caravans bringing these supplies to Fort Stanwix and to Oswego, forts were erected at intervals along the river. One of these, also built in 1758, was placed so as to protect the ford of the Mohawk at Unundadages. This was called Fort Schuyler in honor of Colonel Schuyler of New Jersey, who had been in command of the Jersey Blues at Oswego and there captured by Montcalm. Fort Schuyler probably never held a regular garrison and, so far as we know, no fighting ever took place in its neighborhood. The fort consisted of palisaded mud banks guarded by blockhouses at the corners. After the capture of Canada in 1760, the fort was no longer needed and rapidly fell to pieces. During the Revolution, Fort Stanwix at the Carrying Place, which also had gone to ruin, was rebuilt by the order of General Philip Schuyler and renamed for him Fort



Schuyler. After this, the site of the abandoned fort at the Ford of Unundadages, in order to distinguish it from the Fort Schuyler at Rome, became known as Old Fort Schuyler, the name being adopted by the settlement which grew up about the ruins of the old fort.

If anybody had lived at Old Fort Schuyler during the next score of years, he would have seen many thrilling sights. Besides the supply expeditions which passed the place constantly, there were five military movements of great importance in the history of the United States. In August 1758, Colonel (later General) John Bradstreet led his small army past it on the way to Oswego, whence he crossed Lake Ontario and captured Fort Frontenac at Kingston, Canada — our first victory over the soldiers of Montcalm and the real turning point in the French and Indian War. The next year Generals Prideaux and Sir William Johnson passed there on their way to the capture of Niagara. The year after that, General Jeffrey Amherst followed with his great army, which later embarked at Oswego, descended the St. Lawrence, captured Montreal, and accepted the surrender of Canada from the French.

The next two expeditions which passed Old Fort Schuyler happened during the American Revolution.

In the year 1777, when Lord Howe was in control in New York City, Washington with his small army had taken refuge in New Jersey. The British war office planned a fourfold attack to capture the State of New York and separate New England from the remainder of the Union. If this had succeeded, the Revolution might have ended then and there.

The plan was to have Burgoyne march south from Montreal along Lake Champlain, to be met at Albany by Lord Howe coming up the Hudson from New York. In the meantime, General St. Leger was to go up the St. Lawrence, cross Lake Ontario to Oswego, capture Fort Stanwix, and march down the Mohawk Valley. He was to be met at Fort Hunter by Captain McDonald who was to come from Niagara by way of the Chemung and the Susquehanna Rivers and sweep north through the Schoharie Valley to connect with St. Leger; then both were to join Burgoyne and Lord Howe at Albany.

St. Leger's campaign worked out as planned until he reached Fort Stanwix. Here he found, not the weak, poorly garrisoned

fort that had been described to him, but one of the most powerful bastions in North America. As his light field artillery made no impression on the staunch walls of the fort, he surrounded it and prepared for a siege. From the ramparts flew for the first time in the face of an enemy the newly adopted flag, the Stars and Stripes.

As soon as word of St. Leger's approach reached the valley, Brigadier General Nicholas Herkimer, in his mansion at Danube, called upon the then "Tryon County" militia to rally at Fort Dayton in what is now Herkimer. On August 5, 1777, Herkimer's little army of six hundred men, divided into four regiments, started up the valley to relieve Fort Stanwix. The first night was spent at Sterling Creek. The second day, the army crossed the river at the ford at Old Fort Schuyler and encamped near the Oriskany Bluffs just west of Whitesboro.

General St. Leger, learning of Herkimer's approach, sent a contingent of Tories and Indians under the command of Colonel John Butler and Joseph Brant, the Mohawk chieftain, to meet them. These formed an ambushade in a deep valley west of Oriskany and, when Herkimer's army was crossing this on a causeway, August 7, 1777, fell upon it from the front and both sides. The slaughter was terrific. Herkimer's leg was shattered in the first volley. However, propped up against a tree, he commanded the battle and, aided by a terrific thunderstorm, finally succeeded in forcing the enemy to retreat to Fort Stanwix. His losses, however, made it impossible to follow up his advantage, and he retired. Herkimer was carried on a litter as far as Old Fort Schuyler, where he was placed in a boat and taken to his home. There he died ten days later.

Colonel Gansevoort, who was in command at Fort Stanwix, sent his second in command, Colonel Marinus Willett, to ask General Schuyler for aid. The latter sent General Benedict Arnold up the valley. On his approach, St. Leger raised the siege and headed for Oswego. General Arnold with his army passed Old Fort Schuyler and marched in triumph into the liberated Fort Stanwix.

The success of the maneuver so encouraged the patriots that they flocked by the thousands to General Schuyler's army, with the result that Burgoyne was defeated at Saratoga. In the meantime, McDonald was defeated at The Flockey in the Schoharie Valley. Through a mistake in orders, Lord Howe did not



start north from New York, but sailed for Philadelphia. Sir Henry Clinton, whom Howe had left in command, started up the Hudson, but was too late. When he reached Kingston he learned of Burgoyne's surrender, and retired to New York. The Battle of Oriskany made the victory at Saratoga possible and saved the Union from disruption.

The first white man to own the land on which Utica is now located was Governor William Cosby, probably the most unscrupulous and avaricious of all the corrupt governors that England sent to rule over New York. In 1734, King George II granted to eleven persons a tract of 22,000 acres of land, six miles wide, three miles on each side of the Mohawk, extending eleven miles eastward from the Sadaquada (now the Sauquoit) Creek. The reason for the eleven names on the deed was that legally no one person could be granted more than 2,000 acres. The grantees, however, were mere camouflage, as all eleven immediately, according to previous arrangements, deeded their shares to Governor Cosby. From then on, the region became known as Cosby Manor. The annual rents paid to the crown were supposed to be two shillings and sixpence per 100 acres.

After Governor Cosby's death, his widow did not keep up the payments, and the entire tract was sold in 1772 for back taxes for the sum of £1,387 4s. 7d.—about 15 cents per acre—to four men: General Philip Schuyler, later commander of the Northern Division of the American Army during the early years of the Revolution; General John Bradstreet, who had seen the land on his famous trip to capture Fort Frontenac; General John Morin Scott, a New York lawyer, founder of the "Liberty Boys" in New York, and a rabid patriot, brigadier general in the Revolution, and a member of the New York Provincial Congress and of the Continental Congress; and Rutger Bleecker, wealthy resident of Albany. The land was surveyed by Bleecker's son John in 1786, divided into 106 lots, and distributed between General Schuyler, Mr. Bleecker, and the heirs of Generals Bradstreet and Scott. That the heirs of one of them were active in the real estate development is shown by the number of streets in Utica which bear their names. Rutger Bleecker's wife was Catherine, his son was John, and his daughters were Elizabeth Brinckerhoff, Mary Miller, Blandina Dudley and Sarah Bleecker.

After General Schuyler's death, his share in the property was divided among his six children. One of his daughters was the wife of Alexander Hamilton; another, the wife of Major James Cochran, son of General John Cochran, surgeon general of the Revolutionary Army. None of the original owners ever lived in Utica, although Major Cochran and several of the Bleecker heirs made it their home in order to look after their property. Surgeon General Cochran, who died in St. Johnsville, lies buried in Forest Hill Cemetery.

The one hundred and six great lots, into which John R. Bleecker divided Cosby Manor, some on the north and some on the south side of the river, were each three miles long and slightly over a thousand feet in width. They were numbered from the west on the north side and from the east on the south side, those in the present City of Utica numbering from 9 to 24 and 82 to 105. The lots on the south side of the river were assigned in groups of three to the original purchasers, or their heirs. The lots 89, 90, and 91 between the present Kossuth Avenue and Mohawk Street, with lots 95, 96, and 97 between Bagg's Square and the foot of Varick Street, belonged to the Bradstreet heirs; lots 92, 93, and 94 between Mohawk Street and Bagg's Square and lots 104, 105, and 106 in Yorkville were the property of the Bleekers; lots 98, 99, and 100 between the foot of Varick Street and the State Hospital and lots 86, 87, and 88 between Milgate Street and a line drawn through the center of Frederick T. Proctor Park were assigned to General Schuyler; while lots 101, 102, and 103 between the west end of the State Hospital and lots 84 and 85 including the eastern half of the Frederick T. Proctor Park and the Masonic Home grounds belonged to General John Morin Scott. On the north side of the Mohawk lots 3, 6, 10, 11, 18, 19, and 21 were allotted to General Bradstreet's heirs; lots 1, 4, 8, 9, 12, 15, 20, and 22 to Rutger Bleecker; lots 5, 14, 16, and 24 to General Schuyler; and lots 2, 7, 13, 17, and 23 to the heirs of General Scott. As this land was all purchased at 15 cents an acre, those who held it for any length of time made great profits.

According to Rutger Bleecker's original plans, his son and three daughters were each to have a handsome home on Rutger Street and a farm extending south as far as Steels Hill, now Roscoe Conkling Park. Mrs. Brinckerhoff was to have a house at the corner of Rutger and West Streets, Mrs. Morris Miller at

the head of John Street, Mrs. Dudley at the head of First Street, and John Bleecker at the head of Second Street.

These plans, however, did not materialize. When the Erie Canal was built at the foot of the hill, the owners of the property, with one exception, believed that Rutger Street was spoiled as a residence street and decided to remain in Albany. The one exception was Mary Bleecker, the wife of Morris S. Miller. Morris Miller laid out the grounds including Rutger Park and east to Dudley Avenue and south to South Street. He died, however, before the house was built. His son, Rutger Miller, went on with plans and erected the stone mansion which still stands facing John Street.

A large part of the Schuyler property was sold by General Philip Schuyler during his life. On his death, the management of the remainder was placed in the hands of his nephew and son-in-law, James Cochran, and the latter's brother, Major Walter Cochran, who moved to Utica from Palatine Bridge in 1817 to look after the estate.

James Cochran was the son of General John Cochran, a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, a physician in the British Army in the French and Indian War who, shortly after the beginning of the Revolution, was appointed by General Washington surgeon general and director of the military hospitals of the United States. After the war he lived in the large Cochran mansion between St. Johnsville and Palatine Bridge. Ten years after his death in 1807, his family moved to Utica and his body was disinterred and reburied in the Potter Burying Ground in Utica. In 1875, his body and that of Colonel Walker were removed with all military honors, and the two heroes now lie under the same mound in Forest Hill Cemetery.

Two of the Bradstreet heirs lived in Utica for a short time. A granddaughter of General Bradstreet came with her husband, Dr. Edward Bainbridge, in 1801. But, as the husband, an addict to alcohol, died in two years and the wife shortly afterwards, they made little impression on the life of the village.

Mrs. Martha Codd, the daughter of a stepson of General Bradstreet, came to the village at about the same time. She was soon forced to divorce her good-for-nothing husband, and resumed her maiden name. Claiming that the Bradstreet property in Utica had been sold by an unauthorized person, she brought suit after suit in the courts to have the lands, which had been



purchased years before and developed, revert to her. Unsuccessful in all of the suits, she left Utica and moved to Albany.

After General John Morin Scott died in 1784, his share of the property, all of which was outside the village limits, was conveyed to his son, Lewis Allarre Scott, who never resided in Utica.

In 1773, the year following the tax sale of Cosby Manor, the first white settlers arrived. As the land south of the river was mostly swamp, they built their houses on the north side in what was later called Deerfield and is now the Sixteenth Ward of Utica. These settlers were Christian Realls, Mark Damuth, and George J. Weaver. They had barely built their log houses and cleared some of the land, when the American Revolution broke out. These three families, who had migrated from the Palatine settlements down the river, were staunch patriots.

One day in 1776 an Oneida Indian, called Blue Back, who had been kindly treated by these three families and was their sincere friend, while hunting north of the settlement, near West Canada Creek, met a party of Indians and Tories heading toward the settlement. As soon as he could, he hurried by a round-about course to the settlement and warned the settlers of the approaching danger. Quickly loading their families and possessions into carts, they made their escape to a small fort known as Little Stone Arabia, which had been built in Schuyler for the protection of the inhabitants. When the enemy arrived, they burned the deserted houses and destroyed the crops.

Mr. Damuth returned to his former home in Herkimer and was commissioned captain in the Rangers; and, in an attack on his home village, was severely wounded.

Mr. Weaver was captured by a party of Indians and Tories at Herkimer, was taken to Canada and held prisoner in Quebec for two years before being exchanged. In 1784, all three families returned to Deerfield and rebuilt their homes. How long the Realls and Damuths remained is not known. The early records speak of a widow Damuth who lived on the south side of the river in the neighborhood of Old Fort Schuyler where her husband, George Damuth, had leased 273 acres from Rutger Bleecker at one shilling per acre. She built herself a log cabin, but left after a few years. George Damuth is thought to have been a cousin of the Mark Damuth who originally settled in Deerfield. George Weaver remained in Deerfield and his descendants still live on

the land bought by their ancestor a century and three-quarters ago.

After the close of the Revolution, General Washington decided to take a trip through upstate New York to visit the scenes of the battles which had taken place in that region. In July 1783, he started on a nineteen-day tour, accompanied by Governor George Clinton, Alexander Hamilton, and Colonel Benjamin Walker. The journey, which was made on horseback, included Crown Point, Ticonderoga, Lake Champlain, and the Mohawk Valley as far as Oriskany and Fort Stanwix. In covering this territory, Washington probably crossed the Mohawk River at the ford at Old Fort Schuyler, but, as there were no inhabitants in the region at that time, there is no record of his visit.

It was on this trip that Washington became deeply impressed with the possibility of using the Mohawk Valley as the approach to the great uncharted and uninhabited interior of the continent. He turned his energies to improving the facilities of travel through the Valley with such good effect that before long the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company was formed to improve navigation through the Mohawk Valley to the Seneca Turnpike which led on westward from Old Fort Schuyler.

With the coming of peace, the situation in Central and Western New York underwent a radical change. Prior to that time, all the land to the west, north, and south had been the property of the Iroquois Indians upon which the white man was forbidden to encroach. Results of the expulsion of the Mohawks were (1) the collection of the Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas into reservations, and (2) the purchase of vast tracts of land belonging to the Oneidas and Tuscaroras (who had joined the league a half century before and changed the Five Nations into the Six Nations) which were then thrown open to settlement.

An era of tremendous land speculation followed. In 1786, the newly formed New York State Land Commission proceeded to sell off this wild land in tracts of millions of acres at prices varying from eight to fifteen cents an acre. Alexander Macomb, Daniel McCormick, and William Constable purchased 4,000,000 acres covering most of what are now Jefferson, Franklin, Lewis, St. Lawrence, and Oswego Counties. The two Wadsworth brothers procured most of the Genesee Valley. Robert

Morris acquired 3,300,000 acres, from the Genesee River to the western boundary of the State; while a syndicate of English investors, headed by Sir William Pulteney, bought the land between Canandaigua and Seneca Lakes, sending Captain Charles Wilkinson to act as their agent. The ambition of all these speculators was to start settlements in which they could sell or rent the wild lands to the settlers at enormous profits.

The New England troops who had marched through central New York on various military expeditions in the French and Indian War and the Revolution, as well as those who had accompanied General Sullivan on his devastating raid through the Seneca country, had not forgotten their enthusiasm over the richness of the land, and the extravagant advertisements of the speculators found ready readers. Settlement in the wild lands became a craze, and emigration westward flowed in an ever-increasing stream.

In 1792, Constable even went to Paris and sold over six hundred thousand acres along the Black River to a company of French noblemen anxious to escape the horrors of the French Revolution. This ill-fated enterprise, known as the Castorland Colony, owned all the land from Lyons Falls to Lake Ontario.

The portal of entry to all this vast territory, west and north, was the Mohawk Valley. Soon hundreds of bateaux were being poled up the river in summer, and more hundreds of sleighs were speeding up the northern highway in winter and crossing the Mohawk at the ford at Old Fort Schuyler.

The earliest emigrants took up land in the neighborhood of the Mohawk Valley. Hugh White came to Whitestown in 1784, Jedediah Sanger to New Hartford in 1786, Moses Foot to Clinton in 1787, Captain Rice to Paris in 1789, and Gerrit Boon to Trenton in 1793. In each place a thriving settlement was soon flourishing. For some years, because of the swampiness of the land, the settlement at Old Fort Schuyler made little progress. It served chiefly as a port of debarkation for the more flourishing villages of Whitestown, New Hartford, and Clinton. In 1786, there were but three rude huts, all occupied by boatmen, in the neighborhood of the old fort. These three were John Cunningham and George Damuth, east of the ford, and Jacob Christman west of it.

Until 1772, all of the Mohawk Valley and the land west of it had been a part of Albany County. In that year, at the urging



of Sir William Johnson, a new county was split off Albany County and named Tryon County in honor of the English governor Tryon. This comprised all of what is now New York State west of the Schoharie Creek. The county seat was Johnstown. In 1784, the name of the county was changed from that of the hated British governor to that of the Patriot general who lost his life at Quebec, and became Montgomery County.

In 1788 the Township of Whitestown was formed. This so-called township extended over half of the State of New York. Its eastern boundary was a line extending from the Canadian border to Pennsylvania and passing through the ford at Old Fort Schuyler. All of the state west of this line was the town of Whitestown. The settlement of Old Fort Schuyler, therefore, when it first began to grow was partly in the town of German Flatts and partly Whitestown.

In 1791, the county of Herkimer was taken from Montgomery County and in 1798 Oneida County was formed from that. This first Oneida County was much larger than the present one, as it included what are now Jefferson and Lewis Counties and most of Oswego County. It was not until 1816 that Oneida County reached the size and shape it is today. Upon the formation of Oneida County, the eastern boundary of the town of Whites-town was moved east to the present Herkimer-Oneida County line. Then Old Fort Schuyler was entirely in the township of Whitestown.

## II.

### OLD FORT SCHUYLER

AS river traffic increased, the settlement at the ford grew by leaps and bounds. But the original land owners and their heirs were imbued with the principles of the Hudson River patroon system, and so the settlers were able to buy their land outright in rare cases only, and were mostly forced to take long leases, the usual rental being in the neighborhood of a shilling an acre. These leases, however, could be sold when a settler became discontented and decided to move farther west.

In 1788, Major John Bellinger, who had stood by General Herkimer at the Battle of Oriskany and had helped him to his seat when his horse was shot and his leg broken, arrived when the snow was four feet deep. He first built a hut of hemlock boughs, and lived in this four months. During the next summer, he built a small frame house on Whitesboro Street and began entertaining emigrants. He soon after erected a larger inn known as The New England House.

In 1789, Peter Smith bought from the widow Damuth for a few pounds of tea her log house, and started a small trading post, where Bagg's Hotel stood later. He afterwards built a house a few blocks out Main Street. Here was born his famous son Gerrit Smith, philanthropist and abolitionist.

Smith's little store was overshadowed the next year when John Post arrived at Old Fort Schuyler, built a frame house and filled it with goods for the Indian trade. Post soon added a separate store building, a large warehouse on the river bank, and a fleet of boats plying its surface. The same year that Post came, Matthew Hubbell arrived and took up residence on a farm in the east side of the village. Hubbell was the first of the early settlers on the south side of the Mohawk River at Old Fort Schuyler to remain permanently and leave descendants who, to this day, are prominent members of the community.

With the tremendously increasing demands for transportation westward, the existing facilities were soon found totally in-



adequate. Various steps were taken to improve them. In 1792 a bridge was built across the Mohawk, only to be carried away by the spring floods and not rebuilt until two years later, when a highway commission was appointed, to improve the "State Road" from Albany to Utica and to lay out a new road along the Seneca Trail from Old Fort Schuyler to Avon on the Genesee River to be known as the Genesee Road. This was to take the place of a road hewn through the forest from Whitestown in 1790 by William Wadsworth when he first moved to the Genesee Valley, a road of the most crude character and at most seasons impassable.

This commission, however, took no immediate action. In 1796, the Western Inland Lock Navigation Companies deepened the channel of the Mohawk and built locks around the falls at Little Falls and across the carry at Rome, thus making it possible to replace the old bateaux, with their loading capacity of two and a half tons, by the Durham boats carrying twenty tons each. Freight traffic on the river increased so fast that the bottleneck at Old Fort Schuyler became unendurable. The commission then came to life and, in 1797, a lottery was authorized to raise \$45,000 for road improvement, \$13,000 of it to be used to open this Genesee Road. Even with much volunteer labor the thirteen thousand dollars did not build much of a road, but nevertheless there was great jubilation when a stage traveled from Old Fort Schuyler to Geneva in three days. When, in 1800, the Seneca Turnpike Company was organized, with a capital of \$110,000, transportation to the West was assured.

Even before this, however, Old Fort Schuyler had begun to be a place of increasing importance, and now for the next thirty years, it held the same relation to Western and Northern New York that St. Louis held to California at the time of the gold rush in 1849. It was here that the land-hungry emigrants, disembarking from the Durham boats, procured their Conestoga wagons and loaded them with supplies, to start on the long trek west.

Stores and inns for the accommodation of these travelers sprang up like mushrooms. Bagg's Hotel was founded in 1794 by Moses Bagg of Westfield, Massachusetts, who came to Utica, March 12, 1794. He purchased four acres of land from Joseph Ballou and opened a blacksmith's shop in Main Street. The next year he built a two-story inn on the corner of John and

Main Streets. He conducted this tavern until his death in 1805, when it was taken over by his son, Moses Bagg, Jr., a surveyor and merchant. In 1812, the old building was torn down and the central section of the brick hotel built. It was conducted by Mr. Bagg, Jr. until 1836, when he sold it to the Bagg's Hotel Company.

Bagg's Hotel entertained many distinguished guests. Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, stayed there in 1804, General Lafayette in 1825, and Joseph Bonaparte, former king of Spain, stopped there many times en route to and from his estates in Northern New York. Among other distinguished guests were Aaron Burr, vice-president of the United States, and Washington Irving.

The third proprietor of the hotel was Alfred Churchill, who had charge of it for thirty years. During his management many other distinguished visitors came there. In 1844, Henry Clay; in 1851, Louis Kossuth; in 1852, General Winfield Scott; in 1860, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, in company of the Duke of Newcastle; in 1861, Abraham Lincoln stopped here on his way to Washington as president-elect.

In 1865, Mr. Churchill died and was succeeded by James S. Southworth. During the four years when he was proprietor, President Andrew Johnson, General Grant, and Secretary of State Seward stayed at the hotel. In 1868, Charles Dickens visited there.

Thomas R. Proctor became proprietor in 1869 and remained in charge for twenty years. During his time, Edward Forrest, Edwin Booth, John McCulloch, Lawrence Barrett, Joseph Jefferson, Brignoli, Gottschalk, Miss Neilson, Miss Mary Anderson, and many other famous artists made the hotel their headquarters when in Utica. Chester A. Arthur was entertained there in 1875, James A. Garfield in 1880, and James G. Blaine in 1884 when candidate for the presidency. Grover Cleveland was a frequent visitor when governor, and also came when president. In 1890, Mr. Proctor retired and leased Bagg's Hotel to Captain D. M. Johnson who later put the hotel in the charge of his son, William T. Johnson, in 1896.

In the same year that Bagg's Tavern was built, the Holland Land Company erected for the accommodation of their prospective settlers a three-story brick edifice on Whitesboro Street. In its day this was the most pretentious hotel between the Hudson and the Pacific, the top floor being a ballroom which served

as the center of the social life of the settlement. It was also the home of the first Masonic lodge in Utica. When this hotel was built, the ground was so swampy that the cornerstone which was laid in the morning had disappeared in the mire by the same afternoon!

Hotel Street was cut through from Whitesboro Street to Genesee Street to provide a short cut from the hotel to the Genesee Turnpike. The great width of Whitesboro Street at this point was necessary for the stagecoaches with their six horses to make the turn in the street.

The later history of this hotel has been varied. In 1828 it became a girls' seminary, run by Rev. Samuel Whitlesey. Then for a while it was a day school, run by Samuel McLauren. Later it ran a descending gamut of glory as boardinghouse, residence, tenement, until in 1913 it was purchased by L. J. Start & Company for a wholesale grocery store, and it is now occupied by Karratt Brothers for the same purpose.

Besides these fashionable hostelries, a number of other taverns came into existence for the accommodation of boatmen and drivers. On the corner of Main and John Streets was the Northern Hotel. Just west of this, between John and Genesee Streets, was a popular tavern run by John House; on Whitesboro Street was *The Sign of the Buck*. Across the river in Deerfield was the tavern of Major Hinman, who besides keeping a hotel, built the dyke across the flats which is now North Genesee Street.

Keeping pace with the rapid growth of the village, more and more commercial establishments were opened, many of them growing rapidly into prosperous businesses. In 1797, Bryan Johnson set up a small store on the corner of Whitesboro and Division Streets. Here by scrupulous honesty, by paying higher prices than his competitors to the neighboring farmers for their products and by selling them goods at less than the market price, he soon built up a thriving business.

Bryan Johnson's chief rival in business was the firm of Kane and Van Rensselaer of Canajoharie. When these gentlemen found that Mr. Johnson was taking most of their western business away from them, they opened a store in Utica in 1800 and carried on a heated business rivalry with Mr. Johnson.

Bryan Johnson's wife and son, Alexander B. Johnson, then fifteen years of age, came from England to join him in 1801. The son became associated with the father and showed such

business acumen that soon after he came of age, in 1809, the father retired and turned over the business, which had then made him a profit of \$50,000, to the younger man.

A frequent visitor to the village of Old Fort Schuyler at this time, though never a resident of the hamlet, was Baron Steuben, then residing in his log house on Starr Hill, west of Remsen.

Baron Steuben, with Colonel Benjamin Walker, who had been his aide during the Revolution and later acted as his real estate agent for his property in Steuben Township, finally becoming his heir, was influential in bringing Welsh settlers to Central New York and especially to Steuben Township and Utica. These splendid citizens began coming in the days of Old Fort Schuyler and continued to arrive in large numbers during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The Welsh were soon so numerous that they built the first church in Utica and conducted its services in the Welsh language.



### III.

## THE VILLAGE OF UTICA

ON April 3, 1798, Old Fort Schuyler was incorporated as a village. The inhabitants had met at Bagg's Tavern earlier in the year to discuss the incorporation and to select a name for the village. There was much debate on the subject, some wishing to retain the name of Old Fort Schuyler while others suggested such names as Scanandoah, Washington, and Kent. As no decision could be reached, selection of a name was left to chance. Each person was asked to write his preference on a bit of paper to be put in a hat, and the first name drawn out should be that of the new village. The first slip drawn from the hat bore the name of *Utica*, written by Erastus Clark, a deep student of the classics. The agreement was adhered to and the bill of incorporation bore the name of Utica, the port of ancient Carthage. In that year the village contained fifty houses. Talcott Camp was elected the first village president.

At the time of its incorporation, Utica was a veritable boom town. But, as all the records of the Village of Utica before 1805 were burned in the fire of the council chamber in 1848, little is known of its governmental activities during the first seven years of its existence. It was still partly in the town of Whites-town and partly in German Flatts. It was governed by a board of trustees, but who they were and who were its presidents, except that Talcott Camp was the first, are not known and probably never can be.

The first regular carrier of the mails through Old Fort Schuyler was Simeon Pool, who conducted a postal route from Canajoharie to Whitestown in 1793. The next year he sold out to Jason Parker, who came to Old Fort Schuyler in 1794 and took over the mail route between the two villages, once creating great excitement by bringing six letters in one day to Old Fort Schuyler. The next year he opened a stage route between the two villages. His stages left Whitestown at two in the afternoon, reached Old Fort Schuyler the same evening, left that village at four next morning and reached Canajoharie in the evening in



time to make connections with the stages for Albany and Cooperstown. The fare for the whole trip was two dollars.

In 1802, Parker began running stages westward to Onondaga twice a week, and the next year he and his partner, Levi Stephens, were granted the exclusive right to run stages between Utica and Canandaigua. This business grew rapidly, until in later years Parker's stages were running eight trips daily between Albany and Niagara and twelve north and south from Utica. Other stagecoach companies competed with Parker's, the rivalry being often exciting and distinctly hazardous to the passengers. Mr. Parker continued in this business until his death in 1830.

But in the year 1802, the village was merely a crossroads settlement with Baggs Square as the center. A dozen houses and shops stood on the road between the square and the river, and to the south it was built up as far as the present Broad Street, which at that time had not been laid out. To the east, there were perhaps a dozen and a half houses on Main Street as far as the present Second Street, and the same number on what was then called the Whitesboro Road to the west. There were no pavements, no sidewalks, and no street lights. The entire tax list for the village for the year 1802 was \$40.00, the highest tax, that paid by John Post, being \$2.00, and the lowest twelve and a half cents.

In spite of the primitive condition of the village in 1802, an important improvement was undertaken. A company was formed to bring pure water to the village. The water was obtained from springs in the Sandbanks, through which later Spring Street was run. The water was carried in wooden pipes, which were merely hollowed-out logs, to the corner of Liberty and Genesee Street, and then down Genesee Street to Baggs Square. These pipes were in use until 1834, though, when the Erie Canal was built, they were cut at that point. In 1805, three public wells were dug, one at Hotel and Whitesboro Streets, one at Genesee and Liberty Streets, and the third in Baggs Square. The last was in use for many years, and became a gathering place and social center for the village.

In 1805, a second charter was issued to the village, greatly enlarging its boundaries but keeping it still in the township of Whitestown. The inhabitants met at the schoolhouse and elected five trustees. At their first meeting, the trustees elected

Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Jr. president. The trustees were elected annually. Among their duties were the appointment of firemen, the trustees themselves acting as fire wardens, the prevention of nuisances, and the regulation of the price of bread.

The fire department, provided for in the first charter in 1798, was greatly enlarged by the new charter of 1805. The trustees of the village appointed twenty-five firemen. Their self-elected captain was to manage the affairs of the department, and was to conduct a drill either on the river bank or at the town pump on the last Saturday of each month. Five of the crew were to be appointed "hook and ladder men" whose duty it was, in case of fire, to carry the ladders on their shoulders. To be appointed a member of the fire department was a mark of distinguished honor which every able-bodied citizen desired. Firemen were exempted from military training.

In case of a fire, however, every citizen was expected to do his part. Each residence was required to be supplied with leather fire buckets, one for each fireplace or stove in the house. These must always be hung near the front door. When the watchmen discovered a fire, the bell in the Presbyterian Church was to be rung, first the firemen and then all other citizens were to be awakened. Everybody was to go immediately to the fire carrying their buckets. Since there were no street lights, if the fire occurred at night, a lighted candle was placed in one front window of each house to enable the firemen and citizens to find their way in the dark. On reaching the fire, the citizens formed bucket lines to the pump or the river, the women and children passing the empty buckets and the men returning the full ones. In 1805, one hand-pump engine was purchased. The officers of this first fire company were Gordon Burchard, captain, John Hooker, first lieutenant, and Moses Bagg, Jr., second lieutenant; E. B. Sherman was the clerk.

As the village grew, more fire companies were formed and more engines purchased. These companies soon became the most important social institutions in the village. The rivalry between the companies to reach a fire first became intense and furious, and resulted in many fights. The Firemen's Ball was the most important society event of the year.

At all fires the president and the trustees of the village acted as directors, and each was required to carry a wand with a gilded flame on the top to designate his position of authority. The

engineers wore white leather hats and carried speaking trumpets, while the fire wardens wore leather hats with a white crown and a black rim. Instead of receiving a salary, each fireman had to pay dues of five dollars a year to his company. If these were not paid, the fireman's name was promptly dropped from the roster.

As the number of volunteer fire companies increased, the rivalry between them to reach a fire first became so over-intense that not infrequently a member of one company would set a building on fire at a time when his company was all assembled and ready to make an instantaneous start! In 1851, two members of one company were arrested, found guilty of arson in the first degree, and one was hanged while the other was sentenced to life imprisonment. After that, this form of amusement was abandoned.

In 1864, the first horse-drawn steam fire engine was procured, and soon all the hand-pumpers were replaced by steam engines. In 1874, the volunteer fire companies were disbanded, in favor of a paid department, organized under a Board of Police and Fire Commissioners. In 1913, the first motorized fire engine was purchased, and by 1917 the entire department was motorized.

For its first quarter-century, the village grew with extraordinary rapidity, while money flowed into the coffers of its citizens. It became the most important transportation center in the United States. Dozens of stages and hundreds of wagons passed through the village daily. Here the emigrants spent the night in the numerous hotels, often on the floors for lack of beds to go round, and here they procured their supplies for the journey westward, to the great benefit of the many rapidly growing commercial establishments. The early settlers who had bought many acres of land for a few cents an acre now sold at huge profits, thus laying the foundations of many great fortunes. It was not long before an acre of land near the junction of Genesee and Whitesboro Streets, purchased originally for one shilling, was valued at \$300,000. In the five years from 1810 to 1815, the village population increased seventy percent; and, in the ten years from 1820 to 1830, one hundred and thirty-four percent. The citizens became firmly convinced that Utica would become the largest city in the country.

During this period, transportation was naturally the main



business of Utica and it is not surprising that the leaders in this occupation soon became the outstanding citizens of the community. Jason Parker, who started alone the business of running stagecoaches in and out of Utica, in his later years associated with himself four remarkable men: Stalham Williams, office manager, Silas Childs, bookkeeper, and Theodore Faxton and John Butterfield who began as stage drivers.

The large amounts of money flowing into the pockets of Utica innkeepers, merchants, and bus owners soon became an embarrassment of riches. Since the nearest bank was in Albany, the purses and socks of the Uticans were bulging invitingly. To improve this dangerous situation, the Manhattan Bank of New York City sent Montgomery Hunt to Utica to open a branch bank in the village in 1809. He purchased a lot on the west corner of Hotel and Whitesboro Streets and inaugurated a general banking business which prospered until 1818, by which time the development of local banks obviated the necessity for the branch of the New York bank in Utica.

In February, 1811, as the result of a newspaper call to those interested, a group of men held a meeting the outcome of which was the incorporation of the Bank of Utica on June 1, 1812, and its opening on December 8 of the same year, with James S. Kip the first president.

One thing which assured the First Bank a sound footing was that it opened as the repository of government funds to pay the troops in the War of 1812. The first office was on Genesee Street near Bleecker, but in 1813 it moved to the brick building on Whitesboro Street now used by Horrocks-Ibbotson & Company. In February 1854, it moved to the building it was to occupy for nearly three-quarters of a century, on Genesee Street at the corner of Catherine Street. It was reorganized as a national bank in 1865, under the name of the First National Bank of Utica. In 1899, the bank enlarged its building by adding to it the store at 89 Genesee Street. In 1926, it moved to its skyscraper building on the corner of Genesee and Elizabeth Streets, where it remained until it combined with other banks and moved to its present building, previously occupied by the Citizens Trust Company, on the corner of Columbia and Seneca Streets in the year 1932.

In 1900, the Oneida County Bank was merged with the First National; in 1917, the Second National Bank became the Onei-

da County Trust Co.; and in 1926, the combined banks assumed the name of the First Bank & Trust Company of Utica.

With the onset of the War of 1812 against Great Britain, the village of Utica, although many miles from the actual fighting, became a very busy place as it was on the direct line of march to both Niagara and Sacketts Harbor. Hardly a day passed that contingents of troops did not arrive at the village and camp for the night, usually on the Deerfield side of the river. While many of the citizens carried on an active trade in supplying the soldiers with food, shoes and clothing, others suffered considerable losses. The troops, most of them militia and quite heterogeneous, were as a rule lacking in any discipline. When their tents had been pitched, they would immediately start out to raid the henhouses and the orchards of the neighborhood.

The Independent Infantry Company, probably organized about 1809 with Nathan Williams as captain, now volunteered as a body and, under Captain William Williams, served in the war in the government service, the private organization being automatically disbanded.

A company of troops conscripted in Utica marched to Sacketts Harbor under the command of Colonel John Bellinger, veteran of the Battle of Oriskany, who had come to Old Fort Schuyler in 1788 and had built the first hotel in the village. All the troops conscripted in Oneida and Herkimer Counties were under the command of General Oliver Collins.

Among the naval men who lived in Utica and served in the War of 1812, were two who later became rear admirals and two who reached the rank of commodore. These were Admirals Mervin and Breeze, and Commodores Stryker and Inman.

Two years after the organization of the Bank of Utica, Alexander B. Johnson, probably the most astute financier who ever lived in Utica, decided to have a bank of his own. As he was unable to obtain a bank charter, he applied for the incorporation of the Utica Insurance Company and so cleverly worded his petition that it allowed the insurance company to conduct a banking business. After he was under way, he promptly abandoned the insurance aspect of his organization and proceeded to run a private bank. With the amendment of the statutes in 1818, prohibiting insurance companies from doing banking, he



disbanded his company and was soon thereafter made president of the Ontario Branch Bank. This was a branch of the Ontario Bank of Canandaigua which had opened a branch in Utica three years before, with Colonel Benjamin Walker, former aide-de-camp to Baron Steuben, as its president. This bank prospered until 1855, when it severed its connection with the parent bank at Canandaigua and became the Ontario Bank. In the depression of 1857, this institution closed its doors permanently, as did so many others.

In 1817, a third charter was granted the village. According to this, the inhabitants elected six trustees but their president was appointed by the Governor of the state. The boundaries of the village were extended so that it reached from the present Turner Street on the east to Schuyler Street on the west. It was also separated from Whitestown and became the town of Utica. The trustees were permitted to raise taxes to the sum of \$1,500. The village was divided into three wards. The first ward lay east of a line drawn from the river up Genesee Street to Baggs Square, then up John, over Broad and up First Street to the village line. The second ward extended from this line to a line drawn through Hotel Street and upper Genesee Street. The third ward was all west of this line. Nathan Williams was appointed the first president under the new charter.

The first directory was published in this year, and showed that there were at the time 2,861 inhabitants. There were five churches, two large hotels — Baggs Hotel, which had been built two years before by Moses Bagg, Jr. to replace the tavern started by his father, and the York House — and a number of smaller inns. The stores were chiefly located on Genesee Street as far up as Catherine, above which were residences. Though few residences were found south of Liberty Street, some scattered ones were as far out in the country as Cottage Place. Whitesboro Street as far as Hotel Street was largely given over to business, containing two banks, the York Hotel, and two inns. It was the Wall Street of Utica. Most of the residences were on Whitesboro Street, beyond Hotel as far as Varick Street, out Main and Broad Streets as far as Third Avenue, and on Hotel, Seneca, and Washington Streets between Whitesboro and Liberty Streets. The only cross streets leading off the west side of Genesee Street were Water, Whitesboro, and Liberty Streets, while from the east side went Water, Main, Broad and Cath-

erine Streets, and at the boundary of the village was Rebecca Street, now South Street. The finest houses were on Main, Broad, and Whitesboro Streets. Beyond these points, all was dense forest.

The business of the village during the first two decades of the nineteenth century was confined largely to transportation, to land speculation, and to the care of those associated with these occupations. The wave of emigration which swept up the Mohawk Valley to Utica paused there so that the pioneers could secure land to the north and west and, having done this, could purchase the supplies necessary to carry them to their new homes and maintain them there until their property became productive.

Many of the outstanding citizens of the village were the owners, descendants, or agents of the original grantees of Cosby Manor, or were the local agents of the great land companies who had bought up the wild lands to the north and west.

Among these land agents who made fortunes in real estate for themselves and their employers, were several whose names have come down to posterity.

Among the first to arrive was William Inman, who came in 1792 to act as agent for a group of Englishmen headed by Patric Colquhoun, High Sheriff of London. The holdings of these gentlemen comprised what was known as Inman's Triangle in the towns of Lewis and Leyden in Lewis County.

Two years later, James I. Kip arrived and purchased from the Bradstreet heirs great lot 96, in the center of what is now the city of Utica. Besides conducting a store, he later sold much of his land at a large profit.

In 1797, Colonel Benjamin Walker arrived and soon became the village's outstanding citizen. He came first as the agent of the Earl of Bath to take charge of the nobleman's extensive holdings in Madison County. To this he soon added the property of Baron Steuben in Steuben township.

In 1801, Captain James Hopper purchased the southern section of lot 95, comprising the land bounded by Elm and West Streets from Hopper Street south to, and including part of, Conkling Park. He and his son, Thomas Hopper, developed this valuable property and sold it, to their great advantage.

In later years, the brothers James and Walter Cochran lived in Utica a number of years administering the Schuyler property

which had descended to General Philip Schuyler's daughter, Catherine, the wife of James Cochran. In ten years, they had sold the greater part of the Schuyler property and moved away.

Much of the Bleecker property was held for many years by their descendants. But as time went on Morris Miller, who had married Rutger Bleecker's daughter, gradually began to dispose of the property. In this he was followed by his son, Rutger Miller, and later by Horatio Seymour.

Just to the north of Utica, Gerrit Boon settled in Barneveld in 1793 as agent for the Holland Land Company, a group of Dutch capitalists in Amsterdam, who owned 80,000 acres of land in northern Oneida County. He was succeeded later by Col. Adam G. Mappa, whose handsome stone house remains as a landmark in the village.

Of manufacturing there was very little in Utica, during the first two decades of the nineteenth century. The neighboring towns of New Hartford, Clinton, New York Mills, and Oriskany, with the swiftly running Sauquoit and Oriskany Creeks, were utilizing their water power to develop prosperous textile mills. But Utica with its flat land and small streams was forced to confine itself to making such things as required only hand power; hence, its factories consisted of wagon and furniture shops, tinsmithies, forges for the making of plows and stoves, and pottery works — all small concerns.

The only effort at an extensive manufacturing was the organization of a glass factory, in the establishment of which the citizens of the village invested \$250,000, a large sum for those days. The factory was built in Marcy on what is still called the Glass Factory Road. This industry unfortunately was a complete failure, lasting for only a few years.

One industry, however, was started in the year 1812 which has continued under varied management until the present day. In 1812, John Osborn started a small factory for the manufacture of buckskin gloves. Some years later, this was taken over by Chester D. Clark, who added the sale of household furniture to the manufacture and sale of the gloves. In 1854, his son, George A. Clark, purchased the business. He soon ceased the manufacture of gloves but continued to sell them, and gradually added to his business the sale of fishing tackle, sporting goods, and toys. In 1881, Mr. Clark took into the firm Hugh J. Horrocks and James H. England and gave the partnership the



name of George A. Clark & Company. After Mr. England retired from the firm it was incorporated under the name of the Clark-Horrocks Company. When Mr. Clark died in 1908 and Edward Ibbotson came into the firm, its name was changed to Horrocks-Ibbotson Company. On Mr. Horrocks' death, his share descended to his grandson, Richard H. Balch, and under the competent direction of Messrs. Ibbotson and Balch this has grown to be the largest manufactory of fishing tackle in the world. However, the first thing to meet the eye of one entering the company's present retail store is a showcase filled with gloves, a direct link with the glove factory started by Mr. Osborn over a century and a quarter ago.

At that time, the village of Utica, thanks to the heavy traffic over the Seneca Turnpike, was tremendously prosperous and growing like a mushroom. Its citizens became firmly convinced that it was sure to be the largest city in America. But their high hopes were destined for terrible disappointment, for its prosperity depended upon transportation and the methods of transportation were undergoing rapid changes.

Although improvements in navigation made by the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company, in 1798, had tremendously facilitated traffic to the west, it was soon seen that an easier means of travel to that great undeveloped country was necessary. In 1810, a resolution was passed in the Legislature at Albany, appointing a committee to study the possibility of building a canal from the Hudson to Lake Erie. This committee consisted of Gouverneur Morris, Stephen Van Rensselaer, DeWitt Clinton, and four others. James Geddes was appointed engineer to survey the proposed routes. The committee made its report, but owing to the threat of approaching war with England nothing was done at the time. After the war, the project was again taken up and work pushed. Charles C. Brodhead of Utica was given the great responsibility of surveying the difficult section of the Canal between Rome and the Hudson River, a piece of work he accomplished with distinguished success. In 1817, when DeWitt Clinton, who had been the most enthusiastic worker for the Canal, became governor of New York State, the Legislature passed a bill authorizing the building of the Canal.

On July 4, 1817, Governor DeWitt Clinton turned over the



first shovelful of earth at Rome, and the great work, the greatest engineering feat ever attempted by the United States up to that time, was started. Although procedure was slow, in two years' time the stretch between Rome and Utica was completed, water from the Oriskany Creek was let in, and on October 22, 1819, amid great rejoicing and the firing of cannon, the first canalboat, named *The Chief Engineer* as a compliment to Benjamin Wright who held that position on the Canal, made the trip from Utica to Rome in four hours. Gradually, boat trips became longer as the Canal was built farther, until the work was completed.

On October 22, 1825, a fleet of boats, bearing Governor Clinton, state officials, distinguished guests, and a barrel of Lake Erie water, prepared to make a triumphal trip from Lake Erie to the Atlantic. Word of the starting of these boats was carried to New York by cannons placed every few miles along the Canal and the Hudson River. These were fired in turn, the message reaching New York and returning to the starting point in four hours. The company left Lockport on Wednesday and reached Utica the following Sunday morning, where they attended services in the Presbyterian Church. Early on Monday, after a series of speeches at the Utica Court House, the party reembarked. At Albany, the boats were taken in tow by steamboats and the trip continued to New York. At Sandy Hook, Governor Clinton emptied the barrel of Erie water into the Atlantic Ocean. A tremendous celebration was held in New York to mark this event, which was to do more than any other event in its history to make New York a great city and a great port.

Meanwhile, during the construction of the Canal, two new Canal Commissioners were appointed who were destined to play important roles in the history of Utica. Ephraim Hart was made a commissioner in 1818, and Henry Seymour succeeded him in 1819.

The year that the Canal was opened, another celebration was held in Utica, on the occasion of the visit of General Lafayette, July 9, 1825. The general was touring the state in a canalboat. He disembarked at Whitesboro and drove into Utica over the street which ever since has borne his name. His coach and six, driven by Theodore Faxton, was preceded by a company of cavalry and was followed by many prominent citizens in car-



PANORAMA FROM CROW HILL TOWARD UTICA, MOHAWK VALLEY, AND ADIRONDACKS — ONCE VIEWED (1783) BY GEORGE WASHINGTON





riages or on horseback. A second company of cavalry brought up the rear. The village was decorated, cannon were fired, and a review of the troops was held. After a reception and luncheon at Bagg's Hotel, the general called to pay his respects to Mrs. A. B. Johnson, niece of John Quincy Adams then President of the United States. When he re-embarked in his canalboat on his way to Schenectady, children stood on the bridges and scattered flowers over the boat as it passed under them.

In 1817, a newspaper was started in Utica which continues in the present day: the *Utica Observer*. Starting as a small weekly newspaper, the *Observer* was owned and edited by Eliasaph Dorchester, and was published in a little room over 16 Whitesboro Street. A couple of years later it was moved to Rome and became the *Oneida Observer*. Soon, however, the paper returned to Utica, acquiring its own small office on Franklin Lane. After a few years, Mr. Dorchester became Oneida County clerk and turned his paper over to one of his printers, Augustus G. Dauby, who conducted it for many years. In 1826, he took Eli Maynard into partnership. Three years later, when Mr. Dauby was appointed postmaster by President Jackson, Mr. Maynard took immediate charge of the paper although Mr. Dauby continued to supervise its policies. In 1834, the *Observer* became a daily paper. John P. Bush, John F. Kettle, and Arthur M. Beardsley followed as editors in quick succession.

In 1852, the paper merged with the *Utica Democrat*, of which Dewitt C. Grove was owner, retaining the name of the *Observer*. E. Prentiss Bailey became a partner of Mr. Grove and John B. Miller, the editor. Later, Mr. Grove took over the editorship, to be followed still later by Mr. Bailey, who remained proprietor and editor of the *Observer* until his death in 1913, attaining a reputation as one of the most distinguished journalists in New York State. After Mr. Bailey's death, William W. Canfield assumed the editorship.

For many years, until March 1, 1884, the paper was published at 113 Genesee Street. On that date, it was burned out in a fire which consumed the entire block. Until a new building could be erected on Franklin Street, on property now included in the Post Office site, the *Observer* was edited and printed in the offices of the other Utica papers. On November 4, 1884, the paper was first issued in its own building.



In 1912, the government decided to take over the *Observer* building in order to enlarge the Post Office. Accordingly, the *Observer* built a new building on the south side of Catherine Street, backing on the Erie Canal. This was occupied March 15, 1915. After the conversion of the Canal into Oriskany Street East, some of the unused Canal land was purchased from the city and the building was extended to the Oriskany Plaza.

On May 1, 1922, the *Observer* and the *Herald-Dispatch* were consolidated and the *Utica Sunday Tribune* added to the combination. From then on, the paper was known as the *Observer-Dispatch*. The *Herald-Dispatch* had been the outcome of a merger of the *Utica Morning Herald*, which had its origin in the old *Whitesboro Gazette* of 1797, and the *Utica Dispatch*, started in 1898, which two years later absorbed the *Herald*. This merger of the *Observer* and the *Herald-Dispatch* was engineered by Frank E. Gannett who has controlled the paper since that date.

During the first four decades of the century, when Uticans acquired great wealth, many beautiful homes were built on Main, Broad, and Whitesboro Streets. These spacious mansions with their extensive gardens, many of them extending down to the Mohawk River, resplendent with mahogany furniture, snowy damask, and gleaming silver, were the scenes of elaborate social entertainments and cultural gatherings. Utica had become not only one of the most active commercial centers in the State of New York but a residential village of dignity, culture, and refinement.

The village soon became well-known for its interest in the arts. The newspapers of the time are full of advertisements of teachers of music and dancing, while as early as 1815 William Whitlesey manufactured and sold musical instruments of various kinds. Concerts were given by the choirs of the various churches, by the Utica Musical Association, by the "Handel and Burney Society" which was organized in 1817, and by various orchestras and musical organizations from outside the city. These were held in various churches, in the courthouse, in the ballrooms of the York House, and in the Washington Hall, a building which still stands on the northeast corner of John and Broad Streets, and succeeded the York House as the seat of social gatherings. From the great frequency of these concerts, we may deduce that Utica must even then have been decidedly

music-conscious, as it is today. A survey of the programs of these early concerts impresses one with the high grade of music in which Uticans were interested. While there were occasional popular pieces in the programs, oratorios and the works of the great composers were much more in evidence. For a number of years *The Western Recorder* carried weekly articles and essays on musical matters.

Uticans early became interested in having their portraits painted. In 1814, one Mr. Freeman, a well-known miniature painter of New York City, came to the village and spent some time making likenesses of its leading citizens. He was followed by various miniature and portrait painters who made prolonged visits to Utica, with great profit.

In 1825, a theater was opened by a Mr. Wells behind the Canal Coffee House. This was not much of a success. However, in the same year a Mr. Williams built a fine brick building which he named "The Utica Theater" and Utica started on a dramatic experience which included the best actors of the day. Those who drew the largest houses were a Mrs. Barnes and the eminent Edwin Forrest.

When, in 1826, James Henry Hackett appeared on the stage in Utica, he was greeted with especial acclaim by his admiring friends. Mr. Hackett, who at nineteen years of age had been a pupil at Columbia University, a law student, and a merchant, had come to Utica, seven years before, and opened a grocery store. In five years' time, he had not only acquired a small fortune but by his wit and power of mimicry had made himself one of the village's most popular inhabitants. In 1824, he returned to New York and invested his fortune in a commercial enterprise which promptly failed and left him bankrupt; whereupon he turned to his natural talent, went on the stage, and became one of America's leading character actors.

A type of art which was popular in that day and had several exponents in Utica was waxworks. There was a series of museums in the village in its early days, where were regularly exhibited wax replicas of distinguished persons. Circuses also made their appearance at this period, and great interest was shown when "the only elephant in America" arrived in Utica.

The Utica Mechanics Association, organized in 1827 as a mechanics benevolent society, played a prominent part in the social life of Utica for many years. It languished for four years

but, under the presidency of Thomas Walker, it began suddenly to prosper. In 1836, this society built a hall including a library and reading room. The association also held annual fairs, lectures, and concerts. In time the association, which had started as a society of mechanics, broadened out until most of the influential people in Utica became members. It became a social center and its art exhibition was the society event of the year.

These art exhibitions, which were conducted by the Utica Art Association under the leadership of Thomas H. Wood, occupied the Mechanics Hall for six weeks each winter. So successful were they and so many paintings of the Hudson School of Artists were bought by Uticans that, at one time, the art dealers in New York City feared that Utica would become the permanent art center of the United States. The walls of Utica residences at the time were hung with the best pictures which American artists could produce. The exhibitions, first held in 1862, followed annually with ever-increasing popularity. Unfortunately, Mr. Wood's health failed in 1871 and he was obliged to relinquish the presidency. The association lasted a few years more, holding exhibitions in 1878 and 1882; but, without Mr. Wood's leadership, slowly languished until, in 1910, it disbanded formally, giving the money in its treasury to the Utica Public Library. The interest on this fund is now used to finance the art exhibitions held by the library's art department.

In 1871, the Mechanics Association sold its old hall, which is now occupied by the Thomas J. Griffiths Printing Company, and constructed the building at the corner of Lafayette and Washington Streets which became the Utica Opera House and then the Majestic Theater. During the last years of the century, the association disbanded.

After the Erie Canal was opened in 1825 from the Hudson to Lake Erie, heavy freight was carried entirely by water, and the hitherto prosperous teaming business along the Seneca Turnpike showed marked decreases. The canalboats which passed through Utica by the hundreds enriched the western counties of the state, but added little to the prosperity of Utica. The increase in population for the next decade dropped from 134% to 47%. The packet boats of the canal could not compete in passenger traffic with the more rapid stagecoaches. For the next ten years, catering to the needs of the traveling public, still

streaming westward to Western New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, kept Utica alive and prosperous, less prosperous perhaps than during the preceding decade, but still a flourishing, active city. It was in this decade, in 1832, that Utica received its charter as a city, and Joseph Kirkland was elected its first Mayor.



#### IV.

### THE CITY OF UTICA

WHEN Utica became a city in 1832, it had 8,323 people in it. At the time, there were forty-four drygoods stores in Utica, sixty-three groceries and general food stores, ten hardware stores, nineteen stores for millinery and dressmaking, six jewelry and five bookstores, twenty blacksmith shops, seventy-nine cabinetmakers and four lottery offices. Among other scattered industries were the manufacture of steam engines, carriages, wagons, mechanical instruments, rope, pottery, bricks, and boats. Ninety-two mails a week came to Utica by coach or post. Later, forty-one packet boats a week left the city. There were also nine stagecoach lines in all directions.

No sooner, however, had Utica taken on its new dignity as a city than a terrible calamity overtook it. In that year, the city was visited by an epidemic of the deadly disease cholera, which paralyzed all business for weeks and caused scores of deaths.

St. John's Home and School was originated in 1834 through the efforts of John C. and Nicholas Devereux, who brought three Sisters of Charity to Utica. They opened an orphan asylum and school for girls in a small building adjoining St. John's Church. The school and asylum soon outgrew their quarters. More sisters were procured. Michael McQuade gave extra land on John Street, and the Devereux brothers erected a larger building. In 1901, the organization divided, the school function being taken over by the Utica Catholic Academy, incorporated by the Regents in that year. The asylum part became St. John's Orphan Asylum, which moved to its handsome new building on upper Genesee Street on land donated by Matthew Carton. In 1925, after the destruction by fire of St. Vincent's Protectorate, the asylum, which at first had admitted girls only, took in boys between the ages of six and ten years. As the word "asylum" came to acquire a somewhat altered meaning, the institution changed its name a few years ago to St. John's Home and School.

During the nineteenth century's fourth decade, progress con-

tinued. In 1833, the Legislature authorized the building of the Chenango Canal. Work, begun on it in 1834, was completed in 1836. The canal was ninety-seven miles long and four feet deep. It connected the Erie Canal at Utica with the Susquehanna River at Binghamton. It opened the coal fields of Pennsylvania to Utica and became an important factor in the industrial development of the city for the next two decades. It was also useful to Utica in bringing to the city the produce of the rich Chenango Valley. After the railroad to Binghamton was built in later years, the canal was abandoned.

At this period of the middle thirties, there was a rapidly growing excitement over the slavery question all over the country. Anti-slavery societies were formed. Abolitionist meetings were held, often resulting in riots and bloodshed. A group of abolitionists issued a call for a meeting to be held in Utica on October 21, 1835, to discuss the slavery question and to form a New York State Anti-slavery Society. On October 8, a large mass meeting, attended by the leading citizens of the city, protested against the proposed meeting. In spite of this, on October 16, the Common Council voted permission for the anti-slavery convention to be held in the courthouse. This action resulted in another, more violent, opposition mass meeting, which adjourned to meet at the courthouse on the day of the convention. To nullify such an action, the convention met in the Bleeker Street Church. A mob surrounded the church and threatened, not only violence to the delegates, but destruction of the church if the convention did not discontinue and the delegates leave the city. At this point Gerrit Smith, who was present as a spectator, invited the delegates to go to his home in Peterboro and hold their meeting there. The invitation was accepted; the delegates left town; Utica quieted down; and Gerrit Smith, who up to that time had had but a half-hearted interest in the slavery question, became one of the most enthusiastic and influential abolitionists in the country. His home in Peterboro soon became one of the most important stations on the Underground Railroad.

The next year a second riot over the slavery question occurred in Utica. This time the rioters represented the other side of the quarrel. A fugitive slave from Virginia was traced to the city. His owner appeared and engaged a local attorney. The slave was caught and brought into court. During the trial a mob

attacked the courthouse, overpowered the guards, seized the Negro, and by means of the Underground Railway smuggled him to Canada and freedom.

In 1837, the Utica Citizens Corps was formed, a military organization which for over a hundred years has served under one name or another in every war in which the United States has taken part.

The general financial condition at the time was not unlike that of the two decades just past, a hundred years later. Following the horrors of the cholera epidemic of 1832, a reaction set in. The ready money of the early thirties led to tremendous speculation and lavish spending. Everybody bought; everybody built; real estate skyrocketed. City lots, purchased at boom prices, were later discovered to be in the middle of wood lots or swamps, or likely to be covered by six feet of water during spring floods. The whole country went as speculatively mad as it did in the late 1920's.

The tremendous amount of money in circulation created demands for more banking facilities, which were answered in Utica by the organization in 1836 of the Oneida Bank of Utica, Augustus G. Dauby being elected its first president.

If ever a bank was launched under disheartening conditions, it was the Oneida Bank. In the first place, the demand for the stock was so tremendous that it was greatly oversubscribed. Some people had their subscriptions cut drastically; many more were refused stock. This led to accusations by the disappointed subscribers that the commissioners in charge of the distribution of the stock were receiving graft. Several were indicted, but never came to trial.

The next blow came on November 20, 1836, the night before the bank was to open, when robbers entered and made away with \$116,500 in cash and drafts. A quarter of the bank's capital was gone. Six months later came the terrible depression of 1837, when specie payment was stopped by common agreement by all the banks in the city. In spite of these misfortunes, the Oneida Bank, under the able presidency of Alfred H. Munson, survived the crash. In 1865, this became the Oneida National Bank, and is still doing its conservative and prosperous business on the same site where it started, over one hundred and twelve years ago.

Two years after the formation of the Oneida Bank, the Utica



City Bank was incorporated; Judge Hiram Denio was elected to the presidency and held the office for twenty-one years. The bank became a national bank in 1865, under the name of the Utica City National Bank. In 1904, it built its tall building on Genesee Street opposite Catherine Street, where it remained until, in 1930, it was absorbed by the Citizens Trust Company.

From the beginning of the work on the Erie Canal many of the working people, first of the Irish immigration into Utica, were suspicious of the banks and were consequently in a quandary as to what to do with their savings. At this time, two citizens of outstanding integrity so won the confidence of the Canal workmen, especially those of the Catholic religion, that the workmen developed the habit of bringing savings to them for safekeeping. These were the brothers John C. and Nicholas Devereux. These gentlemen invested the money for the depositors and paid them regular dividends, their clerk, Stalham Williams, attending to the bookkeeping. As this custom was inaugurated two years before the opening in Philadelphia of "the first savings bank in America," we may regard the institution which developed from the Devereux-Canal workers arrangement as the pioneer savings bank in the United States. In 1821, the charter for "a bank for savings in the Village of Utica" was granted by the Legislature; but the charter was not put into effect, probably because the construction work on the Canal had been completed in the neighborhood of Utica, the Canal laborers had moved away, and the need of such a bank had become less pressing.

In the late thirties, however, as a result of the inflation and succeeding depression, people began again to flood the Devereux brothers with their savings to such an extent that it became a real burden to them and to Mr. Williams. Consequently, they applied for a second charter. When this was granted, on July 26, 1839, the Savings Bank of Utica began its official career with John C. Devereux as president and Stalham Williams, secretary and treasurer.

For the first twelve years of its life, the bank remained in the Devereux office on Bleecker Street. In 1851, during the presidency of Thomas Walker (1849-63), it moved to a store on Genesee Street just south of Bleecker and then, in 1869, when Judge Hiram Denio was president (1863-71), crossed the street to the "Iron Bank" building it had built on the southwest corner of



Genesee and Lafayette Streets, where Liggett's store now stands. Here it remained during the presidencies of Edmund A. Wetmore (1871-73), Judge William J. Bacon (1873-89), and Ephraim Chamberlain (1889-95). In 1900, when William Blaikie was president (1895-1909), it again moved to its much larger "Bank with the Gold Dome" on the lot where Alexander B. Johnson's beautiful home had stood. Through prosperity and depression, the Savings Bank of Utica, recently under the able direction of Charles A. Miller (1909-1932) and Roy C. Van Denbergh, has continued as a solid banking institution of ever-increasing usefulness to the community.

During the period of the prosperous 1830's, several industries were started in Utica which have continued to the present day. In 1823, Alfred Munson had opened a small shop for the making of millstones. In 1830, he was joined by Martin Hart, and the firm of Munson & Hart was formed. After various changes made by the descendants of the founders, the firm of Munson Brothers was organized in 1868. The firm broadened its activities to include the manufacture of many kinds of mill supplies. Another active foundry organized in 1835 was that of J. S. & M. Peckham. During this decade, Charles Downer conducted a lumberyard, first on Cooper Street and then on Lafayette Street. In 1844, he took in Charles C. Kellogg as partner. The firm during the next few years bought out most of the other lumberyards in Utica, and grew rapidly in size and prosperity. When Mr. Downer withdrew from the company in 1877, Mr. Kellogg continued it and later took in his son. The firm of Charles C. Kellogg & Sons Company is still supplying lumber and lumber products to Utica and the surrounding country.

In 1832, J. D. Edwards began the manufacture of oilcloth in Utica. He soon sold the business to Dr. Theodore Pomeroy and Thomas R. Walker. This business, conducted by Dr. Pomeroy, his son, and his grandson, under the firm name of Pomeroy & Son, had a large factory on Cornelia Street between Cooper and Columbia Streets. It was abandoned and torn down about the turn of the century.

The manufacture of tobacco and cigars was begun in Utica in 1835 by a man named Tomlinson. In 1839, he sold out to Messrs. Leslie A. Warnick and John Bryan. In 1852, Mr. Bryan was succeeded by John G. Brown. From that day until 1927, when the company was sold to the Penn Tobacco Company of

Wilkes-Barre, the firm of Warnick & Brown enjoyed a national reputation as manufacturers of smoking tobacco.

In 1832, the Vulcan Works was founded by Philo C. Curtis as a machine shop. The business soon enlarged, making wheels for the first railroad cars on the Utica & Schenectady Railroad, and then engines, boilers, and other heavy articles of iron. Later, the company changed its name to the Utica Steam Engine and Boiler Works and is still doing business on Whitesboro Street near its junction with Lafayette Street.

At this time several firms were established to supply ready-made clothing. The first establishment of this kind was opened by James B. Martin in 1836. Henry J. Wood, R. V. and C. A. Yates, and Charles Kingsley soon followed suit. The clothes were cut out by shears and usually sent to the workers' homes to be sewed. Although some of these firms remained in business for a considerable time, all went out of existence many years ago.

As the first decade of the nineteenth century was marked by highway building, the second and third by the construction of the Erie Canal, so the fourth stands out in history for the introduction of the railroads. In 1832, the Mohawk and Hudson River Railroad was opened between Albany and Schenectady, having been chartered in 1826. The next year, the Utica and Schenectady Railroad was authorized and was completed in 1837. Erastus Corning of Albany was elected the first president and Nicholas Devereux and Alfred Munson of Utica were members of the first Board of Directors. The terminal at Utica was on the east side of Baggs Square. The opening of this road was hailed by Uticans with great enthusiasm.

The year after the Utica and Schenectady Railroad was chartered, another short line was organized, the Syracuse and Auburn Railroad. There was at once a natural demand for a link between these two, and a group of financiers, many of them from Utica, founded the Utica and Syracuse Railroad with Henry Seymour as president. This road was completed and trains began to run on it in 1839. Shortly after this, other short lines were built as far as Buffalo. Travel on these short lines necessitated change of cars at every large city, with rehandling of baggage and freight. To obviate these inconveniences, they were all combined in 1853, under the name of the New York Central Railroad. In 1869, this was merged with the Hudson

River Railroad from New York to Albany, and became the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad with through trains from New York City to Buffalo.

This development of the railroads, while it brought Utica days nearer to New York and built up the western part of the State, was distinctly harmful to Utica. The stagecoach business to the West, which had been the cause of Utica's rapid growth, fell off quickly. The stagecoaches were neglected and soon stopped running. Passengers passed the city by on the faster moving trains. Utica's many hotels were empty and its stores deserted.

For five years the city stood still. Its citizens had an abundance of cash and beautiful homes, but very little business. So engrossed had Utica been in its transportation and real estate business, that manufactures had largely been neglected.

In, or about, the year 1837, two brothers came to Utica and founded a business which has grown steadily to the present day. These were Thomas H. Wood and George W. Wood. Each of them opened a hardware store on Genesee Street, but in 1842 they joined forces under the name of T. H. and G. W. Wood, at 37 Genesee Street, and admitted into partnership Thomas H. Wood's clerk, John E. Roberts. In 1847, the firm moved to 49 Genesee Street, where it remained for thirty-five years. George W. Wood retired in 1855, and five years later Thomas H. Wood sold out to John E. Roberts and his brother, Henry Roberts, who returned from California. The company then took the name of John E. Roberts and Company. In 1880, John E. Roberts retired and the firm became Roberts, Parry and Company. On Mr. Parry's retirement, Henry Roberts continued under the name of Roberts Hardware.

When Henry Roberts died in 1895, his two sons, William H. Roberts and Wallace W. Roberts, continued the business as The Roberts Hardware Company. When Wallace Roberts died in 1901, his father-in-law, William T. Baker, became a silent partner in the firm, William H. Roberts continuing in the presidency until his retirement in 1932, when Sherrill Sherman succeeded him.

In the year 1839, a man came to Utica who was destined during his long life to introduce modern methods of drygoods merchandising into the city and to found a store which was to en-



dure for over one hundred years. This was John Breed Wells.

In 1843, the drygoods firm of Bailey and Wells, which had been formed two years previously in Auburn, moved to Utica. In 1846 Mr. Bailey retired, and Mr. Wells carried on the business alone for nineteen years. He then took John B. Capron into partnership under the name of J. B. Wells and Company. In 1873, the founder's son, Edward L. Wells, joined the firm which became J. B. Wells Son and Company. The store, originally at 88 Genesee Street, first moved to 56 Genesee Street, and, in 1865, to 79 Genesee Street. Here it remained for three-quarters of a century, gradually absorbing neighboring stores in its growth.

In 1839, a small company was formed to make soap in a house on Whitesboro Street, just east of what is now the Truman Butler Playground. This Kirk Soap Company remained in Utica for twenty years, then moved to Chicago, and has become one of the largest manufactories of soap in the world.

If Utica in the first five years of the 1840's was becoming less important in a financial way, legally it reached a prominence it has never attained since, for it became the site of one of the most important trials in the history of America, a trial which not only involved some of America's greatest lawyers but threatened to bring on a third war between the United States and England.

In 1837, a rebellion was started in Upper Canada by William Lyon MacKenzie. Defeated by the Canadian government forces, MacKenzie and some of his followers, many of them Americans, fled to Navy Island in the Niagara River. American sympathizers sent supplies to the rebels on the American ship *Caroline*. On December 27, 1837, a body of Canadian troops crossed the Niagara River, captured the *Caroline*, towed it to the middle of the river and set it on fire; it sank a short distance above the falls. But in the struggle at the wharf to which the *Caroline* had been moored, an American citizen, Amos Durfee, was killed. Tremendous excitement followed in the United States, Canada, and England. Several Canadians were arrested on the American side of the river but were discharged for lack of evidence. On November 12, 1840, Alexander McLeod was arrested and charged with the murder of Durfee. He was the Canadian deputy sheriff who had informed the Canadian government of the illegal activities of the *Caroline*.



Excitement reached fever heat. The English and Canadian governments claimed that, as McLeod was a Canadian citizen on a military expedition, he could not be tried by an American court. In his jail in Lockport, the prisoner was in danger of being lynched by the enraged Americans or of being rescued by a relief party from Canada. The case was therefore transferred to Oneida County, and McLeod was put in jail in Whitesboro. Three presidents — Van Buren, Harrison, and Tyler — and two secretaries of state — John Forsyth and Daniel Webster — were drawn into the controversy with the British ambassador in Washington. The English fleet was collected at Gibraltar ready to cross the Atlantic in case of war. A second fleet mobilized in the West Indies. American troops were ordered to the Canadian border to repel invasion from that quarter. It was generally understood that, if McLeod were found guilty and hanged, England would declare war on the United States. The McLeod case became the most important topic of discussion in the papers and of debate in Congress.

The trial opened in the combined Courthouse and Academy in Utica with Judge Philo Gridley on the bench. The attorney general of the state headed the prosecuting lawyers while Joshua A. Spencer of Utica, considered by many the most brilliant lawyer of his day, was in charge of the defense. The British ambassador represented England. The jail and courthouse were guarded by a company of soldiers.

To everybody's surprise, there was no sign of disorder in or outside of the courtroom. This absence of disorder was due to the fact that at the very start it was evident that Judge Gridley was going to assure an absolutely fair trial. The arguments lasted six days and then the jury declared McLeod not guilty. He was escorted over the Canadian border by the sheriff and an armed guard. Both England and Canada were satisfied, the troops were recalled from the border, and the danger of war was past.

## THE TEXTILE ERA

IN the year 1845, the *Utica Daily Gazette*, of which General Richard U. Sherman was editor, published a series of articles pointing out the necessity of bringing new industries to the stagnant city. These articles aroused great interest among the readers, and when the census of 1845 showed that the population, which for forty years had been increasing so rapidly, had actually decreased four percent in five years, the city found itself acutely aware of its tragic situation. A mass meeting was held and a committee of three, consisting of Spencer Kellogg, A. S. Pond, and E. A. Graham, was appointed to investigate the possibility of employing steam as power for industries. The committee visited New England, where steam was just being introduced in the textile mills, and made a thorough study of the subject. Their report was so favorable to the new methods of manufacture that Uticans loosened their purse strings and raised such large sums of money that, within two years, the Globe Woolen Mills, the Utica Steam Cotton Mills, and the Utica Steam Woolen Mills were going full swing. Utica was again booming. Pennsylvania coal was in easy reach by means of the Chenango Canal.

A factor of importance in making the early textile mills a success was the immigration of German people to Utica at this time. These refugees from the Revolution of 1848 came in great numbers to Utica and found ready employment in the new mills. They settled largely in West Utica, where all three of the mills were located, and became so numerous that when one passed beyond State Street, one entered a neighborhood where there was little conversation except in the German language.

These thrifty and ambitious people soon accumulated wealth and became assimilated so rapidly by the native population that the word German-American is now never heard in Utica. The descendants of the original immigrants are indistinguishable, except, in some cases, by their names, from those of the original English settlers.

One of the most outstanding accomplishments of this German-American colony in Utica was the organization in 1865 of the Utica Maennerchor, the German musical society which has continued to the present day. The organization meeting was held at Bierbauer's Brewery, now the West End Brewery, on January 1, 1865. Fred J. Schmidt was elected president and Leonhard Rietz director of the chorus. In 1874, the society was incorporated, in 1891 purchased a lot on Columbia Street, and erected its own hall, which was opened January 1, 1893. In 1901 this building was burned, but was rebuilt promptly and reopened, October 2, 1902. The musical directors of the association since that date have been George Mietzke (1866-1871), Prof. Nicholas Zarth (1872-1899, 1902-1922), E. Breitenbeck (1899-1901), and Dr. Johannes Magendanz (1922-1947).

During the next few years, Utica took tremendous strides. In 1845, Theodore Faxton, John Butterfield and a group of associates became enthusiastic over the new invention of the telegraph by their friend Samuel F. B. Morse, the artist who had spent much of his time in Utica and married a Utica girl. As a result they formed in 1845 the Buffalo, Albany, and New York Telegraph Company, first telegraph company in the world, and brought to Utica Samuel W. Chubbuck, a skilled mechanic, who made the first telegraph instruments for commercial use.

This first commercial telegraph service was organized, July 16, 1845. The original plan was to run the line from Buffalo to Springfield, but was soon changed so that from Albany the line ran south to New York instead of east to Springfield. In September 1845, a line was built and put to immediate use, from the Utica office to the State Fair Grounds in the outskirts of the city. The first section of the main line, that from Albany to Utica, was finished in January 1846 and the entire system from New York to Buffalo was completed, September 9, 1846. The main office of this, the first commercial telegraph company in the world, was located in the Dudley Building on the corner of Genesee and Whitesboro Streets in Utica. At the first meeting of the stockholders, Theodore Faxton was elected president.

Shortly after the completion of the telegraph line, Mr. Faxton called a meeting of New York State newspaper editors in Utica and suggested to them that they form an organization to make use of the telegraph to transmit news items to the differ-





VALLEY VIEW GOLF CLUB, THE RESERVOIRS, FRANKFORT HILLS, MOHAWK VALLEY





ent papers. The suggestion was accepted, and the Associated Press was organized at this meeting in Utica.

After completion of the main telegraph lines, branch lines to various parts of the state were formed. These were rapidly bought up by the parent company of which, in 1853, John Butterfield was elected president in the place of Theodore Faxton who had resigned. In a short time, the company, with headquarters in Utica, controlled all the telegraph lines in New York State and some extending into Pennsylvania and as far west as the Mississippi. In January 1846, the local company joined with others to form the Western Union Telegraph Company.

On September 1, 1848, the Utica City Bank was opened, an institution which later was changed to the Utica City National Bank and under that name served the city for many years.

In the same year the Forest Hill Cemetery was opened. Thomas R. Walker was the first president.

The Oneida Stone was acquired by the cemetery in 1849. This sacred stone of the Oneida Indians, the center of their ceremonies for generations, is supposed to have appeared first at the outlet of Oneida Lake. When the Oneidas moved to the mouth of the Oneida Creek, the stone appeared there without the aid of human hands. When they again moved to Oneida Castle, the stone again mysteriously moved.

But when the Oneidas went to Wisconsin, the stone was deserted. It was on a farm of James H. Gregg. When Forest Hill Cemetery was opened, the Oneidas asked that the stone be preserved there. In 1849, Dr. Moses M. Bagg and Julius A. Spencer drove to Oneida Castle and brought the stone back. It was placed on a granite base in 1902 and now stands a conspicuous landmark for all visiting the cemetery.

In 1849, the Utica Waterworks Company was organized. A stock company was formed with a capital stock of \$75,000. A subscription list was started and, after discouraging delays, the amount was raised only by Thomas Hopper opportunely subscribing for one half of the stock. Mr. Hopper was elected president of the company and put in charge of the construction of the new system. The water was taken from the Starch Factory Creek and from a well in the southern section of the city and carried by pipe to a reservoir, 240 x 200 feet in size, located in the square bounded by South, Linwood, and Eagle Streets, and

Summit Place. From here the water was piped to all parts of the city. Fifty hydrants were erected for the use of the fire companies, a great improvement over procuring water from the river or canal.

It was soon found that this arrangement would not supply the needs of the city and, in 1854, a second reservoir was built south of what is now Pleasant Street. The bank of this was raised to the height of fifty feet. In 1868, a third reservoir was constructed, and a fourth in 1885. All of these were south of the city and took their water from the Starch Factory Creek and a watershed of fifteen square miles in the hills to the south.

Also in 1849, the Utica Gas Company was organized, and the City Hall on Genesee Street, the Courthouse on John Street, and the jail on Mohawk Street were constructed. Utica had again hit its stride.

While the Canal and the new railroads took care of east-west traffic, travel to the north and south was still largely over the highways. These roads were unpaved and were often almost impassable because of the depth of the mud. To remedy this difficulty, plank roads were built by covering the roadways with planks four inches thick, placed crosswise. The first company in the Utica neighborhood, organized in 1847, built a plank road from Deerfield Corners to a point five miles north of Remsen. John Butterfield was the first president of the road. Other companies were formed and the "era of plank roads" was soon in full swing, the new highways running in every direction from Utica. Tollgates were established every few miles, the pennies taken in at them paying the company for the construction and upkeep of the roads. At first these roads paid well, but, after a few years, the expense of repairs became so great that they were abandoned. However, for a quarter of a century plank roads served greatly to open up the surrounding country and enable the farmers to bring their produce to the city.

In the year 1853, the Black River and Utica Railroad Company, organized with Theodore S. Faxton as its president, at once began to build a railroad to the north. Bad management and extravagant methods, however, soon put the line into financial trouble, and in 1861 the company was reorganized under the name of the Utica and Black River Railroad with John Thorn president. From this time on, the line was slowly extended northward, reaching Clayton in 1874 and Ogdensburg in 1878.

In 1886, it was leased to the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad and in 1891 this entire system was bought by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

The prosperity of Utica as a manufacturing town, begun in 1845, continued for three-quarters of a century, and was so stimulated by the tremendous growth of its textile industry that, in the early years of the twentieth century, Utica had become the knit-goods center of the world. During this period it grew more rapidly than any other city in the State.

In the year 1852, when Horatio Seymour was elected governor of the state of New York, Utica took its first great step toward political importance, an importance which it held for many years. This distinguished statesman, three times governor of New York State and once the candidate of the Democratic Party for president of the United States, was a power in the land. First from his home on Whitesboro Street, and then from his country estate in what is now the Sixteenth Ward of Utica, he kept his finger on the pulse of the nation and exerted enormous influence.

Political leaders came from all over the United States to consult "the Sage of Deerfield." Most of the policies of the Democratic Party for the next twenty years were decided upon in the quiet solitude of "Mary's Land," the farmhouse on Horatio Street, on the hill overlooking the Mohawk Valley and Utica.

The political prominence which Horatio Seymour brought to Utica was added to by two other Utica statesmen who rose to eminence in the years following the Civil War. These were Roscoe Conkling and Francis Kernan. These two must be named together for, at one time, they both occupied seats in the United States Senate, the only time on record that both senators from New York have come from the same upstate city. Kernan, the Democrat, and Conkling, the Republican, had been closely associated in the law firm of Spencer and Kernan.

Roscoe Conkling, often called the president-maker; the undisputed Republican dictator of the country, was the brother-in-law of Horatio Seymour, who at the same time had the most influential voice in Democratic circles. Surely in those days the whole political structure of the United States had its foundations in Utica. All policies of both national political parties were determined in Utica. All political mandates of both parties emanated from Utica.



The Utica Eisteddfod was organized in 1855 by a group of Welsh citizens interested in music and literature. Though not the first eisteddfod to be started in America, one having been formed in Carbondale, Pennsylvania two years before, it is the first one to have continued to the present time.

The first Eisteddfod was held in the Welsh Calvinistic Church on Seneca Street, now the House of Jacob Synagogue. The next year, and every year until 1862, the Eisteddfod was held on the last day of December and the first day of January in Mechanics Hall. During the Civil War it was discontinued until 1867, when it was renewed in "The Old Concert Hall on John Street." It later was moved to the Utica Opera House. For several years, at each meeting, a committee was formed to arrange for the next Eisteddfod. This custom continued until, in 1869, the Cymreiggiddion Society was organized to have charge of the meetings.

In 1896, the place of meeting was changed from the Opera House to the State Armory. Here for nearly half a century the Eisteddfod held its meetings on New Year's Eve and New Year's Day, attracting Welsh singers from hundreds of miles around.

The Young Men's Christian Association was founded in 1858 by a group of men meeting in a lecture room of Westminster Church. Edward Curran was elected president. In May 1858, rooms were obtained on the third floor of the Tibbitts Building. Frank Ferguson was the first secretary. Interest waned during and after the Civil War. In 1883, Glenn K. Shurtleff was appointed general secretary, and rooms were procured in the Arcade Building. He increased the membership from 53 to 1007. On November 1, 1889, a new building was opened at Bleeker and Charlotte Streets at a cost of \$105,000. On March 1, 1907, this was destroyed by fire. A campaign for \$300,000 for a new building was carried on, but only \$73,000 was raised. The association purchased the Seminary building for \$40,000 as a temporary home, and here it has remained ever since. The executive secretaries since 1891 have been Ben F. Lewis, William D. Ball, Rev. F. D. Leete, John K. Doane, Rev. Irving W. Street, Thomas R. Jordan, Francis L. Thornberry, Henry G. Ellis, and Kenneth J. Allan. In 1949, work was begun on a new and larger building on the same site.

## VI.

# THE CIVIL WAR

UNTIL the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, the Utica Citizens Corps, which, since its organization in 1837, had been considered one of the crack military companies of the state, was largely social in its purpose and had been occupied principally in parades, laying of cornerstones, visiting corps in surrounding cities and entertaining corps from those cities. Now, the Corps held a meeting on April 15, two days after the war started, and on the very day when Lincoln called for volunteers, the Corps informed the government that it would be ready to march fully equipped on forty-eight hours' notice. Eight days later, it entrained for camp at Albany, Captain James McQuade in command. On May 8, 1861, James McQuade was commissioned colonel of the Fourteenth New York Volunteer Infantry, commonly called the First Oneida, of which the Utica Citizens Corps formed the nucleus. On June 17, 1861, the regiment left Albany and on June 20 arrived in Washington. The regiment served bravely at the battles of Gaines Mills, Hanover Courthouse, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. As enlistment in the Corps was for only two years, it was mustered out at Utica, May 24, 1863. Many of the Corps reenlisted and served so well that either during the war or later the Utica Corps furnished sixty-one officers to the Union Army, including six major generals — Daniel Butterfield, Charles A. Johnson, H. S. Bradley, John W. Fuller, James McQuade, and J. J. Bartlett — and eight brigadier generals — William H. Christian, Sylvester Dering, Rufus Dagget, George W. Ledlie, J. H. Oley, N. G. Williams, Walter Robbins, and Oscar F. Long. General Long received the Congressional Medal of Honor.

When the Corps left for the front, the Utica Citizens Corps' Home Guard was formed with Horace Barnard as captain. After the war the Corps was reorganized, and continued to attend civic functions under the command of Captain Thomas M. Davies.

Besides the Fourteenth Regiment, there were four other regiments which went from Oneida County and contained many Uticans in their ranks.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, known as the Second Oneida, was mustered in, May 21, 1861, under the colonelcy of William H. Christian. It served at Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, and was mustered out, May 28, 1863.

The Ninety-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, the "Conkling Rifles" or the Third Oneida Regiment, was enlisted largely in the northern townships of the county but contained one company largely from Utica. It was mustered into service at Boonville, 1862, February 18, 1862, with Charles Wheelock for colonel. It served at Culpepper, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, and at least a dozen other battles. It was mustered out, July 18, 1865, Colonel Wheelock with the rank of brigadier general.

The One Hundred Seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, or the Fourth Oneida Regiment, rendezvoused at Rome and left for service, August 22, 1862, Colonel William R. Pease commanding. It served at Drury's Bluff, around Petersburg, Fort Fish, Williamstown, and other engagements.

The Fifth Oneida, or One Hundred Forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, was mustered in at Rome, October 10, 1862. It was also known as "Halleck's Infantry," in honor of General Halleck, a native of Westernville. The regiment called itself "Garrard's Tigers," in honor of its commander, Colonel Kenner Garrard. It left for the front, October 11, 1862. In the battle of the Wilderness, the regiment was almost completely wiped out. After Colonel Garrard was promoted to brigadier general and his successor, Colonel David I. Jenkins, was killed at the Wilderness, Colonel James Grindley took command, remaining until the end of the war, when he was mustered out as a brigadier general. In 1863, it adopted the Zouave uniform. It served in twenty-two battles including the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spotsylvania, and Appomattox Courthouse. Of the 1,568 men who joined the regiment, only 427 remained to be mustered out, July 16, 1865.

When in 1861 Charles Millar opened a small plumbing and hardware store on Bleecker Street, he launched a business which was destined to become one of Utica's outstanding industries. The next year, he moved to Genesee Street and dealt in plumber's supplies. In 1883, the company was incorporated as Charles Millar & Son and undertook the manufacture of lead pipe, and the following year it erected its warehouse on Main Street. The business of making plumbers' supplies is still conducted by the grandson and namesake of the original founder.

In 1862, while the war was in progress, Utica started a new advance in its transportation system with the organization of the Utica, Clinton, and Binghamton Railroad. By 1863, Utica built a line for horsecars up Genesee Street to New Hartford.

The opening of this line on September 14, 1863 was a banner day in the history of Utica. The New York State Fair was being held in the fair grounds where the West Shore Railroad now crosses Genesee Street. The city and the street railroad company were anxious to have the cars running in time to carry the crowds to the fair grounds. The dismay was great when the last shipment of rails had not arrived on the day before the fateful day. When the canalboat containing them was found tied up at St. Johnsville, the captain of the boat was told that he would be shot if the rails did not arrive in time. The captain procured the best horses he could find and the boat came to Utica on the gallop. There was also a delay in procuring the cars, and so the company borrowed nine cars from New York City.

When the great hour arrived, two o'clock in the afternoon, the rails had been laid to the fair grounds and three cars were lined up on the tracks on Genesee Street near Broad Street. To the first car were hitched sixteen bay horses. The lines were in the hands of the president of the company, John Butterfield, who had long ago driven the first stagecoach from the Mississippi to San Francisco. He was assisted by Patrick Cassidy. Mr. Butterfield cracked his whip and the car, loaded with city officials, proceeded at a fast pace up Genesee Street amid the acclaim and enthusiasm of the populace. In the two following cars were other distinguished citizens. Utica became at that moment the fifth city in the United States to boast of a street-car line. The only cities which had preceded Utica in this transportation improvement were New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleans.



By 1866, a dummy engine was hauling cars as far as Clinton and a second horsecar line was built from Utica to Whitesboro. By 1868, the line was opened to Oriskany Falls, and two years later to Hamilton. In 1871, new tracks were laid along the Chenango Canal which enabled the steam engines to enter Utica without running through Genesee Street. During its early life, this road had a varied existence. In 1873, it went into the hands of a receiver and two years later was taken over by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. In 1876, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western assumed control, only to turn it back seven years later to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. In 1886, it was leased by the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad and has been a part of that system ever since.

In 1863, the year after the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton Railroad was organized, another line to the south was launched, the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railway. This went up the Sauquoit Valley to Cassville, turned west to Waterville, and then south. From Cassville a spur was built to Richfield. In 1870, this was leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and is still a part of that system.

In the same year of 1863, the Second National Bank was incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 and the Honorable William J. Bacon as the first president. The following year, Theodore Faxton succeeded Judge Bacon and the capital stock was increased to \$300,000. On Mr. Faxton's death in 1881, E. J. Brayton became president, and was himself succeeded in 1887, by William M. White. On the death of Mr. White in 1896, Thomas R. Proctor became president and remained so during the remaining career of the bank. In 1916, the bank consolidated with the First National Bank as the trust department thereof.

Two important charitable institutions were founded at about this time. The Home for the Homeless was organized in 1866 by a board of thirteen at the request of Theodore Faxton, who had arranged to leave \$20,000 in his will. It was incorporated as "Home for the Homeless of the City of Utica." In the winter of 1867, fifty ladies met at Westminster Church and organized "The Protestant Home for Respectable, Indigent and Aged Women of Oneida County in the City of Utica." This organiza-

tion rented a house on Whitesboro Street, and installed there a matron and nine elderly women. These two organizations on November 8, 1868 combined under the name of "The Home for the Homeless." Mr. Faxton then stated that he would give his \$20,000 at once if a similar amount was raised. The ladies collected \$24,324. Mr. Faxton not only kept his promise but added a lot on Faxton Street. Then Benjamin F. Jewett and his sisters donated four adjoining lots.

The building to accommodate fifty persons was begun at once. Mr. Faxton then agreed to pay the entire expense of construction. The home opened December 26, 1870, and has continued to function ever since. An addition was added in 1879 and a second in 1892. Many large legacies have been left to the home including \$35,000 from Jason F. Cox, \$60,000 from Joseph F. Barton, and \$35,000 from Mrs. Lydia F. Francis. The latter provided an infirmary. The entrance fee, originally \$100.00, has gradually increased until now it is \$2,000.00.

In 1872, a beautiful conservatory was built in Forest Hill Cemetery.

In 1872, the House of the Good Shepherd was incorporated. In April 1875, its building on the corner of Bleecker Street and Tilden Avenue was opened. Here this orphan asylum of the Episcopal Church remained until, through the generosity of Thomas R. Proctor, its present home was opened on Genesee Street in 1904.

At this same time, William Blaikie organized the Utica Branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In 1896, the Stevens Humane Society of Rome was organized for the protection of animals. Two years later the Gustavus Swan Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was formed in the same city. In 1910, all three of these combined to become the Stevens-Swan Society, whose function is to protect both children and animals throughout Oneida County.

The stimulus given to Utica industry by the introduction of steam and the development of the woolen and cotton mills in the late 1840's brought on a rapid growth of the city, a growth which continued for three-quarters of a century. Whereas previously the manufactories were only those which could be run by hand power with the occasional use of horse or even dog treadmills, from that time on, steam-driven machines appeared in more and more mills. Supplying the Army with equipment

and clothing during the Civil War greatly spurred the development of Utica industries.

In 1862, James M. Wiswell started a small factory for the making of shoes, and for a period shoe manufacture was one of Utica's chief industries. The Wiswell Company was bought in 1866 by J. Newton Cloyes, and, under the name of Thompson and Cloyes, grew into a flourishing factory. In 1865, R. S. and W. H. Reynolds opened a second shoe factory; in 1872, this was followed by Holbrook and Ludlow; and shortly afterwards by the firm of Tallman and Hurd. These firms all grew rapidly so that, by 1890, between one and two thousand people were employed in the manufacture of shoes in Utica. Shortly after that, however, troubles began with the organization known as the Knights of Labor, whose demands were such that it became impossible to manufacture shoes at a profit in Utica. The depression of the early nineties added to their troubles and by 1895 all of these prosperous industries had either closed their doors or moved away from the city. The Tallman and Hurd Company, though it ceased to manufacture shoes, has continued in the wholesale shoe business to the present time under the name of the Hurd Shoe Company.

The first company organized in Utica to make knit goods by machine process was started in 1863 by S. S. and J. L. Lowery. Their chief products at first were stockings for the Army. Later, it branched out and made other forms of knit goods, but finally closed in 1886. Four years later, the building was bought by a group of men headed by Quentin McAdam, to house their Utica Knitting Company. In 1896, this business moved to Erie Street. Today, with its main office on Matthews Avenue and mills in Utica, Clayville, Oriskany Falls, Sherburne, and Anniston, Ala., this is the largest manufactory of knit underwear in the world.

In 1880, ten years before Mr. McAdam began production of knit goods in Utica, another mill was started by M. Charles Stewart, which grew rapidly and achieved a national reputation. Mr. Stewart was joined in 1890 by John Wild, and the business was carried on in a fairly small way until, on Mr. Stewart's death three years later, Mr. Wild took in Nicholas E. Devereux, Jr. as a partner. Later, the firm of Wild and Devereux took the name of the Oneita Knitting Mills, and is still carrying on an active knitting mill on Broad Street. It was in this mill that the superintendent, Andrew Frey, conceived the



idea of making a garment in which shirt and drawers would be in one piece, thus giving to the world the union suit and revolutionizing the underwear business.

In 1882, a number of men interested in the textile business, wishing to make it easier to procure yarn for their mills, started the Skenandoa Cotton Company to spin their yarn for them. This company continued to spin cotton yarn for many years but, upon the invention of the new fabric rayon, changed over its entire plant and now, as the Skenandoa Rayon Company, is making thread of this imitation of silk.

In 1880, the Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills were organized by the owners of the Utica Steam Cotton Mills, and the large mill on Broad Street was built. This soon was united to the Utica Steam Cotton Mills and today, under the name of the Utica and Mohawk Cotton Mills, is making the name of "Utica Sheets" familiar all over the world.

In 1884, the scotch cap factory of Thomas Hanford and John E. McLoughlin moved from New Hartford to the lower end of Park Avenue and became the Mohawk Valley Cap Factory Company. This company later formed a knitting company, the La Tosca Mill, noted in its day as the pioneer company of Utica to undertake social welfare work among its employees. A few years ago the company failed, the cap factory remained empty for several years, and recently burned to the ground.

During this same period, there was a tremendous increase in the ready-made clothing business which had started up before the Civil War. These companies grew and expanded to carry on nationwide businesses. The firm of Crouse and Brandegee later became the Brandegee Kincaid Company, and finally Kincaid and Kimball Company. The firm of Henry D. Pixley & Company, H. H. Cooper & Company, Roberts, Wicks & Company, all sprang up, flourished mightily for a score or more of years, and then most of them quietly faded from the scene.

Of all of these industries, the one whose development was most dramatic was that of knit goods. The success of the Oneita and Utica Knitting Companies induced so many other people to enter the knit underwear business that, not only were new factories built all over town, but many vacant loft buildings were converted into underwear mills, varying in size from a dozen machines to many hundreds. The city went knit goods



mad, the American Knit Goods Association was formed with headquarters in Utica and for a score of years the factories grew, prospered, and made fortunes for their stockholders. Utica became the knit goods center of the world. It was a period of tremendous prosperity and rapid growth for the city.

In 1869, the Butterfield House was built by John Butterfield on the corner of Genesee and Devereux Streets, and for many years was, not only a most prosperous hotel, but the gathering place of Uticans for all kinds of social and patriotic meetings. Here was held the great ball at the time of the reunion of the Army of Cumberland in Utica in 1875, attended by Generals Grant and Sherman, Governor Tilden, and many other distinguished guests. This hotel was torn down in 1910 to make room for the store of John A. Roberts, now occupied by J. B. Wells Son & Company.

In 1870, a building was constructed for a county clerk's office on Genesee Street adjoining the City Hall. After the county clerk moved to the Oneida County Courthouse this building was used for various purposes including the Utica Gas & Electric Company and the City Welfare Department and, in 1945, became the home of the Industrial Bank of Utica.

Also in the year 1870, Utica's three parks were greatly improved in appearance. Chancellor Square, which had been set aside from the Bleecker estate in 1810, Steuben Park taken from the John Post estate in the same year, and Johnson Park which had been given to the city in 1845 by Alexander B. Johnson, had up to that time been barren wastes. In 1870, Daniel Batchelor undertook the labor of landscaping them, planted trees, laid out walks, installed fountains, and planted grass and flowers.

In December 1876, stimulated by the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, a group of gentlemen organized The Oneida Historical Society at Utica and elected Governor Horatio Seymour president. Its first public service was the celebration of the centenary of the Battle of Oriskany, August 7, 1877.

The next year the society was given the use of a room in the newly built public library building on Elizabeth Street, now used as the headquarters of the Department of Education. Here a large collection of books, manuscripts, and historical relics was amassed. Here historical lectures were delivered.

In 1881, the society purchased the site of the Battle of Oris-

kany and then raised sufficient funds for the erection of the present monument thereon. This was dedicated on August 6, 1884. During this same period, the society procured from the city the site of Fort Schuyler, and erected a marker thereon.

In 1893, the society was notified that it would have to vacate the room, as it was needed for library purposes. The books and historical relics were stored in General Darling's stable, where they remained for three years. The situation, however, was soon met by Mrs. James Watson Williams, who purchased the triangular lot bounded by Elizabeth and John Streets and Park Avenue and started the construction of the Munson-Williams Memorial for the use of the historical society. When Mrs. Williams died, the work was continued by her two daughters, Mmes. Thomas R. and Frederick T. Proctor. On December 1, 1896, the new building was dedicated. It has been used ever since as a museum and repository for historical relics, and for the education of the people by series of historical lectures.

In 1899, a bust of Governor Seymour, presented by George R. Miller, was unveiled on the grounds of the building. The addresses were delivered by Mr. Miller, George M. Weaver, and Governor Theodore Roosevelt.

After the death of Thomas R. Proctor in 1920, the building was closed up and remained so for nine years when, through the co-operation of the Utica Academy of Medicine, which was allowed to make use of its lecture hall for its meetings and library, the doors were again opened. Since then, the society has been revived, its membership increased, and regular monthly meetings held, at which distinguished historians have delivered addresses. Its membership, which had decreased to forty-two a decade ago, now is approaching the five hundred mark.

The telephone made its first appearance in Utica in 1877, with the incorporation of the Baxter Telephone Company. At first the telephones — fastened to the wall, with acid-filled batteries which often leaked onto the carpet and furniture, and a crank to turn to ring the bell — were few and far between, chiefly in large mercantile concerns. In 1882, the company was taken over by the Central New York Telephone and Telegraph Company. At first, all messages were local; but, as time went on, the local telephone companies were combined and, little by little, long-distance telephoning made its appearance.

In 1876, a group of Scotch curling enthusiasts under the

leadership of Benjamin Allen organized The Utica Curling Club, a society which has attained a national prominence in the curling world continuing to the present day with ever-increasing prosperity.

In the same year, Robert Fraser opened a small store on the west side of Genesee Street and four years later crossed the street to No. 179, adding the adjoining stores in the following years. After it was remodeled in 1893, Fraser's became one of Utica's leading department stores. In 1939, the store was given up and the building was occupied by Woolworth's.

In 1877, a new police station was built behind the City Hall, and at about the same time the County Jail on Bleecker Street. In 1882, the Federal Building on Broad Street, containing the Post Office, Federal courtrooms and other government offices, was completed. In the next year, the Commercial Travelers Mutual Insurance Company was formed and selected Utica as its headquarters. Henry D. Pixley was the first president.

In the year 1878, professional baseball was introduced to Utica when the Utica Baseball Club was formed under the presidency of George B. Chase. In 1885, the New York State League was started and the Utica Club, headed by David Dishler, became a member. When two Canadian clubs joined the next year, the name was changed to the International League, and Utica won the pennant. After one year the club was sold. In 1890, Utica again joined the New York State League but remained in it for only two years. Up to this time, all games were played at Riverside Park on the banks of the Mohawk River, just west of the present Barge Canal Harbor.

For a number of years thereafter, Utica had to be content with a semi-professional team, the Genesees. Its star pitcher, Teddy Lewis, went from here to the Boston team in the National League. On retiring from baseball, he was given a position on the faculty of Williams College and eventually became president of the college.

In 1898, Utica again became a member of the New York State League on application of Albert R. Brown, proprietor of the Cottage Hotel, near the West Shore crossing on Genesee Street. Mr. Brown opened an amusement park for baseball, prize fights, and skating opposite his hotel, called Genesee Park. Here baseball was played for six years, until Utica Park was opened at the end of Bleecker Street. In 1900, when Mr. Brown



sold his club to Schenectady, Harry W. Roberts formed a new club and leased Genesee Park.

In 1907, the Utica Field Club was organized with Chester W. Davis president. He was succeeded next year by Harry W. Roberts. This organization changed the name of Utica Park to Utica Athletic Field. Here baseball was continued until 1915, when the club disbanded.

For the next twenty-four years, the baseball history of Utica was sporadic. Several times clubs were organized, but lasted only one or two years. In 1939, however, a club was started as a member of the Canadian-American League. It procured a field on North Genesee Street which subsequently was named the Ambrose McConnell Field in honor of its manager. Here the "Blue Sox" have upheld the baseball honor of Utica ever since, now as members of the Eastern League.

In 1881, a newspaper was founded in Utica which was destined to carry the name of the city to every section of the United States and Canada. This was the *Utica Saturday Globe*, which began its remarkable career as a small weekly started by William T. and Thomas F. Baker in two rooms on Bleecker Street. The first edition of two thousand copies was printed by Curtis and Childs. The next year the paper moved to Charlotte Street and installed its own presses.

The *Saturday Globe* was the first illustrated newspaper in the United States and, under the able editorship of A. M. Dickinson, it grew with extraordinary speed. In 1885, the *Globe* erected its own building on Whitesboro Street; in 1887, this building was doubled in size and in 1892 redoubled. In 1886, the *Globe* changed its type of illustration from woodcuts to zinc etchings, and in 1892 to halftone etchings. Four years later, it installed a rotary press for halftones, the first of its kind in the world.

Following a sensational murder case, of which it procured excellent photographs, the paper published its first local edition in Little Falls. This policy proved so successful that by 1893 the *Utica Saturday Globe* published in Utica thirty-three editions, each to be sold in its own section of the country from Maine to California, and each containing local news of its own section. By that time it had a circulation of 180,000 copies each week. Although it was a weekly paper, its presses worked six days a week. For several years its circulation was over 200,000 copies, the largest edition being 294,000.



As other newspapers increased the use of pictures, the demand for the *Utica Saturday Globe* decreased. In 1920, it was sold to the *Globe-Telegram* Company, which was founded to publish a new daily paper in Utica. This, however, was not a success and on February 16, 1924, the *Utica Saturday Globe* published its last issue.

The *Utica Daily Press* was organized March 2, 1882 by striking printers of the *Utica Morning Herald*. The *Press* began in a small way in the job-printing office of H. M. Greene at 35 and 37 Columbia Street. The name was adopted accidentally. William Bensberg, the foreman, was unable to find type in the printing office suitable for a heading. He did, however, discover a heading made up, reading "The Rensselaer County Press." He therefore sawed out the two middle words and the paper appeared as "The Press." Soon larger quarters were needed and the company rented rooms in Seneca Street. In September, the ownership was turned over to Mr. Greene. In 1883, a stock company was formed which took over the paper and shortly afterwards rented the building at 9 Broad Street. Here, for two years, F. A. Eastman served as editor. He was followed by George Dunham, who served until his death. In 1922, Paul Williams became editor, and Otto A. Meyer, business manager.

On November 23, 1891, the paper moved into a building it had constructed on the north side of Main Street, and, in 1905, again moved to the south side of the same street into a building the company had built. When, in 1935, the paper moved to Oriskany Street, its old building was occupied by the Doyle Hardware Company.

During the last four years of the 1880's, several improvements were inaugurated in the city which did much to make living more pleasant for its inhabitants. In 1886, the Utica Belt Line Railroad Company was formed. This company leased the New Hartford and Whitesboro Street car lines from the Utica, Clinton, and Binghamton Railway Company, and built the New York Mills, South Street, Blandina Street, and the West Belt Line. For three years, cars of this company were drawn by horses, but in 1889 electricity was substituted, and the first trolley lines in Utica came into existence.

In 1894, the Democratic Marching Club, the "Jacksonians," was organized, and for several decades took a prominent part in all pre-election enthusiasm.

Prior to 1886, the streets of the city were either unpaved or were paved with cobblestones, block stone, macadam, or wood blocks. In 1886, Rutger Street was paved with asphalt, the first street in the city to receive the smooth surfacing which has now become universal.

The next year, 1887, a contract was signed with the Utica Electric Light Company to light our streets with the new invention, the electric light. This was started in the business section of the city where the lights were at street level. In the residence districts, however, illumination was procured by placing a group of lights on the top of gigantic steel towers rising about twice as high as the tallest elms. These were located at Oneida Square, Watson Place and Sunset Avenue, Pleasant Street and Holland Avenue, Arthur Street and Dudley Avenue, and at the east end of Bleecker Street. As these towers were soon found to serve only as intensifiers of the shadows in the streets, and temptations to small boys to climb to dizzy and dangerous heights, they were soon abandoned. But before many years had passed all the old gaslights were replaced by electric lights. More slowly, electricity replaced gas for house lighting, but the introduction of the incandescent bulb spurred the change until today gaslight in the home is rare indeed.

In the year 1889, Louis Lombard, violinist in a wandering orchestra which had become stranded in Utica, convinced a number of influential citizens of the need for an institution in the city for the teaching of music, and of his own ability to direct it. These gentlemen backed Mr. Lombard financially with the result that on September 1, 1889, the Utica Conservatory of Music opened its doors. It was an immediate and continuing success. In 1896, Mr. Lombard sold the Conservatory for \$50,000. His later career was indeed remarkable.

Meanwhile, the Italian population of Utica had reached important proportions. There had been a few Italian citizens even in the very early days, when "Doctor" John B. Marchesi arrived in 1815 and began his long career as apothecary, fireworks manufacturer, and vendor of certain proprietary medicines which bore his name. He came to Utica at the age of twenty-six years and was a well-known character in the city until his death at ninety-five years of age.

But for many years, "Dr. Marchesi" was the only Italian in Utica. He was followed in 1857 by Alessandro Lucca; in 1865,

by Elia Pelletieri; and in 1867 and 1869, by the latter's two brothers, Salvatore and Achilli. The last of these brothers was a familiar sight to old Uticans as he sat by his little peanut and candy stand against the wall of the Utica Savings Bank building at the corner of Genesee and Lafayette Streets, carrying on a trade which made him a man of affluence.

During the seventies, a few more Italians settled in Utica, but the increase was so slow that in 1882 there were not more than six or eight Italian families in the city. Some were peanut vendors, others musicians, one or two saloonkeepers, and a few worked in the brickyards.

When, however, in 1883, the West Shore Railroad was built through the city, large numbers of Italians came to work on its construction. Many of these were so pleased with Utica that they remained. The Italian colony grew rapidly. By 1890, the Italian population had reached 500; by 1900, it had increased to 6,000; and, in 1940, those of Italian descent numbered 35,000.

For many years the Italian population kept much to itself, composing practically a city within a city. At first largely laborers, the early arrivals saved their money and educated their sons. These in turn entered into the life of the city until today they are lawyers and doctors, teachers and merchants, industrialists and politicians. They are rapidly becoming amalgamated in the melting pot that is Utica.\*

At the same time that the Italians were forming a colony in East Utica, immigrants from Poland were doing the same thing in the neighborhood of Lincoln Avenue. The few first Poles arrived about 1870. At first, the growth of the colony was slow, but in the eighties it increased with such speed that by 1889 the Polish population was able to found its own church. Today the citizens of Polish descent occupy a considerable section of West Utica and number many thousands of our population.

By the mid-eighties the transmigration of the fashionable residence section of Utica, which had been going on ever since the Canal and the railroad had made Whitesboro and Broad Streets less desirable for homes, was practically complete. There were only two or three of the old mansions still occupied by the original families. Leading residents of the city now made their

\*For the detailed story of the Italian colony in Utica, see *American by Choice* by George Shiro, published in 1900.

homes in the spacious mansions which lined Genesee Street between Washington Street and Oneida Square. At this time, business had not encroached south of Elizabeth Street on the east side or of Washington Street on the west.

Next to Grace Church was the large Butterfield House, a hotel which for a few years kept up a successful rivalry to Bagg's Hotel. Below Blandina Street was the Clarendon boardinghouse and, just above that, Mrs. Hall's boardinghouse. In these two excellently run institutions lived most of the gentry of Utica who for one reason or another had been obliged to give up their homes.

South of this, with the exception of the Fort Schuyler Club and Christ Church, Genesee Street with its double row of stately elms contained only private homes except for one hiatus: the small group of stores at Oneida Square. These fine residences, with their gardens extending through to Union and King Streets on the east and Broadway on the west, housed the descendants of the Utica pioneers, people of wealth and culture.

For many years, this residence district held out against the encroachment of business. When, however, the fine old Alexander B. Johnson house gave way to the Savings Bank and the noise of the huge Syracuse electric cars passing through the street made comfortable living impossible, the houses became vacated one by one until today there are but two houses north of Oneida Square used exclusively for residences. The march of time, the spread of business, and the Grim Reaper have converted the fine buildings of this once-dignified residence section of Utica to business and professional purposes.



## VII.

### THE FABULOUS NINETIES

THE last decade of the nineteenth century was divided into three periods: two of booming prosperity, separated by the Cleveland depression.

The year 1890 was marked by both beginning and completion of many civic improvements. On March 17 of that year, conversion from horsepower to electricity of the Utica Belt Line Street Railway was begun, and the first electric car was run over its tracks. The first, trial, trip of the electric cars was made at midnight on March 10, 1890, from Utica to Whitesboro. This hour was selected so that, in case anything went wrong, fewer people would witness the embarrassment of the promoters. This proved to be good judgment for, although the car reached Whitesboro successfully, the power gave out there and for over an hour the car stood dark and motionless. The trouble, however, was corrected, and the official inauguration of the trolley cars took place with due pomp and ceremony on Friday, March 14, 1890.

The following day, the movement for the improvement of the country roads took definite form when the New York Roads Improvement Association was organized at a meeting at Bagg's Hotel; William A. West of Syracuse was elected president and Thomas R. Proctor of Utica one of the trustees. This was the first important step in the long struggle waged for so many years under the leadership of William Pierrepont White to procure solid roads for the countryside, to get the farmers out of the mud and make it easier for them to bring their produce to market.

When the Grand Lodge of the Masons of the State of New York purchased the old Utica Driving Park property on the eastern boundary of the city for the State Masonic Home, it was clear that better access to this region was essential. At that time, Rutger Street came to a dead end at the deep gulf between Third and Mohawk Streets. A movement was started to erect a viaduct across this and extend Rutger Street as a broad

boulevard as far as the Masonic Home grounds. Both viaduct and boulevard were completed in time for the great parade which passed over them on the occasion of laying the cornerstone of the Masonic Home, when Chauncey M. Depew was the orator of the occasion.

The movement to provide a home for aged Masons of the State of New York and their families had originated in 1842 when Greenfield Poke of New York City donated one dollar toward that end. By 1860, the fund had increased to \$30,000. In 1900, the Grand Lodge had accumulated sufficient funds to feel warranted in starting the work. When a committee appointed for the purpose selected Utica as the most favorable site for the institution, citizens subscribed \$30,000 to purchase the Utica Driving Park property. Work soon began; the cornerstone was laid by Grand Master John W. Vrooman of Herkimer on May 21, 1891; and the fine building was dedicated, October 5, 1892.

On May 1, 1893, Past Grand Master Jesse B. Anthony of Troy was installed as the first superintendent. On his death in 1905, William J. Wiley, one of the trustees, accepted a temporary appointment to take charge of the institution. He held the office until Dow W. Beekman of Middleburg was made the regular appointee. After a few months Mr. Beekman retired and Mr. Wiley returned, expecting to remain but a short time. This temporary service of Mr. Wiley, however, lasted for forty years. When he finally resigned in 1945, he was succeeded by Dr. William T. Clark.

During Mr. Wiley's administration, the Masonic Home grew from a one-building affair to a veritable city in itself, becoming the finest institution of the kind in America. Some of the many buildings that were added were the Memorial Building in 1896, the Daniel D. Tompkins Memorial Chapel in 1911, the Knight Templars Building in 1917, the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hospital in 1922, the Scottish Rite Building and the nursery in 1932, the John C. Vrooman Memorial Building in 1927, the Wiley Hall for Boys in 1928. In 1924, Round Lake in the Adirondacks was purchased for a summer camp.

To take the place of the Driving Park which had been sold to the Masons, the Utica and Mohawk Railroad Company, which ran cars through Bleecker Street, under the leadership of James F. Mann, the president, bought a large tract of land slightly

farther east and opened Utica Park. This park with its zoo, picnic grounds, band concerts, and fine race track was for many years the chief center of amusements for the city.

At the same time, on the other side of the city, E. D. Matthews was laying out streets, selling lots, and offering inducements to manufacturers to establish their plants in the land beyond the State Hospital which he called the Highlands.

In the center of the city, John A. Roberts opened his enlarged store at 169 and 171 Genesee Street on November 6, 1890, and Mr. Proctor sold Bagg's Hotel to D. M. Johnson. At the same time, promotion was started for a new armory, for municipal ownership of the water company, and for public playgrounds, all things which were obtained in later years and are now taken as matters of course.

On September 11, 1890, the State authorities condemned the old high Genesee Street bridge across the Erie Canal, prohibiting the passage of trolley cars across it, and Utica was plunged into a serious situation. The trolley company ran a shuttle service from the station to the bridge where passengers were forced to get out, cross the bridge on foot and take other cars beyond. Among the many suggestions as to a new bridge, that of James F. Mann was finally adopted, providing that there be a permanent raised center for trolley cars and a lift bridge at each side for carriages. This structure, generally called the green elephant, was a source of endless trouble. For a long time, the lift parts of the bridge refused to work properly and might either not rise at all or might descend upon boats passing underneath. It was not until 1895 that the bridge worked with any degree of regularity, and even then it was frequently out of commission.

In the year 1891, the Home for Aged Men and Couples was built on Sunset Avenue; the Corn Hill Building and Loan Association was organized on January 22; and the Soldiers Monument at Oneida Square was unveiled with great pomp and circumstance on October 13.

The Home for Aged Men and Couples is really an offshoot of Faxon Hospital. When the hospital was opened, so few patients applied for admission that a large proportion of its rooms were unoccupied. For this reason, in 1878, the managers decided to admit old men into the vacant rooms. Several inmates were admitted to the home department and continued to be cared for there for nearly a quarter of a century. The administration,



however, was soon divided, the ill patients being placed directly under the hospital management and the old men under a new corporation entitled "The Home for Aged Men in the City of Utica." As the hospital service increased, the rooms occupied by the "home" were needed. In 1889, the property across the street was purchased and a new building, designed by Jacob Agne, was begun, and was opened in 1891. As a number of the old men obtained permission to bring their wives with them, the corporate name was changed in 1899 to "The Home for Aged Men and Couples."

Early in this year, a meeting was held to discuss straightening the bed of the Mohawk River. The huge horseshoe bend in the river which brought it close to the New York Central tracks, under the present overhead crossing, was believed to be responsible for many of the disastrous spring floods which invaded the cellars on Whitesboro, Main, and Broad Streets, and flooded Bagg's Square at frequent intervals. The proposition was to build a new channel for the river connecting the two points of the horseshoe, thus moving the river a mile north of its natural bed. Not only would this help to prevent flooding but it would make many acres of land available to the New York Central Railroad for development of freight facilities. As a result of the meeting, a bill was introduced into the Legislature, was passed, and signed by the governor, March 20, 1891. Two weeks later, a river-straightening commission was appointed with James F. Mann as chairman. But many delays occurred, and it was not until ten years later that the work was completed.

On April 30 of this same year, another bill of interest to Utica passed the Legislature and was signed. This appropriated money for a new armory in Utica. In December, the Williams property on the corner of Rutger and Steuben Streets was purchased; and, in February 1893, the contract for the new building was awarded to P. J. McCaffrey of New York City. The cornerstone was laid August 10, 1893; and, on December 23, 1894, the completed building was accepted by the state and opened for the use of Utica's two companies of infantry. Two years later, "Old Saratoga," the cannon captured from the British in the Revolution which had stood in front of the library on Elizabeth Street, was remounted and placed in front of the armory.

In 1891 also, the theater built by the Mechanics Association



on the corner of Lafayette and Washington Streets, up to that time known as Jacob's Opera House, was leased to H. E. Day, who entirely redecorated it, enlarged the stage, and renamed it the Utica Opera House. This atrocious firetrap, up two long flights of stairs, with the doors at the foot opening inward, was crowded night after night by the citizens of Utica, who saw there all of the great actors of the day. For many years, William Crane, who had made his first appearance on a Utica stage, opened his new plays in Utica, a custom followed by many other actors and actresses. These were the days when new plays were always started in the smaller towns and tried out for a few days before being taken to Broadway. Utica and New Haven, Connecticut, were the two cities most commonly used for this purpose. Julia Marlowe, Ada Rehan, DeWolf Hopper, Herman the Magician, E. H. Sothorn, Sol Smith Russell, Nat Goodwin, and dozens of other great ones of the theatrical world came to the Utica Opera House as regularly as they appeared on Broadway. Political rallies, where one listened to the soul-stirring oratory of such spellbinders as William Jennings Bryan and Theodore Roosevelt, were held in the old opera house. World famous lecturers, like Ian McLaren, charmed the more sophisticated audiences.

Utica was proud of its opera house and of the artists who came there. It was, therefore, a terrible shock to have Charles Frohman announce after Maude Adams had appeared there in "The Little Minister" on October 29, 1899, that the building was such a firetrap, so dirty, and so ill equipped with dressing rooms that he would allow no more of his companies to come to the city until a new adequate ground-floor theater was provided for them.

In the year 1891, police signal boxes were installed throughout the city.

The greatly increased use of electricity prompted a search for better facilities, and rights were purchased along the West Canada Creek for the use of its water power in supplying electricity to the city.

In this year, Horace E. Andrews and John J. Stanley of Cleveland came to Utica and bought up the Boyle interests in the Belt Line Railroad Company, the Mann interests in the Bleecker Street Railroad, and the Weaver interests in the short line in Deerfield. Mr. Andrews remained as president of the

consolidated company and, from that time on, all Utica street railroads were run by one corporation.

The first important event of the year 1892 was the opening of the first large apartment house in Utica, the Genesee Flats, a firetrap which four years later, on March 3, 1896, burned to the ground causing the death of four persons, Nobel F. Hopkins, Mrs. Hugh Hughes, Mrs. John B. Wood, and Miss Mary Brandegee Wood. This apartment house was replaced by the present Olbiston.

Other important features of 1892 were the doubling in size of the Skenandoa Mills, the erection of the new offices of Hart and Crouse Furnace Company on Lafayette Street, and the invention by a Utican, Colonel Arthur Savage, of the Savage rifle. In this year, too, appeared Dr. Moses Bagg's *Memorial History of Utica*, an elaboration and continuation of his *Pioneers of Utica*, published fifteen years before.

The industrial expansion which had been going on for several years reached a high point in 1893. The Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills doubled its capital and the size of its mill; the Kernan Furnace Company increased its capital 150% and erected a new building in East Utica; the Skenandoa Mills completed its extensive addition; and the Utica Knitting Company built another new mill on Erie Street. Henry Martin purchased the Comstock Building for \$50,000, only to lose it a few weeks later, on May 17, 1893, in one of the most disastrous fires in the history of Utica. Young's Bakery built a large factory on Bleecker Street where the Hotel Hamilton now stands. This, too, was burned in a spectacular fire when the temperature was twenty degrees below zero.

The building boom was in full swing when, on March 4, 1893, Grover Cleveland was inaugurated president for the second time. Shortly afterwards, the McKinley tariff bill was repealed and a bill providing tariff for revenue only took its place. The manufacturers who had been making huge profits under a high protective tariff promptly closed their mills, throwing their employees out of work. In May, panic hit the stock market, and the Cleveland depression was in full swing. Building in Utica came to an abrupt stop. Within two years the great shoe factories, which had employed so many hundreds of Uticans, closed their doors never to reopen them, and one of Utica's most prosperous industries was a thing of the past.

Prior to 1893, the local election in Utica had been held in the Spring, but on January 30, 1893 a bill passed the Legislature changing this, and since that day local elections as well as state and national ones occur in the fall. In this year, the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized at a meeting at the residence of Senator Roscoe Conkling. Mrs. Conkling was elected the first regent.

Although great suffering was caused by the depression which involved the country during the years of Grover Cleveland's second administration, the citizens of Utica, as well as the rest of the country, enjoyed one great compensation: They had acquired the bicycle. In the last years of the previous decade, the "safety" bicycle, with two moderately sized wheels and chain-and-sprocket drive, had replaced the dangerous "ordinary" with its huge main wheel and small wheel behind, and provided a new means of transportation as well as a new form of exercise and of sport.

By 1893, the bicycle industry had become one of the largest in the world. Everybody bought a "Victor" or a "Columbia." Mayors and judges pedaled sedately to city hall or courthouse; physicians made their rounds with their medicine cases in the "carrier" on the handlebars; grand dames made social calls by means of their two-wheel steeds. On summer nights, Rutgers Street and the few other streets which were paved with asphalt at that time, would be crowded with riders often ten abreast, their glimmering headlights comparing in number to the stars overhead.

Bicycle races for a while displaced horse racing as the king of sports. The first great relay race against time from Chicago to New York reached Utica on May 22, 1892, and thousands of people lined the streets to see the solitary rider go past, as Phil Hammes took charge of the message, to carry it as far as Little Falls.

In 1893, two long-distance events passed through Utica. On May 2, a relay race against time, carrying a message from the mayors of Boston and New York to the mayor of Chicago at the Columbian Exhibition Grounds, drew far larger crowds than did the DeWitt Clinton and Engine 999, the first and last words in railroad transportation, which had been on exhibition at the railway station the day before. On June 13, Tom Roe passed through the city on his way to San Francisco. When



Uticans learned that he had reduced the transcontinental record from eighty-six to sixty-five days, the enthusiasm was intense.

On June 27 of the same year, Mr. Mann added a half-mile track to the equipment of Utica Park. From then on for several years bicycle races were held there every Saturday that weather permitted. Nationally famous riders were brought to Utica, and the Bleeker Street cars, including extras and trailers, were jammed to capacity with people hanging to the running boards to see the exciting events. For years the names of Hammes and Ferris, Helfort and Jenny, Utica's crack riders, were on everybody's tongue. The rivalry between them divided the city, causing many a wager and many a fight between the backers of the favorites.

Besides the cross-country relays and the track races at Utica Park, races were held on the streets, the contestants finishing at some such prominent spot as Oneida Square or Baggs Square. In the interest of these races, all traffic on the streets was diverted and the crowds of spectators on the roadways jammed the streets from curb to curb, leaving only a narrow lane for the mud-bespattered riders to pass through. As soon as the winning rider had passed, his fans would flock after him into the path of the other contestants. Many riders and spectators were seriously injured. After a few such exhibitions, Police Chief Dagwell forbade all finishes on public streets.

By the summer of 1895, bicycling had become such a universal fad that an academy was opened in the old armory on Bleeker Street to teach people to ride. A list of the pupils, as published in the paper, might well be mistaken for a copy of a Utica social register. Shortly afterwards, a larger and far more elaborate bicycle academy was opened at Oneida Square. Here ladies and gentlemen met and, under the care of diligent instructors who submitted docilely to being seized frantically about the neck by terror-stricken society leaders, strove to learn the mysteries of the force of gravity and unstable equilibrium.

On June 19, 1895, on the eve of a great bicycle meet at Utica Park, when several world's champions were to compete, a great lantern parade was held in Utica. Three hundred and twenty bicycles took part, each bedecked with bunting, flags, and Chinese lanterns. The parade ended at the bicycle academy amid elaborate jubilation.



Bicycle clubs were formed with clubhouses and uniforms, whose members would meet on Saturdays and Sundays and tour the country *en masse*. Until 1895, these country tours were not unmixed pleasures, for, as soon as the riders had left the few asphalt pavements of Utica and crossed the city line, they were too apt to encounter ruts and either blinding dust or sticky mud. To improve conditions, a meeting held at the riding academy, on September 9, 1895, organized the Wheelway League of Oneida County. The purpose of this was to build cinder paths paralleling the chief country roads. The first path built was between Utica and New Hartford. This was so popular and so much used that other villages demanded cinder paths also, with the result that shortly afterwards the construction of the cinder paths was taken over by the county, a commission was appointed to build them, and a tax of one dollar laid on each bicycle to finance them. In a remarkably short time, a network of bicycle cinder paths spread over the county, and country riding became a popular pastime.

Then on May 25, 1899, crowds lined the streets of Utica again, this time to see the first automobile go through the city *en route* from Cleveland to New York. A new era had begun. On this trip it was necessary for a mechanic to travel by train ahead of the motorists, reaching each city through which the car was to pass in time to be on hand to make needed repairs. Hence, it was hard to see then how the horseless carriage could ever supersede the buggy or the bicycle. In time, however, all were convinced; the horse and the wheel were steadily pushed out of the picture. The era of the bicycle as a luxury was soon to wane.

At the same time that the bicycle enthusiasm got under way, interest was aroused in other forms of sport. The Utica Free Academy began holding athletic field days in 1891. By 1894, the school developed three outstanding athletes: William E. Bottger, who later at Princeton won intercollegiate honors in the running broad jump and shot put; Irving K. Baxter, who, while in the University of Pennsylvania, was intercollegiate champion high jumper and for many years held the world record in that event, demonstrating his prowess in both London and Paris as a member of an international team; and Richard S. Cookinham, who was such an all-round athlete that, while still at the Academy, he won six gold medals in one day. The

success of the Utica meet in 1894 resulted in the formation shortly afterwards of the Interscholastic Athletic Association including most of the high schools in Central New York.

Although there was a decided slump in building in Utica, during the lean years of the Cleveland depression, a few new buildings had been put up and companies organized. In January, 1894, Irvin Abijah Williams incorporated the United States Headlight Company and became its president. The following April 19, the new building of the Second National Bank was opened. In 1895, the Reynolds home on Genesee Street was moved to Oswego Street and work was begun on the Kananah Apartment House. In March, 1896, the Kendall Knitting Mills were opened on Broad Street by the Frisbie-Stansfield Corporation; while, in September, ground was broken for the factory of the Weston-Mott Wheel Company to make bicycle wheels.

If there was but little building at this time, many new social organizations were started. On November 11, 1893, the New Century Club was organized. The organization meeting, called by Mrs. Francis A. Goodale, was held in Liberty Hall and Mrs. Goodale was elected president. There were 136 women as charter members. The club was incorporated, December 13, 1893. Its early meetings were held first in the old public library, now the Department of Education headquarters on Elizabeth Street; then in rented rooms on Washington Street for one year; and on Court Street for two years more. The New Century then moved to its clubhouse on the corner of Genesee and Hopper Streets, where in 1897 a large auditorium was added, which soon became a center of social activities, lectures, dances, and plays. On April 19, 1894, Susan B. Anthony addressed an enthusiastic suffrage meeting in the Opera House under auspices of the New Century Club.

In 1894, St. Joseph's Infant Home was organized and took care of a few babies in a small house on Cottage Place. The next year it took a larger house on Rutger Street, and in 1899 purchased Dr. Gray's residence on Green Street where it has remained, and has become, under the supervision of the Sisters of Charity, one of the model infant homes of the country.

In September 1895, the Masonic Club was formed and on December 11 opened its clubrooms on Devereux Street. Two

years later, it purchased the Beardsley property on Genesee Street and began the construction of the Masonic Temple, finally opened October 3, 1898. In January of the next year, the Arcanum Club, which had had its clubrooms for eight years on Hotel Street, moved into new quarters also on Devereux Street. Later in the year, the Knights of Columbus was formed, its first meeting being in the Arcanum Club. In 1899, it procured permanent quarters in the Seneca Building, and the next year bought a building at the corner of Devereux and Charlotte Street. This was given up in 1903, when the society moved into the Foster Building. Here it remained until it moved into its present luxurious quarters on Genesee Street. On March 31, 1896, the Railroad Y.M.C.A. was opened on Whitesboro Street.

On May 15, 1896, the Chamber of Commerce was organized, with George E. Dunham its first president, to replace the Merchants' and Mechanics' Exchange which had been having a difficult existence since 1888.

The game of golf received official recognition in Utica when on May 30, 1896, the Sadaquada Golf Club house was opened on Hart's Hill. The first officers of this organization were Walter N. Kernan, president, William S. Doolittle, vice-president, Halsted Yates, secretary, and Frederick Gilbert, treasurer. The club was plunged into sorrow in its first season when one of its members, William Kernan, Jr., was killed by lightning while playing in a match in Cooperstown on September 12, 1896.

With the nomination of William McKinley for the presidency, the two Republican marching clubs, the Conkling Unconditionals, of which Spencer Kellogg was president, and the Continentals, with W. A. Mattison president and Frederick Kincaid commander, were promptly reorganized and took an active part in the campaign with oilcloth uniforms, torches, and much red fire.

Upon the nomination of Bryan on the Democratic ticket, the Utica Bimetallic Club formed. The officers of the regular Democratic Marching Club, the Jacksonians, were not in sympathy with the free silver movement and tried to keep their club dormant. Some of the rank and file, however, called a meeting, elected new officers, and enrolled a large number of new members. Though late in starting, the club made up for lost time in enthusiasm for free silver, especially after Bryan appeared in Utica to spellbind his followers in the Opera House, August 25, 1896.



No sooner was the election of William McKinley to the presidency a fact than the manufacturers of Utica, envisioning the coming of a high protective tariff and resultant huge profits, began to enlarge their factories and build new ones. In December 1896, Quentin McAdam opened the Riverside Manufacturing Company to make workmen's clothing. In January, the Capron Knitting Company enlarged its plant. In March, the Willoughby Carriage Factory moved here from Rome and changed its name to the Utica Carriage Company. In May, the American Hardwall Plaster Company was formed, opening an office on John Street. After this was burned out in November of the same year, it moved to Broad Street. In November, also, the citizens raised the sum of \$100,000 in order to start the Savage Arms Company, which opened a factory on Broad Street and, by November of 1898, had completed its first sporting rifle. In 1899 it purchased the property on Turner Street and in 1902 moved to that location.

In this year, too, the Clarendon office building was completed by Otto Meyer; the Bossert Corporation began work in Utica; and the Savings Bank purchased the Alexander B. Johnson homestead on Genesee Street for its new bank building.

In the spring of 1897, Mrs. Thomas R. and Mrs. Frederick T. Proctor presented the Watson-Williams Park to the city as a memorial to their father.

In the year 1897, three new and important sources of amusement were inaugurated in Utica. In March, the Utica Belt Line Company procured the franchise to run a trolley line to Oriskany, purchased the Baker estate on the east bank of the Oriskany Creek, and on May 30, 1897 opened Summit Park. For a number of years, this was one of the most popular resorts near Utica. Admission was free to those coming by trolley car. It soon became the custom to make up parties, ride to the park in the regular open cars or specially chartered ones, and spend the evening in the dancing pavilion or restaurant, boating on the Oriskany Creek, or attending concerts, plays, lectures, and political speeches in the open-air theater.

The popularity of the newly introduced game of golf prompted a group of business and professional men to organize a new golf club which would be more accessible to busy men than the Sadaquada Club on Hart's Hill. This club, taking for itself the Indian name of Utica, Yahnundasis, leased the open fields



where St. John's Orphan Asylum now stands. It occupied this for one year and then moved to the land just north of Halleck's Ravine on Genesee Street, where later Proctor Boulevard was to be laid out. Here it built a small wooden clubhouse, laid out nine holes, and soon was in full swing. The first officers were Dr. Willis E. Ford, president, Prof. George Sawyer, vice-president, Dr. William Stump, secretary, and John J. Town, treasurer. The first directors were Justice Alfred C. Coxe, P. C. J. DeAngelis, Prof. William L. Downing, and John L. Murray.

In August of the same year, the Utica Trotting Association was formed for the purpose of holding horse races at Utica Park.

Two important public service movements received official recognition in 1897. The Chamber of Commerce recommended the electrification of the West Canada Creek, and, on September 26, a deep waterways commission appointed by President McKinley recommended a new larger canal from the Hudson River to Lake Erie, to replace the Erie Canal. On September 28 of this year, another catastrophe occurred when the Crouse Building on the southeast corner of John and Broad Streets burned, and two firemen, John O'Hanlon and Isaac Monroe, lost their lives in the blaze.

Although the war with Spain was the chief interest in 1898, interfering with commercial development to a considerable extent, several advances were made during that year. The Kendall Knitting Company built a large addition to its mill on Broad Street; the Savings Bank began construction of its new building, the "Bank with the Gold Dome," according to plans drawn by R. W. Gibson of New York City, and laid the cornerstone on October 12, 1897; Deerfield gave the West Canada Water Company permission to lay pipe lines through that town in order to bring water to Utica from the north; and the Telephone Company purchased property on Bleeker Street between Genesee and Charlotte Streets for a new telephone building.

In the gubernatorial election campaign in the fall of 1898, the new popular hero, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, then candidate for governor, held two rousing meetings in one day, one at the Riding Academy at Oneida Square and the other at the Opera House. He was accompanied by an actor, Mason Mitchell, a former Rough Rider, who appeared in full uniform and gave a dramatic description of the charge up San Juan Hill, with trib-

utes to the heroism of the commander. He neglected to mention, however, that if it had not been for the timely arrival of the Negro Tenth Cavalry to save them, Colonel Roosevelt and his entire regiment would have been wiped out. For the first time, two voting machines were used in Utica in this election. The experiment was so successful that in 1899 every precinct was supplied with them.

The last year of the nineteenth century was marked by great activity in Utica in the textile and heating business and in the expansion of the public service corporations.

The Capron Knitting Company, the Elboeuf Knitting Company, the Fort Schuyler Knitting Company, the Utica Spinning Company, the Empire Knitting Company, and the Utica Dyeing Company were all formed during that year. The Utica Knitting Company expanded by buying the building of the Utica Steam Woolen Mills on Columbia Street.

On April 28, 1899, the International Heater Company opened its new offices on Park Avenue. This corporation had been organized the year before by the consolidation of Russell Wheeler & Company, the Carton Furnace Company, and the Kernan Furnace Company of Utica with the J. F. Pease Furnace Company and the Howard Furnace Company of Syracuse. The first directors were Frank E. Wheeler, president, Edward A. Carton, Francis Kernan, and George L. Bradford of Utica and Ephraim West, Elisha Moore, and Hendrick S. Holder of Syracuse.

On June 9, 1899, announcement was made that a consolidation had been made of the Utica Electric Light Company, incorporated in 1888, the Utica Electric Manufacturing and Supply Company, which had been started two years later, and the Trenton Falls Light and Power Company, a new organization formed to procure rights along the West Canada Creek. The new company, called the Utica Electric Light and Power Company, was created to harness the water power at Trenton Falls to supply Utica with electricity. Starting with a capital of \$1,000,000, its first directors were Henry D. Pixley, Daniel N. Crouse, T. Solomon Griffiths, M. Jesse Brayton, William E. Lewis, all of Utica, and William G. Phelps of Binghamton. Shortly after this, a contract was let to Warren Burham of New York City to dam the West Canada Creek and lay the pipe.

On October 17 of the same year, the Utica Waterworks Company sold its property to Reynold Kerr and Company of New

York for \$1,600,000. Two weeks later, this firm announced that it had acquired the West Canada Creek Company which had procured the rights to bring West Canada Creek water to Utica, and amalgamated the two under the name of the Consolidated Water Company with a capital of \$2,500,000. The president of the new company was George L. Record of Jersey City.

In May 1899, papers were filed for the incorporation of the Utica Trust and Deposit Company. The first officers of this were James S. Sherman, president, and J. Francis Day, secretary.

Other items of interest in this last year of the century were the retirement of Hugh Glenn from the drygoods establishment which he had purchased from Mr. Manning in 1879, with the change of the name of his large department store to A. S. & T. Hunter; the opening of the Baggs Hotel Farm to the public by T. R. Proctor for park purposes; the purchase of the Charles Hutchinson property by the two Proctor brothers for the new public library; and the unveiling in the New Forest Hill Cemetery of a monument in honor of Justin H. Rathbun, the founder of the fraternal order of the Knights of Pythias.

On April 25, 1898, ten weeks after the U.S.S. *Maine* had been blown up in Havana Harbor, war was declared on Spain and when President McKinley at once called for 125,000 volunteers, the Utica militia companies responded promptly.

The Forty-Fourth Separate Company of the National Guard of the State of New York, which had been organized on September 13, 1887 from the old Utica Citizens Corps, enlisted in a body within twenty-four hours. One week later, on May 2, officered by Captain L. E. Goodier, First Lieutenant Arthur Pickard and Second Lieutenant Frank T. Wood, the company marched to the station, cheered on by the acclaims of all Utica, and entrained for Camp Black on Long Island. On May 20, the members of the company were mustered into the federal service as Company E, First New York Volunteer Infantry.

On June 11, the regiment was transferred to Fort Hamilton and, after remaining there four weeks, again entrained, on July 7, under orders to proceed to the Philippine Islands. Just before leaving, Captain Goodier was promoted to major and transferred to the Two Hundred Third Regiment. While the troops were crossing the continent, word was received that Lieutenants



Pickard and Wood had been promoted to captain and first lieutenant respectively and Sergeant James R. Goodale had been commissioned second lieutenant.

The regiment reached San Francisco on July 14 and the next day made camp at the Presidio. While there the orders were changed so that, on August 10, the regiment sailed on the S.S. *Mariposa* for Honolulu instead of Manila. Reaching their destination August 17, the regiment was encamped at Camp McKinley in Kapiolani Park. Two months later it was moved to Waikiki Beach where the sanitary conditions were so bad that nearly the entire regiment suffered from dysentery or typhoid fever. On December 7, 1898, those who were well enough to be moved were put on board the S. S. *Alameda* and returned to San Francisco, reaching there December 14. The remnants of Company E reached Utica on Christmas Day and were given a rousing welcome. Captain Pickard had remained with the company during the entire expedition, while Lieutenant Wood had been transferred to the Subsistence Department, and Lieutenant Goodale had served as aide to General King.

At the banquet given in honor of the company on January 25, 1899, the Honorable James S. Sherman served as toastmaster and General Joe Wheeler was the guest of honor. The company was mustered out of the federal service on February 21, most of the members returning to the Forty-Fourth Separate Company of which Henry J. Cookinham, Jr. was elected captain, Arthur Pickard first lieutenant, and W. A. Clarke second lieutenant.

On the departure of the Forty-Fourth Separate Company a home guard was organized to take its place consisting of the members of the Forty-Fourth Company who had been unable to leave the city, plus a body of new recruits. Nathaniel B. S. Peckham was elected captain, E. S. Jones first lieutenant, and C. H. Demming second lieutenant. On the return of Company E, this was disbanded but many of the members joined the re-organized Forty-Fourth Company.

When the Forty-Fourth Company were ordered to federal service, its companion company in Utica, the Twenty-Eighth, which in 1881 had been formed from the Deering Guards, was overlooked — to the great disgust of the members. However, most of them grasped the first opportunity to enlist. On President McKinley's third call for volunteers, three New York regi-



ments were organized, the Two Hundred First, the Two Hundred Second, and the Two Hundred Third. The members of the Twenty-Eighth Company were distributed between Company G, Two Hundred Third Regiment, Captain Charles S. Horsburgh, and Company K, Two Hundred Second Regiment, Captain Joseph H. Remmer. Company G was mustered in on July 19, and went to Camp Black on July 20. Company K left for the same destination August 3. A few weeks later, both companies were sent to Camp Meade, Pennsylvania to form part of the Second Army Corps. Here the companies were temporarily incapacitated by typhoid fever.

From Camp Meade, Company G went to Greenville, South Carolina, where it again encountered the prevailing typhoid fever epidemic at Camp Wetherell. Here it remained for the duration of the war, returning to Utica on March 27, 1899.

Company K left Camp Meade and arrived at Athens, Georgia, November 6. On December 4, the company left for Cuba and two days later sailed from Savannah on the S. S. *Minnewaska*, a converted cattle transport. On December 8, the ship dropped anchor in Havana Harbor. From Havana it marched to Camp Guanajay, where it remained until ordered home. Company K reached Utica, April 17, 1899. One week later, a banquet was given to the members of both Company G and Company K; and, on May 24, Captain Sigsbee, U.S.N., Commander of the *Maine*, visited Utica and presented medals to all men who had served in the Spanish-American War.

## VIII.

### THE NEW CENTURY

THE decade which opened the twentieth century was for Utica one of tremendous growth and prosperity and of far-reaching public improvements.

The textile industry during these years reached the height of its prosperity. Both of the large cotton mills increased the size of their plants greatly in 1900 and the Skenandoa followed suit in order to keep them supplied with yarn. The Oneita Knitting Mill, the Standard Harrow Company, the Utica Pipe Foundry Company, and the Foster Manufacturing Company all enlarged their plants. Many new companies were organized, the most notable of which were the Utica Heater Company, of which John H. Jones was the first president, and the Avalon Knitwear Company of which Aras Williams was president and Beecher M. Crouse the executive head.

The year 1901 was marked by the turning on of the electric power from the Trenton Falls powerhouse, the combination of the Utica Steam Cotton Company and the Mohawk Valley Mill under the name of the Utica Steam and Mohawk Valley Mills, the organization of the Richelieu Knitting Company, the coming to Utica of the Remington Automobile and Motor Company, which opened a small plant on First Street for the manufacture of automobiles, and the formation by the Hart and Crouse Company of the New York Radiator Company.

By the end of 1902, the knitting industry had grown until there were in the city itself nineteen factories with a capitalization of \$1,375,000, varying all the way from the rapidly growing Utica Knitting Company capitalized at \$750,000 to small businesses occupying single rooms and employing only a score of workers. As time went on, these all grew, increased in prosperity and, in most cases, enriched their owners. In the same year, the Savage Arms Company enlarged its plant on Turner Street and the Avalon Knitwear Company built its large factory on Broad Street, now the Broad Street Warehouse.

In 1903, control of the Globe Woolen Mills was purchased

from the Middleton heirs by J. F. Maynard, F. T. Proctor and Joseph Rudd. In 1905, the Crouse and Brandegee Company became the firm of Brandegee, Kincaid and Wood.

By the year 1906, business had so increased in Utica that the mills which had added such extensive improvements five years before were forced again to enlarge. The cotton mills, the knitting mills, Charles Millar and Son Company, the Utica Pipe Foundry Company, the International, and the Utica Heater Companies all increased the size of their plants. In the same year, new knitting companies and many factories for other purposes were built. The Brambach Piano Company came to Utica from New York City, and Divine Brothers moved to Broad Street from New Hartford. The Foster Brothers Manufacturing Company, whose large factory for the manufacture of beds and bedding had burned down in the spring, was rebuilt on a much more extensive scale.

During the year 1907, many mills enlarged still further. The La Tosca Yarn Mill was opened and the La Tosca Club, the first social club for the mill girls in Utica, was organized, to be supported by the management. In the same year, the Mutual Box Board Company and the Mott Wheel Works began their successful careers. Robert Fraser, whose store had been destroyed by fire two years before, opened his new establishment on March 14, 1907, the first truly modern department store in Utica.

In 1909, the Utica Knitting Company increased its capital stock from \$750,000 to \$1,500,000, while the next year the Frisbie-Stansfield Knitting Company was incorporated with a capital of \$2,000,000, absorbing into one company all the various mills in which these gentlemen held control. Thus, by 1910, Utica was the headquarters of the two largest knit goods corporations in the world.

In 1909, the Savage Arms Company, which had been devoting its energies to sporting rifles, put on the market an automatic pistol. In the same year, the Gas and Electric Company moved into the building next to the City Hall, recently vacated when the county clerk's office moved into the new Courthouse.

Taken all in all, this first decade of the twentieth century marks the peak of peacetime prosperity in Utica. The mills were working full time and were making fortunes for their owners. During the ten years, the population increased by 29%, the

largest percentage since the boom years of the late forties and fifties when steam was first introduced into manufacture, the actual increase of 18,036 people being the largest of any ten years up to that time. New sections of the city were opened and quickly built up, and the southern boundary was extended from Pleasant Street to Prospect Street, then known as Cemetery Road. Utica was growing more rapidly than any other city in the state and gave promise of becoming the most important industrial city in the State of New York.

The increased prosperity necessitated wider banking facilities. On February 26, 1900, the Savings Bank of Utica opened its new fine "Bank with the Gold Dome." The next month, the Utica Trust and Deposit Company moved into the Savings Bank's old building on the corner of Genesee and Lafayette Street, known as The Iron Bank, and the following year purchased the building. In 1900 also, the First National Bank absorbed the Oneida County Bank. In 1902, the Utica City National Bank purchased the Kingsley property at 110 Genesee Street and began the construction of the first real skyscraper in Utica. This was completed and opened for business April 28, 1904.

The Citizens Trust Company, which was a reorganization of the old A. D. Mather private bank founded in 1890, was organized in 1903 with Jacob Agne as president. In 1906, he was succeeded by William I. Tabor.

Up to the first years of the present century, Utica had no places for children to play except the streets or vacant lots. There were four parks in the city, Chancellor Square, Steuben Park, Johnson Park, and the Watson-Williams Park. As these, however, had recently been landscaped, and benches placed along the paths, walking in the grass was forbidden. To balance this, in 1900 a number of philanthropic citizens organized the Playground Committee (which seven years later was reorganized as the Playground Association). On July 1, 1901, the first public playground with proper supervision was opened in the Bleecker Street School yard. This was so successful that more playgrounds were added. Later the work was taken over by the city and placed under the care of a Recreation Commission.

The next step in providing parks was taken by the Chamber of Commerce. At many meetings the matter was discussed of



purchasing land in the outskirts of the city for the formation of public parks. As a result of this agitation and while the Chamber of Commerce was still talking, Thomas R. Proctor began quietly buying up large tracts of land in various outlying sections. After he had procured all the land he required, he engaged Mr. Olmsted of Boston, the nation's most noted landscape architect, to convert his newly acquired property into a system of parks. In 1905, he announced that all of these parks were to be given to the city for the use of the public.

On the morning of June 23, 1907, a large gathering of prominent citizens met at the house of Mr. Proctor and were served with an elaborate luncheon. After the luncheon, the guests entered fourteen automobiles and were driven around the city to the various parks which Mr. Proctor was donating to the city. The first park visited, at the corner of Whitesboro and Erie Streets, was named the J. Thomas Spriggs Park. The party then went up York Street to its southern end, where the Addison C. Miller Park was named. Opposite the site of Faxton Hospital and behind the House of the Good Shepherd, the park was named the Horatio Seymour Park. After driving along the newly laid out roads over Steeles Hill, the party went into the woods behind. This area was named the Roscoe Conkling Park. After driving around the Watson-Williams Park, the cavalcade went to the Bagg's Hotel farm on Welsh Bush Road, which had already been opened to the city and was at that time known as the Proctor Park. This park was officially named the Thomas R. Proctor Park. The entire series of parks was then presented to the City of Utica.

On February 3, 1908, the deeds of these parks were filed in the City Hall and this superb park system became the property of the City of Utica. At the same time, Frederick T. Proctor filed the deeds of the land on which St. Luke's Hospital had stood, between Columbia and Whitesboro Streets, to which he gave the name of the Truman K. Butler Park. On July 3, 1909, the Roscoe Conkling Park and the Thomas R. Proctor Park were dedicated in a formal ceremony at which Governor Hughes was the speaker. The total park system at this time comprised 515 acres.

In recognition of Mr. Proctor's generosity to the city in presenting this superb system of parks, a dinner was tendered to him on April 21, 1914 by 275 citizens; and, in 1916, July 9 was

declared "Proctor Day." For many years, this date was celebrated by a parade or by special festivities in the parks.

In 1909, the Common Council voted to build a parkway to connect the principal parks, and during the year completed the short stretch from Genesee to Elm Streets. In 1910, the contract was signed to extend the Parkway as far as Mohawk Street. Owing to unfavorable weather, however, this was not finished until the next year. It was opened to the public, July 28, 1911.

With the increase in the prosperity and wealth of the city came the desire for certain other civic improvements. One of the first of these brought to the attention of the public was the need for better facilities for the county and state courts and for the county offices.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on February 20, 1900, on motion of Hon. Henry J. Cookinham, a committee was appointed "to inquire into the advisability of repairing the old courthouse or building a new one." The committee decided in favor of a new courthouse, and recommended it at a joint meeting of the County Supervisors and the Chamber of Commerce, held August 7, 1900. The Supervisors agreed to the proposal and presented a bill to the State Legislature authorizing the appointment of a Courthouse Commission to carry on the work. After this bill passed the Legislature, a commission was appointed on February 8, 1901 and, on March 30, was organized under the chairmanship of Henry W. Bentley of Boonville. After much discussion as to a site for the building, the block bounded by Elizabeth, Mary, and Charlotte Streets was selected on May 13, 1901.

The work of the Commission was much delayed by the Board of Supervisors refusing to issue the necessary bonds. However, after Supreme Court Justice Andrews issued on December 22, 1901, a mandamus ordering them to do so, the Supervisors bowed to the demands of the Court and on March 20, 1902 issued bonds to the extent of \$750,000. On February 14, 1903, the Commission accepted the plans and called for bids for the construction of the building. Delay after delay followed but finally, in June 1905, the contract was awarded to Connors Brothers of Lowell, Massachusetts, for \$730,000 and work was begun.

Before the building was completed and equipped, a further

bond issue was required, involving further delay. It was, however, finished and officially declared completed, November 20, 1909. The Commission held its last meeting, January 10, 1910, announced that the total cost had been \$923,589.92, and returned to the County the sum of \$778.08 of unexpended funds.

In the meantime, however, rumors of irregular financial transactions proved to be so well founded that shortly afterward there ensued the indictment, trial, and conviction of two supervisors (who were respectively the chairmen of both the Republican and Democratic County Committees), the sheriff of Oneida County, and two merchants who had sold goods to the County and, at the suggestion of the officials had falsified their accounts. All were found guilty. The supervisors and the sheriff served terms in the penitentiary, and the merchants paid heavy fines.

Another civic improvement was inaugurated in 1900, but took fourteen years to come to fruition. On June 1, 1900, the New York Central Railroad began laying plans for the elimination of the grade crossing of the railroad at Baggs Square, a crossing not only dangerous but the cause of many irksome delays to highway traffic north of Utica. The Chamber of Commerce now proposed that the city straighten out the great bend in the Mohawk River, thus moving its channel a mile north of the New York Central tracks, and give the old river channel to the railroad company, provided the latter would utilize the space between the railroad and the new channel for a new railroad station and much enlarged freight facilities. The railroad company promptly agreed to the proposition.

The Common Council agreed to do its part in straightening the river, as it was believed that moving the river to the new location would not only make the new railroad facilities possible but lessen the danger of the floods which each year caused severe damage in Baggs Square, Whitesboro, and Main Streets.

As the first step in the improvement was the digging of the new river channel, the Common Council voted on December 30, 1901 to undertake this work. Two months later, the railroad committee submitted plans for an overhead crossing. This started an argument which lasted for many months, as many of the citizens feared that the grades of the overhead crossing would seriously interfere with trucking between Deerfield and Utica and argued that the railroad should raise its tracks



through the city, allowing the highways to pass underneath. Not until March 16, 1908 was the final decision for an overhead crossing made.

The digging of the new river channel proved to be a long-drawn-out job. The amount of money appropriated ran out long before the work was done; the contractor went into bankruptcy; and there was violent opposition to the appropriation of further funds. By 1907, the work had come to a complete standstill, as the contractor had thrown up the job. On May 13, 1907, however, the necessary money had been voted, and the contract to complete the channel was awarded to Harry W. Roberts of Utica. Under his capable direction, work went on rapidly. On June 24, water was first turned into the channel; and the work was completed shortly after that. The next delay was caused by the refusal for many months by the State of New York to accept the new channel as a part of the Mohawk River. On July 28, 1909, however, Frederic C. Stevens, State Superintendent of Public Works, inspected the project and officially accepted it as a part of the state waterways.

This being settled, the plans for the overhead crossing were accepted by the mayor on August 4, and by the Public Service Commission five days later. One week after this, the city formally deeded the old river channel to the New York Central Railroad Company. The railroad company began work the following spring, and, on March 29, 1910, began filling in the old channel preparatory to building foundations for the overhead crossing. In May, the Park Avenue crossing was eliminated. The overhead crossing was finally completed in 1914 at a total cost of \$520,553.56 of which the New York Central Railroad paid one-half and the State of New York and the City of Utica each one-quarter.

In June 1911, the New York Central opened its new freight yards on the forty acres of land it had purchased north of the old river when the plan was first proposed in 1902. In June 1913, work was begun on the new passenger station, which was finally completed in 1914 at a cost of \$1,000,000 and opened for use on May 14 of that year. In the meantime, an agreement had been reached between the New York Central, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the New York, Ontario and Western Railroads for the common use of the new station. On January 6, 1915, the first trains of these railroads entered it,



and thus it became the Union Station. The reason why Utica was given a station so much finer than would be expected in a city of its size was that the New York Central Railroad Company at that time planned to change from a three to a two-division system. Instead of operating one division from New York to Albany, a second from Albany to Syracuse, and a third from Syracuse to Buffalo, it was planned to reduce this to two divisions, one from New York to Utica, and the other from Utica to Buffalo. If this had been carried out, Utica would have become the most important division terminal of the road, and the shops and offices would have been transferred from Albany and Syracuse to Utica. This plan was tried for a short time, but opposition by the labor unions made it inadvisable, and on August 2, 1913 the company reverted to the three-division system.

The two-division system has never been tried since this date, but every few years new division headquarters have been moved into the Utica station so that the city is steadily growing more important as a railroad center.

While these changes in the steam railroads were in contemplation, equally important moves were being carried out with the Utica street railways. In January 1901, William K. Archibald of New York City and Paul T. Brady of Syracuse purchased the Bleecker Street line and announced that they would extend it to Herkimer. A few weeks later, the same gentlemen procured control of the Utica Belt Line Railroad and the Utica and Suburban Railroad. They then bought up the Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion, and Frankfort lines. In August 1901, the companies were united under the name of the Utica and Mohawk Valley Railroad Company, which started at once to build a line to Clinton, and announced that it would run through cars from Rome to Little Falls. The Clinton line was opened, December 12, 1901. The first car was run to Rome, June 21, 1902, and to Little Falls, April 29, 1903. On November 31, 1902, an interurban express and freight service was inaugurated.

In the year 1904, all the trolley lines in Utica and Syracuse were acquired by the New York Central Lines. The following September, William K. Vanderbilt became a director of the Utica and Mohawk Valley Company to represent the New York Central interests. The next move was to electrify the West Shore Railroad between Utica and Syracuse. This third-rail

system was formally opened on June 12, 1907. In January 1909, all of the streetcar lines of Utica, Oneida, Syracuse, and Rochester were united under the name of New York State Railways.

During this period, when the electric lines were spreading their tracks in all directions, motor cars were making their appearance and increasing so rapidly in number that they eventually forced the trolleys off the roads. At first the motor car was a luxury which could be afforded only by the rich. As a "luxury," it was, by present-day standards, far from luxurious. Perched up on high wheels, it resembled a buggy without a horse. It had no top and no windshield and, having no muffler, sounded like a machine-gun as it dashed through the streets at ten miles an hour. It kicked up so much dust that the riders were forced to encase themselves in linen or silk dusters, veils, and goggles, to take the shortest ride. The country roads were so bad that in wet weather the cars could not navigate through the mud puddles, and in dry weather they stuck in ruts.

Even when cars were built lower, and smaller wheels with pneumatic tires replaced the high wheels with the solid rubber tires, riding even in the stylish touring car with the door in the center of the back and a step that let down to enable passengers to get in was little more comfortable, as there was neither top nor windshield. The mechanical construction with its chain drive was so susceptible to accidents that one early owner told with pride in his voice that he had had "to get out and get under" only four times in driving from Utica to New Hartford.

In spite of the discomforts of these early cars, the popularity of the automobile increased so rapidly that in 1901 the Utica Automobile Club was founded and was one of the nine clubs to form the American Automobile Association in Chicago the following year. In 1901, an endurance race passed through Utica, the cars traveling from New York to Rochester in only five days, one, over a particularly fine stretch of road near Utica, making the phenomenal speed of thirty-five miles an hour. The commercial value of automobiles was faintly predicted when, on April 4, 1902, Mr. Durrenbeck, who owned a livery stable on Main Street, for the first time offered an automobile for hire which, like the "Toonerville Trolley," met all the trains.

In the summer of 1903, the Utica Automobile Club undertook a daring venture. Twelve cars started at once on a grand

tour to Syracuse. At Fayetteville they were met by members of the Syracuse Automobile Club and were escorted into the city in style, astonishing the Syracusans by the sight of so many cars on the streets at one time.

The next year an automobile run started from New York on the way to the St. Louis World's Fair. The cavalcade reached Utica on the third day, getting here from Albany in the record time of twelve hours.

By 1907, automobiling had become so popular that the state was forced to regulate it, and the first motor vehicle law was passed. This provided speed limits in the country of twenty miles an hour; in cities and villages of fifteen miles an hour; but in thickly populated parts, ten miles an hour. On approaching a bridge or a sharp turn, the limit was four miles an hour. If a horse-drawn vehicle approached whose driver held up his hand, the car must be pulled to the side of the road, stopped, and the engine shut off — something of an inconvenience in the days before self-starters, when every stop meant a subsequent ordeal with the crank.

By 1910, the old automobile club, whose purpose was largely social, had become inactive and was replaced by a new organization, the Automobile Club of Utica, formed on May 18, 1910 with Robert McKinnon the first president. The purposes of this society were to protect the automobilist in the matter of legislation, and to improve the conditions of the roads. By this time the automobiling conditions were improving rapidly, for, under the enthusiastic direction of William Pierrepont White, appointed County Road Superintendent in December 1904, the roads had been greatly bettered. The oiling of the Utica-Paris road in August 1906 started a reform which in a few years made the dusters, veils, and goggles unnecessary.

In April 1902, a new telephone company was organized in Utica in competition with the Bell System. This was called the Home Telephone Company, and its purpose seems to have been to force the Bell System to reduce its rates. What it accomplished was to force all business and professional people to have two telephones instead of one. It began service March 25, 1903, and continued to make a nuisance of itself until the year 1911, when it was absorbed by the Bell Telephone Company and allowed Utica to return to a one-telephone system.

On July 17, 1902, the contract for the new Utica Public Li-



brary, designed by the former Utican, Arthur Jackson, architect of New York City, was awarded to J. W. Bishop and Company of Providence, Rhode Island. The cornerstone was laid on May 4, 1903, and the library was opened on December 10, 1904.

In 1906, the Yates Hotel was opened. On November 20, 1909, an enterprise was undertaken which has meant much to Utica: The Utica Hotel Corporation was organized, with a capital of \$300,000. This company purchased land on the corner of Lafayette and Seneca Streets and began the erection of Hotel Utica, which was completed and opened to the public on March 11, 1912.

In 1910 the Butterfield House, which had gone into bankruptcy in 1901, was torn down and replaced by John A. Roberts Department Store.

During this decade many societies besides the Playground Committee began their life in Utica. In 1903, the B Sharp Club opened its long and useful career in making Utica music-minded. This society was formed at a meeting of nineteen musically-minded ladies at the home of Mrs. Ellinwood on Lafayette Street. At first it held small private musicales, the members furnishing the music themselves, the proceeds of which went to various charities. In 1907, Mrs. William B. Crouse was elected president, a position she held for twenty-two years. Under her guidance, an excellent student membership was organized among talented schoolchildren. The club was enlarged by adding associate members in order to invite famous artists to give concerts in Utica. The first public concert was given by Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony Orchestra. For many years, the club selected all its own artists but later joined the Community Concerts, Inc., and exercised a more limited choice of artists.

The concerts were held for thirty-eight years and did a tremendous work for music in Utica. Among the artists that appeared in Utica under the auspices of the B Sharp Club were Kreisler, Heifetz, Rachmaninoff, Gabrilowitsch, Lily Pons, Rosa Ponselle, Lawrence Tibbett, the symphony orchestras of Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Cleveland. At the end of the season of 1945-1946, as other concerts were being successfully held in Utica, the B Sharp abandoned the custom



of procuring visiting artists, and since then has devoted its energies to promoting local musicians and aiding students of music.

The first independent concert series was sponsored by Miss Gertrude D. Curran who continued to bring to Utica each year some of the most distinguished artists and symphony orchestras. On her sudden death, September 27, 1927, her will revealed that she had left the bulk of her very considerable estate to found the "Curran Musical Scholarship Fund." This fund, which amounted to about one hundred thousand dollars, has been held intact by the board of directors, and the income has been divided each year among the eight students of the Utica public schools, who show the greatest promise as musicians, to enable them to continue their studies. Each winner of the award may receive it for four years.

After Miss Curran's death the work of bringing famous musical artists to Utica was carried on successfully by Roland E. Chesley. These two impresarios have supplied Utica music lovers with the best musical talent the country affords for over a quarter century.

In the year 1903, the first Parent-Teachers Association was formed. In 1906, the Utica Traffic Bureau and the Oneida County Bar Association came into existence, the latter under the presidency of Hon. Milton H. Merwin. In 1909, the first Boy Scout troop was formed at the Y.M.C.A. As the Boy Scouts of America had not then been organized, the first charter was obtained from General Baden-Powell's association in England, all uniforms and equipment being procured from the British Isles. S. S. Aplén of the Y.M.C.A. was the first scoutmaster and Louis Southard, "military officer." The next year, the charter was transferred to the Boy Scouts of America when three troops were established, Troop 1 at the Y.M.C.A. under Scoutmaster S. S. Aplén, Troop 2 at the Church of the Redeemer under Louis Southard, and Troop 3 at the Church of the Reconciliation under Rev. George C. Baner. In 1910, the Utica Credit Men's Association, the Municipal League of Utica, and the Utica Boosters were organized.

In this decade, (1900-1910) a society was started in Utica which was destined to do much for the entertainment and culture of the city. This was the Amusement Club, founded in 1906. At first, the club held meetings in the New Century Club

auditorium, where informal dramatic skits were followed by more formal dances.

In 1913, however, the club changed its name to "The Players" and began seriously to find its place in the "Little Theater" movement, at the time spreading across the country. At first, rehearsals were held in the homes of the members and the plays were presented in the auditorium, most of the plays being of the one-act variety. When, however, the Utica Country Day School was opened in 1922 and the club was given the use of its fine stage and auditorium, more pretentious presentations were undertaken. The first full-length play presented there was *Lady Windermere's Fan*, which made such a hit that the club determined to continue presenting long plays. This was made possible by procuring the services of Frank Stirling as director. During his many years of service, he raised the standards of dramatic work by The Players until the club was rated as among the best half-dozen "Little Theaters" in America.

In 1924, the club rented the large garage on Mandeville Street, behind Dr. Locke's residence on Genesee Street, built a stage, and named the building "The Players' Workshop." Here all rehearsals were held, and one-act plays were given for the benefit of the active members. The full-length plays were continued at the Utica Country Day School. As the work of the club improved, however, a desire was born among the members to own their own real theater. A concerted drive was carried on with the result that in five years the membership was increased from 500 to 2,000.

In June 1929, the club purchased the New Hartford Theater and spent \$14,000 renovating it. The opening of the new home for the club took place on October 29, 1929, with a presentation of *Monsieur Beaucaire*. In the autumn of 1931, Frank Stirling's health failed and he was obliged to retire. For the season of 1931-1932, Philip Sheffield substituted for him. Mr. Stirling died the next year but, owing to a difference of opinion with certain members of the Board of Governors, Mr. Sheffield was not reappointed for the next year.

There now followed six years of rapidly changing directors. In 1932, J. Kent Thurber was in charge; in 1934, William Dean; and in 1936, Robert LeSueur. During these six years of poorly selected plays, inadequate directing, and financial stringency, the membership of The Players fell off from 2,000 to 400. In

1939, Mr. Sheffield was re-engaged as director. His splendid directing and the enthusiasm of a small group of members has kept the society alive.

In 1943, however, as the decreased membership was unable to keep up the payments on the mortgage, their theater was sold. After a year or two of chaos, arrangements were made to hold rehearsals at the Y.M.C.A. and rent their old theater for the nights of performances.

The Utica Boosters was an informal organization started in 1910 to advertise Utica to the rest of the country and to induce new industries to come to the city. Its first and most spectacular act was to take a two-thousand-mile trip by electric cars stopping at various cities. In each city, members of this group were royally entertained, inspected the local industries, and talked up the good points of Utica as a place to start a new business. The Boosters left Utica amid acclaim on May 10, 1910 and made stops at Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Ashtabula, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Indianapolis, and Louisville. On the return trip they went to Indianapolis, Kokomo, Fort Wayne, Lima, Toledo, Detroit, and then retraced their steps via Cleveland and Buffalo to Utica. On their return they were given an ovation and a huge banquet.

In 1905, the Yahnundasis Golf Club purchased the Sherrill property in New Hartford, (afterwards occupied by the Utica Country Day School) and laid out an eighteen-hole golf course. In 1908, the Y.M.C.A., whose home on Blecker Street had been destroyed by fire on April 17, 1907, purchased the building at the head of Washington Street, which had for many years been occupied by the Utica Female Academy, where it has remained ever since. In 1907, the Knights of Columbus purchased the Barber Estate at 309 Genesee Street. This was opened, February 26, 1908, and occupied by the society until 1913, when it took the I. A. Williams residence next door. The first house was then made the home of the Daughters of Isabella and was used by them until it was torn down to make way for the St. Francis de Sales School. In 1917, the Knights built a large addition in the rear of their building to house a lecture hall, a gymnasium, and a swimming pool.

During this period, Utica entertained a number of visitors, with acclaim. In 1900, the State G.A.R. held its encampment here; and, on July 24 of the same year, the State Prohibition



Party held its convention in the city. On August 16, 1901, Carrie Nation, the fighting prohibitionist, spoke at Utica Park and, to everybody's surprise, turned out to be a quiet, refined person. On April 7, 1902, Admiral Schley of Spanish American War fame addressed the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. On July 4, 1905, the Fourteenth Regiment, Princess of Wales Own Rifles, came down from Canada as the guests of the Utica Citizens Corps and were given a royal welcome. On July 24, 1906, Admiral Dewey was the guest of the city. On June 19, 1907, the State G.A.R. again held its annual encampment here, while, on June 25 and 26, 1908, the Army of the Potomac held its reunion in Utica. On September 7, 8 and 9, 1909, thirty-two Confederate veterans who had fought at Fort Fisher came to Utica as the guests of the veterans of the One Hundred Seventeenth New York Infantry, their opponents in that battle.

The greatest excitement of the decade in Utica, however, was aroused on June 19, 1908, when word came from Cleveland that James S. Sherman had been nominated for the vice-presidency of the United States by the Republican National Convention. Great preparations were made to give the city's favorite son a royal reception on his return, a reception which was delayed for two weeks as the nominee was ill in the convention city. He did, however, return on July 2, was greeted by great crowds at the station, paraded through Genesee Street and forced to listen to eulogies by Mayor Thomas Wheeler, Hon. John D. Kernan and Charles H. Searles.

On August 18, he was formally notified of his nomination, on a platform erected on the lawn in front of his home by a delegation headed by Hon. J. C. Burrows, and another great celebration was held on this occasion. At the notification meeting, presided over by Charles S. Symonds, the speakers were Mayor Wheeler, Secretary of State Elihu Root, and President Stryker of Hamilton College. Hon. Sereno Payne presented Mr. Sherman with a loving cup on behalf of his fellow members of Congress.

On November 3, the popularity of the candidate caused every Republican candidate in the city and county, except one, who was running for a third term in the Assembly, to be elected. Republican enthusiasm knew no bounds.

When the day came for the inauguration, both the Conkling



Unconditionals and the Sherman Scouts went to Washington by special trains to do honor to Mr. Sherman in the parade. The Haydn Male Chorus went along to provide singing. On the day of the inauguration, however, there was such a severe snow-storm that the train bearing the Unconditionals did not arrive until the parade was over. But the Sherman Scouts participated and tramped through the Washington streets in slush up to their knees.

On January 1, 1908, the City of Utica went under the Second Class Cities Charter, commonly known as the White Charter. This caused many changes in the government of the city, such as the installation of a Board of Estimate with a controller, and combining the police, fire and health bureaus under a Commissioner of Public Safety, doing away with police and fire commissioners and a board of health.

## IX.

### A CIVIC AWAKENING

THE second decade of the twentieth century was marked first by a civic and then by a patriotic awakening. The handsome new Union Station, the overhead crossing, the beautiful new park system, and the prospect of the New York State Barge Canal with its fine harbor, then under construction, were sources of great pride to our citizens.

Construction of new buildings went on but at a slower rate than in the previous decade. On February 3, 1911, the Common Council voted to purchase the land on the corner of Elizabeth and Burnet Streets for a central fire station; and on December 19, 1911, the fire headquarters and several pieces of equipment were transferred to this building. The rapid growth of the motion picture industry resulted in the building of several new theaters. In 1911, the Alhambra, on the south side of Bleecker Street three doors from Genesee, and the Lumberg, on Washington Street just north of Lafayette, were opened. On November 24, 1915, the Avon Theater, and on January 1, 1916 the De Luxe, on Park Avenue near Oneida Square, followed suit.

On March 29, 1911, John A. Roberts and Company opened its modern department store on the site of the Butterfield House next door to Grace Church; and, shortly after that, Doyle and Knower moved into the building Roberts had vacated. In 1912, the White Building was constructed. In 1913, Charles Millar and Sons Company occupied their new building on the corner of Main and Second Streets, and Rathbun and Company their wholesale drygoods establishment on Broad Street. In 1914, the Utica Mutual Insurance Company began operations, with John Train as general manager and later president, operations which have magnified with extraordinary rapidity ever since.

The largest real estate project of this period was the purchase by Julius Rothstein and Arthur B. Maynard in 1914 of the property just south of the Savings Bank, their cutting through of Bank Place and construction of the Mayro Building. In 1920, they traded this building for the Stewart property on the corner

of Genesee and Elizabeth Streets.

In 1916, the Globe Woolen Mills was sold by the local owners, headed by John F. Maynard, to become part of the American Woolen Company.

In 1920, several important changes took place in Utica industries. On January 8, the Dunlop Tire Company purchased the Utica Spinning Company's plant on Whitesboro Street and began making fabric for automobile tires. On February 17, the International Heater Company acquired the Utica Pipe Foundry building in East Utica. On June 18, the Avon Theater was sold to the Robbins Amusement Company.

On September 10, 1911, the Calvary Cemetery on upper Oneida Street was opened and blessed. In 1916, the first cemetery in Utica, on Potter Street, was officially abandoned, the remaining bodies being disinterred and reburied in Forest Hill Cemetery. The land was then converted into a playground for the children of Potter School.

On April 29, 1913, the Utica Trust and Deposit Company opened the handsome new bank building on the site of the old Iron Bank of the Savings Bank of Utica on the corner of Genesee and Lafayette Streets, and four years later purchased the adjoining property and again enlarged.

In 1917, the First National Bank absorbed the Second National Bank to serve as its trust department. On December 20, 1920, the Merchants Bank opened its doors at the corner of Varick and Huntington Streets under the presidency of Walter D. Jones.

In 1914, the Hugh R. Jones Company purchased the tract of land on Genesee Street which had been used by the Yahnundasis Golf Club as a golf links, cut it up into lots, laid out streets, planted trees, and named it Proctor Boulevard. Considering the rapid growth of the city at this period, it was not remarkable that within a few years the entire area was covered with handsome homes. In this same year, the numbering of the houses of East Utica was changed and systematized according to the block system. Two years later, a similar reform was introduced into West Utica. The plan was devised and carried out by Joseph L. Kemper, city engineer.

In August 1916, Walter Travis, the most distinguished golfer of his day, visited Utica, tramped over Roscoe Conkling Park and laid out the municipal golf links which soon became known

as Valley View. In June 1919, the Common Council authorized the extension of the Parkway from Mohawk Street to Welsh Bush Road.

The first half of the second decade of the twentieth century was marked by several elaborate celebrations usually inaugurated and carried out by the active group of citizens who had given to themselves the appropriate name of the Utica Boosters. The first of a series of annual automobile shows was held in the State Armory, April 26, 1911.

On August 21 of the same year, large crowds gathered at the Parkway to view what was considered to be an epoch-making event. The aviator, Harry N. Atwood, was flying an aeroplane from St. Louis to New York and had agreed, for a fee of \$500.00 promised by the Utica Boosters, to land in Utica and show the populace his plane. Unfortunately, the flier lost his way somewhere between Lyons and Auburn and failed to reach Utica at the appointed hour. He did however fly over the city the next day to the intense excitement of the citizens, and received great acclaim for his accomplishments on the record-breaking long-distance flight. He made the flight from St. Louis to New York in the remarkable time of only twelve days. On one day he actually flew 130 miles.

A few weeks later, however, on September 16, 1911, Uticans did have an opportunity to get their first close-up view of an aeroplane. That date was "Utica Day," under the joint auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, the Automobile Club, and the Boosters. There was a mammoth parade under the grand marshalship of Major Henry J. Cookinham, Jr., an automobile tour, an aeroplane exhibition by Eugene Godet in his Curtiss plane, and a great exhibition of fireworks in the evening. Twenty-five thousand people crowded Roscoe Conkling Park to see a most successful flight. One week later the daring aviator crashed during an exhibition flight in another city, and was killed.

On June 14, 1912, the Daughters of the American Revolution paraded in automobiles from the Herkimer Homestead to Rome and dedicated the markers which had been designed by William Pierrepont White and set out by their society, denoting the route taken by General Herkimer's army to the Battle of Oriskany. The orators at the various markers in Utica were Hon. Le Grange Smith of Frankfort at Deerfield Corners, Mayor Frank J. Baker on the overhead crossing, to mark the ford of



the Mohawk, Superintendent of Schools Wilbur B. Sprague at the site of Old Fort Schuyler, Hon. Charles W. Wicks on Whitesboro Street in front of the *Saturday Globe* Building, Hon. John G. Gibson at Spriggs Park, and Hon. Henry J. Cookinham at Whitesboro. Other markers were placed at the Herkimer Homestead, Herkimer's birthplace, site of Fort Dayton at the courthouse at Herkimer, the first night bivouac at Stirling Creek, Oriskany Village, and the Oriskany Battlefield.

On August 21, 1912, Utica's streets were again gay with flags and bunting, for again James S. Sherman was to be notified of his nomination by the Republican Party to the high office of Vice-President of the United States. The ceremony took place on a platform on the Parkway. The speakers were Charles S. Symonds, Mayor Frank J. Baker, President Stryker of Hamilton College, Senator George Sutherland, Chairman of the Notification Committee, and the vice-president.

On the night of the notification, the Utica Boosters celebrated the occasion with a parade. Wearing a fancy costume, including a high hat illuminated by electric lights, the marshal rode in a donkey cart. When the parade reached Mr. Sherman's home, where the vice-president was sitting on the porch, the marshal descended from his cart, mounted the lawn and performed a dance including many gestures which strongly suggested invitations to join or follow him. Mr. Sherman, a very ill man, having been obliged to remain in bed for several days to gather strength for the notification and well aware that he had but a few weeks to live, must have been greatly astonished to recognize in this gnomelike figure dancing before him and beckoning him, the society undertaker, Mr. Cassidy.

Three months later, Mr. Sherman died, on October 30, 1912, only a few days before the election in which he should have been a candidate. The funeral service was conducted by President Stryker in the First Presbyterian Church and was attended by President Taft, former Vice-president Fairbanks, cabinet members, Senators, and Congressmen. In the funeral procession from the house to the church, President Taft found himself ensconced in a bright blue coach in which all the panels and windows were in the shape of hearts! Mr. Cassidy was the undertaker who was responsible for the arrangements.

The next celebration was that of Old Home Week, which was held from August 3 to August 8, 1914. On the first day was held

a great German celebration with the unveiling of the statue of Baron Steuben at Genesee Street and the Parkway. The speakers were Professor Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard University and Hon. Charles A. Talcott. The statue was unveiled by Miss Elsa Zarth (Mrs. Charles D. Quinn). The enthusiasm for this German celebration was somewhat dampened, for on that very day Kaiser Wilhelm was crossing the boundary into Belgium to inaugurate World War I.

Tuesday was Governor's Day and was attended by Governor Glynn who had recently succeeded the impeached Governor Sulzer. The last four days were occupied by a historical pageant on the Parkway directed by Miss Margaret Eager and managed by J. Soley Cole. The chief characters in this and those who personified them were: *Lafayette*, Benjamin T. Gilbert; *Peter Smith*, Dwight Pitcher; *Judge Williams*, Rev. Dana Bigelow; *Baron Steuben*, Francis Werthman; *Peter Schuyler*, A. Vedder Brower; *Samuel Kirkland*, Rev. F. N. Churchill of Clinton; *Col. Willett*, Clarence S. Freeman; *John Post*, S. Clark Beebe; *Joseph Brant*, Howard Taylor; and *Shenandoah*, Chief Black Hawk. The organization in charge of Old Home Week had as its president William T. Baker and secretary Frank S. Judson.

During the elections of 1916 and 1920, two of the outstanding candidates spoke to mass meetings in Utica. In 1916, the Republican candidate for president, Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, was the guest of the city on October 27. In 1920, the vice-presidential candidate, Franklin D. Roosevelt, made a powerful plea for our joining the League of Nations on September 21.

Far more important to the welfare of Utica than its new buildings, its parades and its pageants, was the civic welfare awakening which took place in this decade, largely as a result of the work of the Municipal League of Utica under the able presidency of Thomas R. Jordan, secretary of the Utica Y. M. C. A.

On January 3, 1911, Francis H. McLean, Field Secretary of the Charity Organization Department of the Russell Sage Foundation in New York, spoke before the New Century Club on charity organization. A committee was appointed to study the needs of Utica in this matter, with Mrs. William S. Schuyler, chairman. This committee at once started an investigation with the result that, on November 23, 1911, at a meeting of the Municipal League, Rev. Octavius Applegate, rector of Grace

Church, made a report advocating the formation of a charity organization society. On December 18, 1911, the Associated Charities of Utica was formed and on February 25, 1912, a constitution was adopted. Dr. Applegate was elected president, and Dr. T. Wood Clarke secretary. Shortly after this, Miss Mildred Carpenter was engaged as executive secretary, and the society began the important and often difficult tasks of obtaining co-operation among all the charitable organizations in Utica, of putting public welfare on a scientific basis, and of abolishing the custom of giving indiscriminate doles and thus often stimulating pauperism. In 1915, Miss Marcia P. Johnson succeeded Miss Carpenter as executive secretary. Later, the association changed its name to "The Family Welfare Association" and in 1946 again changed it to "The Family Service Association." At the same meeting of the Municipal League, Judge James K. O'Connor made a powerful plea for a detention home and a children's court. Nothing, however, was done in this matter for several years.

On January 22, 1912, the Utica Provident Loan Association was formed for the purpose of protecting the needy from the clutches of loan sharks.

In the meantime, the Municipal League kept up its activity. It engaged John P. Fox to make a thorough survey of Utica. This culminated in a "Know Your City Week," during which, between April 22 and 25, 1912, four meetings were held. The first was on the subject of "Public Recreation." After Mr. Fox had reported on his findings, William J. McKiernan of Newark spoke on the subject "Playgrounds."

The second meeting dealt with "The Foreigner and the Community." Again Mr. Fox reported, and he was followed by John Daniels of Buffalo, who discussed "Utica's Immigrants, a Liability and an Asset."

The third meeting considered public health, and at the fourth Dr. George A. Goler, Health Officer of Rochester, spoke on "Child Welfare." Shortly afterward the Infant Welfare Campaign was inaugurated.

This series of meetings brought home to the citizens of Utica the truth of some undesirable conditions existing in the city and stimulated great activity toward correcting them.

On October 10, 1912, the Italian Settlement House on Mary Street was dedicated. This was an outcome of an organization



started in 1906 by the Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. The first president was Mrs. George O. Pennock. After renting rooms, first on Third Avenue and then on Elizabeth Street, the society built its house on Mary Street and there has been serving the Italian people since 1912.

On December 6, 1913, the Social Workers' Club of Utica was organized at a meeting at the New Century Club. Wilbur B. Sprague was elected president. From this has grown the present Council of Social Agencies.

In 1915, two new organizations made their appearance which have since that time done much to alleviate suffering and want. On June 11, the Home of the Sisters of St. Margaret was opened in the house at 3 Clark Place, a gift of Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Proctor. Here many homeless girls have found a safe haven.

On July 1 of the same year, the Oneida County Child Welfare Committee was launched, in order to take care of widows and their children so that mothers could maintain a home for their orphaned offspring. The first Utica members of this committee were Miss Emeline B. Schuyler, Mrs. Martha Manion, Ward B. Edwards, and Rocco Perretta. When, two years later, the State Association of Child Welfare Committees was formed in Utica, Mr. Edwards became its first president.

On May 17, 1916, the Young Women's Christian Association modernized its work by the purchase of the handsome building at the corner of Cornelia and Aiken Streets which had been built in 1910 by Professor Walter Curtis as a dancing academy. On June 28 of the same year, one of Judge O'Connor's dreams came true, for the city opened a detention home containing offices of the probation officer and a children's courtroom at 35 Pearl Street.

The year 1920 was marked by the opening of the Clothing Bureau, to supply poor people with clothing and household goods at a low cost, and the formation of "The Committee of Twenty" for the suppression of vice, with William O. Jones its executive secretary.

On May 6, 1919, the Junior League of Utica opened the first day nursery for the care of the children of working mothers. This was operated in connection with the Charles Street Station of the Baby Welfare Committee. Miss Alice Williams was the first matron. In the same year, the Utica Orphan Asylum purchased the Osborn farm on the Clinton Road and made plans



to build a new asylum thereon, plans which have never been consummated.

During this decade, a number of public and semi-public edifices were built. The labor temple on Charlotte Street was opened on July 4, 1912, Samuel Gompers conducting the dedication ceremonies. The cornerstone of Talmud Torah, the Hebrew settlement house, was laid on June 13, 1915; and the Hebrew school was opened there when the building was completed. On July 5, 1915, the Hiker Monument, in memory of the soldiers of the Spanish-American War, was unveiled on the Parkway, Hon. Frederick M. Davenport making the dedicatory address. On December 27 of the same year, the Elks opened their handsome clubhouse on the corner of Mary and Charlotte Streets which in 1942 was bought by the county as an annex to the courthouse. On May 20, 1920, the Daniel Crouse home on Genesee Street, south of Hopper Street, was purchased by the Moose Club which, since 1914, had been occupying rooms in the Foster Building.

The Barge Canal harbor in Utica was completed August 27, 1915; the Canal was opened from Troy to Oswego on May 14, 1917, the first boat containing officials passing through Utica on May 16. Just one year later, May 16, 1918, the traffic from the Hudson River to Lake Erie was inaugurated when the old Erie Canal was abandoned. On May 10, 1920, the Canal lands were turned over to the city. A prolonged and heated discussion now arose as to what to do with the old Erie Canal. The first proposal was to convert it into a wide boulevard extending through the entire width of the city. This was violently opposed by the owners of the mills on Broad Street, who insisted that, if they were deprived of the water supply of the Canal, they would be obliged to close their factories. This argument won the day: The Erie Canal was filled in from the western edge of the city to Park Avenue and named Oriskany Street, while the section east of Park Avenue was kept for the use of the mills. It was, however, a number of years before this was accomplished, years full of bitter strife. By 1923, the Canal bed had been filled in and leveled off. In that year, the "Green Elephant," the hideous bridge across the Canal, was removed, the Genesee Street level lowered to that of the old Canal, and the stone pavement on lower Genesee Street replaced by asphalt.

This was followed by a fierce discussion. The Common Coun-

cil voted to sell the Canal land between John Street and Park Avenue and to continue the new street through to Park Avenue by widening Jay Street and removing twenty feet from all the buildings on the north side of that street. In opposition to this plan was the Hayes plan of paving the canal lands east of Genesee Street to Park Avenue and creating a plaza between Genesee Street and John Street. The discussion was finally left to a referendum of the city at large. In the November election of 1924, the Hayes Plan was adopted by a vote of nearly two to one. The plaza and new street were paved and opened to the public in August, 1925. Within a short time the entire street was paved and Utica had a new highway from the halfway bridge to Park Avenue.

The Boy Scout organization, which was introduced into the city in 1909, grew rapidly during this decade. Its first camp, called Camp Aplen after the first commissioner, was held in Summit Park beginning August 2, 1911. The next year, after a brief encampment on the estate of H. J. Cookinham at Hinckley, the use of a tract of land in the Deerfield Ravine was procured, a log cabin built, and Camp Mohom was used for several years until 1918, when through the generosity of F. P. Russell of Ilion, Camp Russell on White Lake was made available for Utica Scouts.

This decade was notable for the formation of many new clubs, societies, and organizations of all kinds. In 1912, the Progressive Party of Oneida County was organized with Merwin K. Hart as county chairman. On October 22 of the same year, the Utica Ad Club came into being under the presidency of H. F. Kellerman.

In 1915, the Real Estate Board was organized; the Utica Golf and Country Club was founded, elected Arthur Hind president, and purchased the Campbell estate in New York Mills for a golf links; and the era of service clubs was inaugurated by the formation under the leadership of Frank Despard of the Rotary Club of Utica on March 15, 1915, and the election of R. Seymour Hart as the first president. At the organization meeting, at which the charter was presented by F. W. Weldon of the Syracuse Rotary Club, eighty charter members attended. Of these thirteen remained in 1948.

The policy of the Rotary Club, in service to the city, has been to inaugurate and carry on needed civic work until, by

demonstrating its value, it will have induced the city, the county, or some other organization to take over the project on a permanent basis. In 1915, Rotary equipped and supported the dental clinic until the city took it over. In 1920, under the leadership of Harlan G. Newcomer and Frederick Sessions, Rotary founded the newsboys' club which, two years later, changed its name to the Buddy Boys Club. At its headquarters in the Y.M.C.A., Rotarians met with the boys and helped them conduct their meetings. This finally became stabilized as the Boys Club of Utica with headquarters in former schoolhouses, and Jack Galloway as full-time director.

In 1921, under the chairmanship of Arthur S. Cotins, the crippled children's committee was formed. Beginning in a small room in the old Utica Orphan Asylum building on Genesee Street, this work grew so rapidly that under the enthusiastic leadership of Dr. Charles Hume Baldwin, the Orphan Asylum became converted into the Children's Hospital Home, and the care of crippled children became a county activity. For many years now, William Bridle has visited the Children's Hospital Home and has put on many picture shows with a projector donated by the Rotary Club.

In 1921, the Rotary Club built the Wenzel Community House in Sunset Park, and the next year appointed a Big Brother Committee for delinquent boys and another committee to give vocational advice to high school boys.

At various times, the club has supplied buildings for various organizations. It built shelters for Camp Healthmore, a hospital for the Y.M.C.A. camp at Lake Moraine, and camps for the Boy Scouts. When the Girl Scouts needed a day camp in 1937, a committee of the Rotary Club made a survey of the countryside and finally induced Pratt Smith to give the fine tract of land which became the Eliza Cole Smith Camp. The club then built the camp and pump house, and drained the swampy section of the property.

In 1936, the Women of Rotary was organized by the wives of Rotarians.

On August 2, 1916, William C. Duffy, Kiwanis organizer, called a meeting in Utica which resulted in the launching of the second service club, the Kiwanis. It held its first meeting August 15, 1915, and elected Frank J. Baker president. The charter was presented by Albert Dodge, president of the Buffalo



Kiwanis Club. This has been one of the most active of the service clubs of Utica. Its chief activities have been in assisting Boy Scout organizations, supplying a visiting nurse for the Utica Dispensary, and promoting occupational therapy in the schools.

After the end of World War II a committee of the Kiwanis Club under the chairmanship of O. Ross McDonald started a campaign for the procurement of an Oneida County airport and pushed it through to a successful accomplishment.

On October 8, 1919, the Business and Professional Women's Club was founded, with Miss Clara M. Lewis the first president.

The next month, on November 13, the Exchange Club came into being. Its first president was Arthur L. Dennison. This club has been especially active in the campaign against tuberculosis and has erected a number of the buildings of Camp Healthmore. It was also the originator of safety drives in the schools.

The Utica Symphony Orchestra was organized at this time and held its first concert on January 31, 1917. George H. Fischer was the director and Miss Louise Day the soloist of the first concert.

In the same year, Utica became recognized as the knit-goods center of America by the organization here, on May 16, 1917, of the American Knit-Goods Association and the election of Beecher M. Crouse its first president.

On January 22, 1918, the Catholic Women's Club of Utica was formed, and Miss Isabel W. G. Reed elected president. One year later, on January 20, 1919, it opened its clubhouse in the residence built in 1866 by O. B. Mattison and occupied for many years by the family of William M. White.

On April 1, 1918, two events happened which have affected the lives of Uticans ever since: Daylight saving went into effect for the first time and the first payment on the income tax came due.

The woman's suffrage movement, which had been launched in 1899 by the formation of the Utica Political Equality Club at the residence of Mrs. George Warren on Clinton Place and the election of Mrs. Henry Roberts president, reached its grand climax in this decade. From 1900 to 1917, Miss Lucy Carlile Watson was the president of the club and was the active leader in the suffrage movement. At first, its progress was slow. Meet-



ings were held at its headquarters in Genesee Hall and the doctrine of equal rights was propounded and broadcast. In 1912, when the New York State Suffrage Convention was held in Utica, acute interest was aroused. New headquarters were established in the Hotel Albert.

On June 10, 1913, a large and enthusiastic suffrage parade was held in Utica. An even more enthusiastic parade was held on June 13, 1914. The defeat of the suffrage movement at the polls, on November 2, 1915, only stimulated the suffragists to greater efforts. A statewide organization was formed. Miss Watson resigned as president of the Utica Club, to take over the leadership in this part of the state, and was succeeded by Mrs. Henry Roberts in 1917. On October 17 of that year, a tremendous mass meeting was held at the Avon Theater in the city, presided over by President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell and addressed by Carrie Chapman Catt and William Jennings Bryan. At the same time, the anti-suffragists were equally serious but less vociferous.

With the victory of suffrage at the polls on November 7, 1917, interest in the Political Equality Club began to wane, and on December 27, 1918, it disbanded, the members reorganizing as the Civic Club of Utica, with Mrs. Samuel J. Bens its first president. This new club held meetings at 231 Genesee Street until 1921, when it purchased the Pomeroy homestead at the corner of Genesee and Dakin Streets, from which it carried on its many campaigns for the reform and purification of Utica. Its first political act was to advocate the adoption of the commission form of government in Utica. The campaign was inaugurated by a debate in the New Century auditorium on June 13, 1919, at which Prof. Ernest S. Griffiths of the Utica Free Academy advocated such a change and Corporation Counsel August Merrill opposed it. This proposition of adopting the commission form of government for Utica caused no small amount of discussion for the next two years. The movement came to a head in 1922 when, after its endorsement on March 13 by the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, a non-partisan Committee of One Hundred was organized on July 26 under the chairmanship of Gay H. Brown. On September 8, 1922, this committee held a public meeting over which Mr. Brown presided. The chief speaker was Colonel Henry M. Waite, president of the National Municipal League and former

city manager of Dayton, Ohio. On November 10, a second mass meeting was held of those opposed to the plan. Emerson N. Willis presided at this and Nathaniel E. Breen of Watertown spoke. At a special election, held November 16, the plan was defeated by a vote of 6,041 in favor and 11,925 against. Following this defeat, the subject was dropped for several years. Although the Civic Club had discontinued its active work for suffrage when New York had accepted it three years before, the members rejoiced when, on August 17, 1920, with the ratification by Tennessee, universal suffrage became the law of the land.

The Civic Club after this turned its attention to various reforms in the administration of the city, but on February 1, 1944 finally sold its clubhouse and disbanded.

## UTICA IN WORLD WAR I

FROM the day that Kaiser Wilhelm began his march touching off World War I, though the United States was officially a neutral nation, Utica took a deep interest in the progress of the war and did all in its power to alleviate suffering in the war-devastated lands. Committees were formed to tender relief, not only to Belgium, but to other countries as well.

On October 15, 1914, a group of ladies under the leadership of Miss Ella Rockwell formed the Red Cross Relief Society, procured a workroom over Sullivan's Drug Store at 213 Genesee Street and there, until after the United States entered the war, daily turned out immense quantities of materials to be sent overseas.

Many meetings, large and small, were held to arouse enthusiasm and to collect funds to be sent to sufferers in Europe, the most notable of which was one held in the Shubert Theater on May 22, 1916. At this, John D. Kernan was the presiding officer and the three speakers were J. P. Xenides, who pleaded for aid to Armenia, Mrs. Charles H. Farnan, who appealed for Serbia, and Frederick C. Walcott of New York Mills who had just returned from Belgium and Poland where he had served as first assistant to Herbert Hoover on his relief commission. He told of the dire conditions in these two countries. At the meeting, the sum of \$5000 was subscribed. On June 12 and 13 of the same year, an elaborate entertainment entitled *Jappyland* was put on by Uticans at the Avon Theater to raise funds for war relief.

Keeping pace with these humanitarian efforts by our citizens, our industries were working under pressure to produce supplies for the allied armies and the American government. The textile mills were working around the clock. The heavy metal companies, such as the Bossert Corporation, were turning out war materials. On May 15, 1915, the Savage Arms Company obtained the rights to make the Lewis machine gun. Seventy thousand of these guns were supplied to the British army and were said to be the most important factor in enabling the Bri-

tish to withstand the onslaught of the German hordes.

On November 29, 1915, the Savage Arms Company and the rights to the Lewis gun were sold to the Diggs-Seabury Ordnance Company at such a large price that each stockholder received his investment five times over and on the following New Year's Day each employee received a bonus of a year's salary. With the financial backing of the new owners, the plant multiplied many times in extent, becoming the leading industrial establishment in Utica.

The sale of the Savage Arms Company was the cause of excitement, hard feelings, and a prolonged fight in the courts. The stockholders had appointed a committee whom they authorized to sell the stock for not less than \$300 a share. The stock was sold for \$500 a share and the three members of the committee received in addition the sum of \$1,750,000 on condition that they would not enter into the manufacture of arms for a period of five years. Though most of the stockholders were well satisfied with the large price they received for their stock, William E. Lewis filed a stockholder's suit, claiming that the bonus paid the committee should have gone to the stockholders, so that they would have received, instead of \$500 a share, \$747. On August 8, 1916, Justice Leonard C. Crouch decided in favor of the defendants. Appeals were taken to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and to the Court of Appeals, both of which exonerated the committee in its action.

Congress declared war on Germany April 5, 1917. Two days later, Governor Whitman appointed a Home Defense Committee for each county in the State. The next day, the Oneida County Home Defense Committee met and elected Harry W. Roberts chairman, and Richard U. Sherman secretary. The other members were H. T. Dyett and A. R. Kessinger of Rome, John D. Kernan and Frank X. Matt of Utica, and G. Green Brainard of Waterville. They promptly appointed a Utica executive committee consisting of J. Fred Maynard chairman, C. W. Hitchcock, and John M. Ross. The first act of the committee was to take over the building of the vocational school at the corner of Elizabeth and Charlotte Streets for its headquarters. On March 15, 1918, Mr. Roberts resigned as chairman of the Home Defense Committee and was succeeded by Lieutenant W. G. Mayer of Waterville, who served until the committee was disbanded after the war.



On April 18, 1917, the Home Defense Committee held a meeting at which the Utica Chapter of the American Red Cross was formed. The meeting was addressed by F. L. Howe of Gloversville, Field Secretary of the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross. These officers were elected: Frank J. Baker chairman, Dr. T. H. Farrell first vice-chairman, Miss Ella Rockwell second vice-chairman, Mrs. Ezra R. Pugh third vice-chairman, Mrs. Ralph Thatcher secretary, and J. Francis Day treasurer.

The next day, April 19, a huge mass meeting of all nations was held at the State Armory, presided over by Dr. Willis E. Ford. Rev. Louis Muszynski and Senator Ralph Thomas were the speakers. Such enthusiasm was aroused that one Italian lodge pledged its entire membership of four hundred and twenty-five members for enlistment. A letter congratulating the city on the progress being made here was read. It was from the assistant secretary of the Navy, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Almost immediately, the Home Defense Committee was functioning smoothly; numerous committees were formed with these chairmen: transportation, F. F. Despard; office management, E. F. Wetzel; publicity, J. Soley Cole; defense and security, William J. Cahill; military census, A. J. Bromley; food gardens, Dr. H. L. Palmer; Oneida County Farm Bureau, O. F. Ross; patriotic farms, F. W. Sessions; farmers' loan fund, Marc W. Cole; American Red Cross, Frank J. Baker. Spencer Kellogg was appointed deputy chairman of military census for Utica.

On May 3, the original Red Cross workrooms over Sullivan's Store and a second one which had been opened on Bank Place were closed, and the workers moved to the Defense Building. A week later, on May 10, a drive for membership was launched at a mass meeting in Westminster Church. Addresses were made by Frank J. Baker, Rev. J. Howard Hobbs, and George O. Tamblyn, assistant director of the American Red Cross. The drive lasted one week and, although the goal set was 15,000 members, by the end of the week 22,000 had been enrolled. In a supplementary drive in December 1917, 3,116 more members were added to the Red Cross roster. When a drive for funds for the Red Cross was made, between June 18 and June 26, the quota of \$80,000 was surpassed by the sum of \$3,000. By September 1, the Utica Chapter, with jurisdiction over the eastern half of Oneida County, had established thirty-three active branches.

The Red Cross work grew rapidly, the chapter continually assuming new duties, and served diligently during the entire war. Active service continues to the present day.

By the time of the annual meeting on November 20, 1918, nine days after the armistice, the various committee chairmen were able to report an astounding accomplishment. Mrs. W. J. Millard, for the surgical dressing committee, reported the preparation of 650,612 dressings, masks, and pneumonia jackets. Miss Jennie Brown, for the hospital garment committee, stated that her staff had made 94,451 garments. Mrs. Ezra Pugh, for the materials committee, showed that, in making the above articles, the two committees had used 254,519 yards of material and 7,147 pounds of cotton. Miss Isabel Doolittle stated that the canteen committee had served 78,911 servicemen. The knitting committee, under Mrs. J. Francis Day, had turned out 55,072 knitted articles and 2,362 comfort kits. Dr. T. Wood Clarke, who had followed first Mrs. Beecher M. Crouse and then Dr. T. H. Farrell as chairman of the education committee, reported that 79 certificates had been issued in first aid, 54 in home nursing and 21 in dietetics. Harlan Newcomer stated that the home service committee had cared for 239 cases, and emphasized the need for a trained social worker for his committee. This resulted, shortly afterward, in the appointment of Miss Susan D. Johnston, who had been doing social work for the Oneida County Tuberculosis Committee.

The Red Cross instruction in first aid had been given by Drs. Hyzer Jones, Walter Gibson, Harold Lyman, and Robert Sloan. The home nursing instruction had been carried on in two rooms supplied by the Y.W.C.A., with hospital equipment donated by Mrs. Beecher M. Crouse, and was taught by Miss Kranz, Miss Hasler, and Miss Bailey, three graduate nurses. Miss Kranz was also the instructor in the making of surgical dressings. The dietetic classes were conducted by Miss Sophie M. Hurd in the dietetics room in Kemble School.

The next step taken by the Home Defense Committee was to appoint a Liberty Loan Committee, with Charles A. Miller as chairman, and subcommittees: on reports, J. F. Maynard chairman; on publicity, T. Harvey Ferris chairman; on bond distribution, William A. Lyons chairman. The efforts of this committee were eminently successful. In the first Liberty Loan drive, held June 3 to 15, 1917, while the city quota was \$5,432,600, the

committee sold \$6,323,200 in bonds. In the second drive, in October 1917, with a quota of \$9,940,500, the sales amounted to \$10,472,700. In the third drive, beginning April 6, 1918, the quota was \$5,407,500 and the sales \$7,025,150. In the fourth, beginning October 1, 1918, the huge quota of \$10,815,000 was surpassed by the sale of \$11,863,250 worth of bonds. In the Victory Loan in April 1919, the quota was \$8,111,200; the receipts were \$8,300,000. On February 7, 1918, the War Chest campaign was launched under the chairmanship of J. Fred Maynard with a goal of \$700,000. When the final report was turned in, the committee had collected \$1,073,668.50.

On June 4, 1917, the registration for war service of all males between the ages of twenty-one and thirty was held. At this 6,277 citizens, 2,138 aliens, and 167 enemy aliens registered. One week later, the state military census was held, that in Oneida County being carried out by 343 census takers under the director, A. J. Bromley.

As soon as the first drawings for the draft were held, on July 20, 1917, three exemption boards were formed. In the first district, W. H. Pritchard was chairman, J. A. Auert clerk, and Dr. Timothy Fay physician. In the second district, Edmund G. Wager was chairman, George B. Allen clerk, and Dr. F. T. Chase physician. In the third district, Judge F. H. Hazard was chairman, F. T. Proctor clerk, and Dr. W. D. Peckham physician. A few weeks later, Judge Hazard resigned, Mr. Proctor became chairman, and Edward F. Kernan was appointed clerk. In October, Mr. Wager resigned from Board No. 2 and was succeeded by Seward A. Miller. On December 7, an advisory committee of the Bar Association was formed to aid draftees. This consisted of F. H. Hazard, E. M. Willis, and C. A. Talcott. Four days later, a medical advisory board was formed. Dr. W. E. Ford was chairman and was assisted by fifteen physicians.

For many months before the declaration of war, the Utica militia companies had been in active service. In 1905, the National Guard had again been reorganized and the two Utica companies had become part of the First New York Infantry, the Twenty-eighth Separate Company with Captain Charles W. Horsberg in command as Company A, and the Forty-fourth Separate Company under Captain Arthur W. Pickard as Company B. Henry J. Cookinham, Jr. had been promoted to the rank of major. On April 4, 1912, both companies had been or-



dered out to protect property during a strike at New York Mills. This service lasted for three weeks.

In 1912, a political organization, known as the Sherman Guards, was reorganized into a cavalry troop as Troop G, Second New York Cavalry, with Lieutenant Frederick R. Ford in command. The next year it was transferred to the First New York Cavalry under the command of Captain Arthur B. Maynard. Until the cavalry armory on the Parkway was erected, Troop G made its headquarters in the old Munson Foundry Building on Lafayette Street.

On June 18, 1916, President Wilson ordered the National Guard into service to protect the Mexican border, and at once all three Utica military organizations went to Camp Whitman. On June 25, Troop G entrained, now under command of Captain A. W. Pickard who, having resigned from Company B shortly before, replaced Captain Maynard.

Two days later, the First Battalion of the First New York Infantry, under the command of Major H. J. Cookinham, Jr., followed the cavalry to the same camp, Company A under the command of Captain Edward K. Miller and Company B of Captain Thomas M. Sherman. Also in the First Battalion were Company C of Watertown and Company D of Ogdensburg.

Troop G entrained for the Mexican Border on July 2, reaching Camp McAllen, Texas, on the seventh of that month. Here it remained doing patrol duty until ordered home on March 7, 1917. The troop was accorded a royal welcome when it reached Utica on March 13.

Companies A and B of the First New York Infantry remained for a while at Camp Whitman, were then transferred to Peekskill, and finally were returned to Utica August 3, 1916, after having spent six fruitless weeks in camp.

On February 4, 1917, the two infantry companies again entered service under the same commanding officers, were transferred to Peekskill, and spent two cold uncomfortable months guarding the New York City aqueduct. Here they remained until returned home April 11, 1917 to recruit for war service. The following day Major Cookinham was commissioned lieutenant colonel. On July 18, the headquarters of the First Regiment was moved from Binghamton to Utica.

A machine gun company was formed as a part of the First New York Infantry under Captain Lewis W. Marcelis of Bing-



hamton. This was sworn in on May 1. On July 27, the machine gun company was mustered into the federal service. It was followed on July 29 by Companies A and B and on July 31 by the Supply Company.

Troop G left Utica for federal service on August 13, 1917 under command of Captain Pickard. First it went to Brooklyn. From there it was transferred to Spartanburg for training. Here it was converted into the One Hundred Sixth Machine Gun Battalion and attached to the Twenty-seventh Division, with which it served until the end of the war.

Two days after Troop G left Utica, the First New York Infantry entrained for Van Cortlandt Park. From there it was moved, on September 27, to Spartanburg. The roster of officers included Lieutenant Colonel H. J. Cookinham, Jr., Captain Chester Davis, Regimental Adjutant, Major Thomas M. Sherman in command of the First Battalion, Captain Fred B. Adams, Battalion Adjutant, Captain Edward K. Miller in command of Company A, Captain Edward A. Roberts of Company B, Captain Lewis B. Marcelis of the Machine Gun Company and Captain Walter S. Cookinham of the Supply Company.

At Spartanburg the regiment was divided, one part including Colonel Cookinham and Company B becoming the First Pioneer Infantry, and the rest, including Major Sherman, promoted to lieutenant colonel, Company A and the Machine Gun Company, joining the Twenty-seventh Division as part of the One Hundred Seventh U. S. Infantry, formerly Seventh Regiment of New York City.

The First Pioneer Infantry embarked on the transport *Mount Vernon* on July 8, 1918, and landed in Brest nine days later. Four days after debarking, it started for the front. After fighting and shoveling its way across France, it entered Luxembourg, November 3, 1918. From there it entered Germany and spent six months in occupation and construction work at Ehrenbreitstein and other Rhineland cities. On June 28, 1919, the regiment embarked for America, landing at Newport News on July 7, 1919, one year to a day from its date of sailing. The first members reached Utica, July 16, 1919.

The members of Troop G and those of the First Regiment who had joined the Twenty-seventh Division reached Brest, May 27, 1917. The division became part of the Second Army

Corps under British Command. Taking over at Ypres, it had the honor of breaking the Hindenburg Line. The division landed in New York, March 6, 1919, and took part in a review on March 25. The Utica members reached home on April 3 and 4. On each day they were honored by a parade under the command of Major Charles J. Lamb. On April 10, a dinner was tendered to them at the Armory with Major Lamb toastmaster and Congressman Snyder, Major Andrews, Major Smith, Captain Pickard, and Judge O'Connor speakers.

On May 8, Base Hospital No. 48 under command of Major Arthur W. Grant also returned.

Two other Uticans took an especially notable part in the war. Major General John E. McMahon, of the U. S. Regular Army, commanded the Fifth Division of the Regular Army. Major Frederick C. Kellogg was in command of a battalion of lumbermen who did splendid work in supplying the logs needed for railroads, roads, and buildings.

On August 28, 1919, a group of the returned soldiers organized American Legion Post 229 with Captain Chester W. Davis as commander. The original membership consisted of 112 veterans.

A welcome-home day was tendered to the returned soldiers on September 15, 1919. This was opened by a parade of three thousand veterans. Mayor Smith was grand marshal and Col. Henry J. Cookinham, Jr. chief of staff. Besides the marching veterans, there were floats illustrating the work done by the Red Cross, the Y.M.C.A., and the K. of C. At Roscoe Conkling Park, there was a clambake, an aeroplane exhibition, and athletic contests. The speakers were Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the Navy, Hon. Arthur Woods, assistant secretary of the Army, Lieutenant Governor Harry Walker, Father Francis Kelly, chaplain of the Twenty-seventh Division, and Commander Wilbur S. VanAuken, U.S.N.

Early in the war, Walter N. Kernan went to Europe as the European director of the Knights of Columbus' war service. Thomas McAndrews acted as his secretary. Joseph Kernan had charge of a portable kitchen car for the K. of C. Known from one end of the battle line to the other as "Uncle Joe," Mr. Kernan caused the authorities great anxiety because, disregarding regulations, he usually managed to turn up wherever the fighting was fiercest.

After the return of the troops from Europe there was another reorganization of the National Guard. The Utica infantry companies became part of the Tenth Infantry N.G.S.N.Y. and the troop became Troop A One Hundred Twenty-first Cavalry Regiment N.G.S.N.Y.

On May 3, 1917, orders were received to form a depot battalion in Utica to replace the companies which were preparing to enter federal service. On August 7, this battalion, of which Major George J. Winslow was commanding officer, Captain Alfred Broadbent in charge of Company A, and Captain Charles J. Lamb of Company B, was ordered into active service to guard the New York City aqueduct. At the same time, a Troop G depot unit was formed under command of Captain Addison H. Westcott. This was mustered into state service, August 31, 1917. The companies on the aqueduct remained on duty until December 1918, though many left during that time to join the federal service.

In March 1917, a group of citizens organized the Home Defense League. This at first was loosely formed, the members acting as auxiliary police. Early in July, however, it adopted military regulations and formation, and served through the war as a home guard. It was under the command of Major Frederick C. Kincaid, Captain D. M. Johnson, executive secretary, William A. Clark, adjutant, Lieutenant E. J. Maher, quartermaster, Lieutenant Chester A. Smith, ordnance officer, and Dr. F. M. Miller, surgeon. Captain W. A. Winchester commanded Company A, Captain W. C. Kimball, Company B, Captain Rex G. Witherbee Company C, and Captain Charles L. De Angelis Company D. Later, Captain Bierne Gordon succeeded Captain Kimball in command of Company B. This organization acted as escort to troops leaving and returning to the city and served one term of duty as guards during a strike at the Savage Arms Company.

The joy of Uticans over the signing of the armistice was considerably tempered by the fact that the city was still in the throes of the most severe influenza epidemic in its history. At the height of the epidemic, the Red Cross came to the rescue, appointed a committee, of which J. F. Maynard, Jr. was chairman, to systematize the furnishing of physicians and supplies. It also opened the old St. Elizabeth Hospital on Columbia Street as a special hospital. Mrs. Beecher M. Crouse had charge



of the procuring of supplies. John L. Maher arranged for installing all services in the building. Dr. T. H. Farrell had charge of the medical work. Dr. John Rayhill acted as house physician, and Miss Elsie Hughes as head nurse. At one time, the deaths in Utica from the disease were so numerous that the city was forced to supply sixteen public works employees to aid the cemetery staff in digging graves. The epidemic lasted several weeks and then subsided as quickly as it had begun.

Another organization which did splendid work during the war was the Women's League for Service, organized two months before America entered the war. At the annual meeting in December 1918, Mrs. John M. Ross, for the children's war campaign, reported that 3,200 preschool children had been examined and that folk dances had been held in the parks. Miss M. I. Doolittle stated that her canteen committee had supplied box lunches to truck drivers and troop trains. Mrs. Charles B. Rogers stated that her garden committee had tended the gardens at Camp Healthmore. Mrs. Frederick S. Kellogg's nursing committee had interviewed sixty prospective nurses. Mrs. Ray P. McLoughlin's motor corps committee had trained twenty-seven women to drive trucks. The home economics committee of Mrs. T. Harvey Ferris had rendered assistance to the war kitchen. Mrs. Harold Palmer's clerical section had trained twenty-seven young women to do government office work and the general service section had supplied many helpers for the draft boards. In the third and fourth Liberty Loan drives, the members of the league had sold over a million dollars' worth of bonds.

In 1918, a group of young ladies who had been occupied doing war work decided to organize so that the impetus given them by patriotism might be continued to benefit social conditions in Utica. Thus came into being the Junior League of Utica, under the presidency of Mrs. James Norris, and ever since that day the Junior League has been active in promoting day nurseries and girls' clubs in the poorer districts of the city.

Among its other activities have been providing entertainment at the Children's Hospital Home from 1926 to 1937 and at the House of Good Shepherd since 1941, providing libraries for the hospitals from 1935 to 1941, supplying the salary of the executive secretary of the Council of Social Agencies from 1942 to 1944, arranging dances for the patients at Rhoads General Hospital from 1943 to 1946, and helping in the Boys' Club since 1945.



Since 1940, the League has devoted much time and effort to producing plays for children and presenting them at the various public schools.

## XI.

### THE BOOMING TWENTIES

THE third decade of the twentieth century in Utica, as in the rest of the country, was noted for a brief postwar period of prosperity, followed by a short depression, and then a steady increase in business, building, and speculation, which culminated in the crash of 1929, heralding the long, hard depression of the thirties.

In the first depression of 1922, Utica was especially hard hit. Its chief industry for three decades had been the manufacture of knit underwear, especially for women. Because of the high wages received by the women of the country during World War I, many women for the first time in their lives had a superabundance of spending money, and hundreds of thousands of them realized long-felt urges to buy fur coats. Having procured the fur coats, they felt no need for warm underwear. The bottom promptly dropped out of the market for women's knit wear. Next, the government, which had purchased an enormous supply of men's underwear, canceled all its orders and threw its surplus stock on the market at greatly reduced prices. The bottom then dropped out of the market for men's underwear. The result was tragic for Utica. The smaller knit goods factories went to the wall with staggering promptitude, and thousands of employees were thrown out of work. Whereas in 1910 there were in Utica twoscore knitting mills, by the end of 1922 there were barely a half dozen left and these were running at a loss.

However, Utica gradually staggered back to its feet, and before long became infected with the enthusiasm which was sweeping the country, and began to make preparation for the eternal prosperity being preached by President Coolidge.

Land developments began to spring up like mushrooms, especially in the Seventeenth Ward, the no man's land between the southern boundary of Utica at Prospect Street and the Sauquoit Creek, which, after much controversy, had been admitted to the city in 1921. In 1921, Talcott Road running west from Genesee Street, was laid out by Hugh R. Jones Company. In

1923, the Vernon Davis Company bought the unoccupied land between Higby Road and the Sauquoit Creek, laid out streets, and called it South Utica Lawns. In 1925, Fay Inman boomed Benton Hills east of Upper Oneida Street, and Harry W. Roberts developed Sherman Gardens and built Sherman Drive on the hills overlooking East Utica. In 1926, Hugh R. Jones Company purchased the old Benton Farm east of Genesee Street, called it Ridgewood, had it landscaped by Olmsted, and sold off the lots rapidly. During the years of prosperity, all these developments prospered, and many fine homes were built. "No man's land" rapidly took on a decidedly urban appearance. Thousands of Uticans, tired of the noisy trolley cars of the city and longing for a country life in the city, sold their houses downtown and moved to these new semi-rural regions.

This decade was also a period of tremendous building activity in the business field. On October 10, 1921, the Utica Trust and Deposit Company opened the extensive addition it had made to its bank on the corner of Genesee and Lafayette Streets.

In August 1922, the Majestic Realty Company, headed by Barney Abelson, purchased the old Majestic Theater building, tore it down and erected in its place the Majestic Hotel. This opened its doors, May 27, 1923, under the management of Robert Block, formerly steward of the Fort Schuyler Club. Later, this hotel was taken over by a new management and given the name of Hotel Pershing.

On March 25, 1925, the Olympic Theater was opened, but twelve days later was completely destroyed by fire. Rebuilt promptly, however, by May 18, 1926, it was ready again to receive audiences.

The tendency for business to move south, encroaching on the fine old residences on Genesee Street, was borne home to Uticans during this period when in 1926 the New York Telephone Company purchased the handsome Thomas Foster house on the corner of Cornelia Place and Genesee Street, and the Utica Gas and Electric Company bought the old Stocking home on the corner of Genesee and Court Streets. On April 18, 1927, the Telephone Company opened its handsome new colonial-style building, and on December 11 of the same year established the dial system. Six weeks later, on May 31, 1927, the Utica Gas and Electric Company opened its six-story office building. This company had built an extensive plant on the corner of Cornelia

and Lafayette Streets in 1924 and had added to it the Harbor Point plant which began operations August 31, 1926.

The third important move uptown was made by the First National Bank and Trust Company which, after remaining for over seventy years on the corner of Genesee and Catherine Streets, now moved to its handsome new sixteen-story building at Genesee and Elizabeth Streets. The elaborately decorated office building, of which bank-president Charles B. Rogers was so proud, still bears the name of the First National Bank Building, although it now houses Kresge's Five and Ten Cent Store on the ground floor.

Owing to the greatly increased travel during this period, the Hotel Utica found itself unable to accommodate all the guests seeking lodging under its roof. It therefore raised the roof by adding four extra stories, which were opened March 21, 1926.

On December 1, 1926, Monsignor Daniel Doody saw the accomplishment of a long cherished dream, when his new parochial school on Genesee Street opened its doors for its first pupils. In 1944, he added to this property by purchasing the adjoining residence long occupied by Daniel N. Crouse and tearing the house down to make room for a playground.

In 1927, the Boston Store took over the establishment of A. S. & T. Hunter, who for many years had conducted a successful department store on Hotel Street. In the same year, the Roosevelt Apartments and the Uptown Theater were completed. These were followed, the next year, by the Stanley Theater and the Ramp Garage. The year 1927 held the record for new buildings in Utica, the total cost of construction amounting to \$3,359,500.

Sharing the enthusiasm for new buildings, all departments of the government took part in the race. On May 17, 1927, ground was broken for a new city court and police station on Oriskany Street West, a building which was opened for use on September 12, 1928. In August 1927, the new garbage incinerator on the river bank began to function. Plans were adopted for the erection of an imposing city hall in 1929, but the financial panic in October of that year caused this project to be abandoned.

In 1927, work was also started on the new Post Office and Federal Building, for which Congress had voted the sum of \$800,000. After November 20, 1927, the business of the post office was transacted in temporary quarters in the Maher Build-



ing on Oriskany Street East, and work of demolition of the old Federal Building was begun. The handsome new building was completed in less than two years and opened for use September 16, 1929.

On May 24, 1928, the county added its bit by breaking ground for the County Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Broadacres, on the Deerfield Hills overlooking the city.

On October 16, 1928, the State of New York, not to be outdone in the building scramble, opened a new building on North Genesee Street for the use of the State Department of Public Works, and on August 3, 1929 laid the cornerstone of the new cavalry armory on the Parkway. This building was completed and officially opened, July 28, 1930.

On July 9, 1921, the statue of Thomas R. Proctor, made by George Brewster and erected largely through subscriptions of schoolchildren, was unveiled in Roscoe Conkling Park. George Dunham presided at the ceremonies and Elihu Root made the dedicatory address.

Two years later, the statue of Vice-President James S. Sherman, on the Parkway facing Genesee Street, was unveiled. The speakers were Mayor Douglas, Warnick J. Kernan, and Elihu Root.

One week before Christmas 1929, the completely equipped new building of the Utica Free Dispensary, erected as a memorial to Dr. William M. Gibson, opened its doors to succor the ill poor.

Many innovations appeared in Utica during this decade. On April 7, 1922, the J. & M. Electric Company opened the first radio station in Utica, in the loft over its retail store on Bank Place. Its broadcasts were of low power and its programs irregular in appearance, but it stimulated the purchase of radios and was a foretaste of what was to come. In 1925, the Grid Leak Company obtained a license to operate a second radio station, to which were given the call letters W I B X. At first, this was but a five-watt station. On May 29, 1926, W I B X was formally installed in Hotel Utica, with Henry H. Barnard as president of the company. Two years later, the company had turned out to be a failure financially and Mr. Barnard announced that, unless a purchaser could be found, the station would go off the air. Under the managership of David Leventhal, the Boston Store came to the rescue, purchased W I B X and ran it until,



ADDISON MILLER POOL (ONE OF TWO MUNICIPAL SWIMMING POOLS) (TOP)  
SKI TOW ABOVE PARKWAY AND VIEW TO NORTHWEST (BOTTOM)





on April 30, Clifford M. Allen and John E. Drummond of Buffalo purchased the station. The studio was moved to the second floor of Hotel Utica and redecorated; the power of the station was increased, and W I B X went on the air with renewed vigor.

In 1931, Scott Bowen purchased W I B X radio station, and on June 19, 1933 appointed E. C. Whitmyer manager. On October 15 of the following year, the station became a part of the Columbia Broadcasting System. On Mr. Bowen's death in 1941, Mrs. Bowen became president of the station and appointed Elliott A. Stewart executive vice-president. On April 24, 1948, the power of the station was raised from 250 to 5000 watts.

Also in the same year 1922, a radical change took place in the Utica newspapers. On April 18, a group of men headed by Frank Gannett purchased the Utica *Sunday Tribune Company* which included in its property the Utica *Herald-Dispatch*. On May 1 of the same year, Mr. Gannett also obtained control of the Utica *Observer*, and joined all four papers under the name of the Utica *Observer-Dispatch* which issued Sunday morning and daily evening papers.

Prentiss Bailey, son of the late editor of the *Observer*, remained as business manager of the *Observer-Dispatch*. When, in 1935, the Gannett organization purchased the Utica *Daily Press*, thus gaining control of both the Utica newspapers, Mr. Bailey remained as business manager of both. On his resignation in 1937, he was succeeded by M. David Hogue. In 1937, on the death of the editor of the *Observer-Dispatch*, William J. Woods was appointed editor of that paper. Paul Williams remained editor of the Utica *Daily Press* under the new management. In September 1944, Vincent S. Jones became executive editor of both papers.

The year 1923 was marked by three events of importance. Mrs. Thomas R. Proctor presented to the city the Frederick T. Proctor Park which she had retained and had beautifully landscaped. When news came of the terrible earthquake in Japan, the Utica Chapter of the American Red Cross launched a drive for \$15,000 relief. Under the able direction of Roy C. Van Denbergh, over \$20,000 was raised. Also in 1923, Utica attained a place of eminence in the philatelic world when Arthur Hind purchased in England for \$45,000 the most valuable postage stamp in the world, the 1850 British Guiana one-cent stamp.

In October 1924, two new laws went into force. One was a



state law requiring the licensing of automobile drivers, and the other a local law providing for the zoning of the city into residence and business sections. In December of that year, the city purchased its first snow loader — a timely act, for on January 29, 1925, Utica was smothered under the worst snowstorm of its history, three feet of snow falling overnight.

In 1925, information booths were erected by the Advertising Club on roads entering Utica and were put in charge of Frank Stirling; a public market was opened on the Canal lands between First Street and Park Avenue; the Utica Free Academy athletic field was formed in Horatio Seymour Park; and the municipal golf links were opened in Roscoe Conkling Park.

In 1926, the eastern Parkway was completed from Tilden Avenue to Welsh Bush Road; a wading pool was built in Watson-Williams Park in memory of John Lindsey Hughes; a golf house was erected for Valley View municipal golf links; a house for tennis players and a zoo were added to Roscoe Conkling Park. On June 11 of that year, the first traffic lights in Utica were turned on. In the same year, the Skenandoa Rayon Company was formed and this large factory converted from the manufacture of cotton yarn to rayon.

The most striking improvement made in 1927 was the removal of the trolley tracks from the side to the center of upper Genesee Street and paving of the entire width of the street with asphalt, thus providing a wide boulevard entrance into Utica from the south and west. An industrial survey made by William D. Ennis revealed the urgent need of more diversification of industry in Utica. The New York Central adopted plans for a large freight terminal and transfer station.

In 1928, the Utica airport at Marcy was opened under the management of Reginald Heath and, on June 1, 1928, the first mail plane stopped at Utica amid great jubilation on the part of the city. In the same year, Miss Amelia Earhart came to Utica to visit her sister, a teacher in the Utica Country Day School, and declared the Utica airfield to be one of the finest she had ever visited. The airmail service to Utica was continued for six years. On February 19, 1934, however, it was discontinued, as the airport had become inadequate for the larger planes then in use for the airmail service. On June 11 of the same year, boulevard streets were inaugurated in Utica by the posting of Court and Rutger Streets as "stop streets."

Upon the death of John A. Roberts in 1929, his sons, not wishing to continue their father's business, sold out their stock and leased the fine building to Neisner's Five Cents to a Dollar Store. This firm occupied one corner of the ground floor and subleased the remainder to the old firm of J. B. Wells Son & Company which, having occupied its store on lower Genesee Street for nearly a century, now moved up into these more modern surroundings. Goodman's Furniture Store modernized the old Wells building and moved in there on November 5, 1930. One year after Mr. Wells' death in 1941, the firm of J. B. Wells Son & Company was purchased by Douglas Grant of Boston, who continued to operate it under the original name.

During this flush decade, the banks adopted plans of expansion. In 1923, the Citizens Trust Company purchased the Peoples Bank in East Utica, which had been opened in 1920 as an independent bank by Vincenzo Marrone, and converted it into a branch bank under the management of Clifford F. Brophy. In 1927, it opened a second branch in the Uptown Theater Building.

In 1926, the Utica National Bank, which the year before had made Michael H. Cahill, a vice-president of the Irving Trust Company of New York City, its president, and changed its name to the Utica National Bank & Trust Company, opened two new branches, the one at Oneida Square being managed by George C. Berg, and the other, at the corner of South and West Streets, by George J. Spoeri. In 1929, Lawrence W. Hendricks replaced Mr. Cahill, who became president of the Plaza Trust Company of New York City.

In 1926, the Home Savings and Loan Association was incorporated, with W. A. Tibbits its president. The next year, the Morris Plan Bank opened its doors at 5 Blandina Street, under the presidency of John J. Sinnott. In 1937, this changed its name to the Industrial Bank of Utica and, in 1944, moved into fine quarters next door to the City Hall.

In 1925, G. A. Niles succeeded George A. Bradford as president of the Oneida National Bank; in 1927, Beecher M. Crouse followed Charles B. Rogers as president of the First National Bank, and two years later was replaced by Frederick M. Munger. In 1929, Graham Coventry took J. Francis Day's place as president of the Utica Trust and Deposit Company, and Chester Dewey succeeded Judge Dunmore in the Homestead Aid

Association. Messrs. Rogers, Bradford, and Day became chairmen of their respective boards of directors.

This decade was also marked by the formation of many new clubs and organizations. Four new service clubs made their appearance: Kirotex in 1921, Harmony in 1922, and the Lions in 1924. The Lions Club, of which Dr. Harold Lyman was the first president, has made the care of the blind its chief service. In 1928, the Lions organized the Association for the Blind and have given it encouragement and financial backing ever since. After several years in its headquarters on Bank Place, the Association purchased in 1945 the handsome house on Court Street behind the Central New York Power Building. In 1926, the Utica Chapter of the International Torch Clubs was formed. This dinner club, limited to professional men, is now the second oldest chapter in the world.

In 1934, Erwin C. Field purchased the abandoned Hamilton Street schoolhouse and presented it to the Boys' Club of Utica. A fund of \$16,022 was raised to make alterations and supply equipment for the new clubhouse, and the first Boys' Club was opened. In 1936, the East Utica Boys' Club was started in a store on Third Avenue loaned by the Savings Bank. When in 1936 the Lansing Street School was abandoned, this building was given by the city, put in condition, and has been used since as the East Utica Branch of the Boys' Club of Utica. These advances were all made under the able guidance of Jack Galloway, who continued in charge of both the clubhouses until his resignation in 1947 to accept a similar position in Atlanta, Georgia. He was succeeded by Thomas Anderson.

In 1921, following a recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce, the Utica Community Chest was organized at a meeting presided over by Aras Williams. Twenty-one directors were elected, with T. Harvey Ferris president. The first campaign fell so far below its goal of \$331,556, collecting only \$201,774, that it was voted not to repeat the experiment the next year.

But the experience of 1922 was most unfortunate. The many necessary individual drives for funds not only failed but tormented the potential subscribers. However, a united hospital drive for \$60,000 went over the top, and so the Board of Directors were encouraged to try for a Community Chest again in 1923. From that date, although for the first three years the



goals were not reached, there has never been any question as to the continuance of the Chest\*. There have been Community Chest drives every year, some of which have achieved their goal, while some others have missed it by small sums. The first director of the Community Chest was Arthur J. Derbyshire. On his death in 1938, he was succeeded by George Kirkendahl, and upon his resignation in 1946, Faber Stevenson took over.

## \*COMMUNITY CHEST

<i>Year</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>Quota</i>	<i>Received</i>
1922	T. Harvey Ferris	\$ 331,556	\$ 201,774
1923	(none)		
1924	Clarence B. Williams	248,355	193,330.21
1925	Clarence B. Williams	270,280	217,529
1926	Clarence B. Williams	277,000	209,071.10
1927	Warnick J. Kernan	212,500	226,839
1928	Warnick J. Kernan	209,200	218,052
1929	Edward Norris	210,000	218,096
1930	Edward Norris	218,000	223,105
1931	Walter F. Roberts	218,000	218,684
1932	Walter F. Roberts	250,000	243,087
1933	Bradley Fuller	203,585	196,910
1934	Bradley Fuller	191,772	179,287
1935	Alexander Pirnie	195,345	160,106
1936	Alexander Pirnie	175,944	176,043
1937	Dr. Hyzer W. Jones	199,216	187,933
1938	Dr. Hyzer W. Jones	199,429	174,104
1939	Thomas S. Kernan	196,480	190,554
1940	Thomas S. Kernan	194,764	194,848
1941	Adam J. Eckert	200,982	
1942	Adam J. Eckert and War Chest — Edward Norris	400,215	433,052
1943	War Chest — Edward Norris	456,091	456,532
1944	Charles Hall and War Chest — Warnick J. Kernan	467,359	412,285
1945	Leslie R. Taylor	467,358	329,858
1946	Peter Karl	342,617	352,375
1947	William C. Murray	424,000	424,169
1948	Francis P. McGinty	476,000	458,000

In 1921, the Utica Traffic Club was formed; in 1922, the Utica Symphony Orchestra; in 1923, the Better Business Bureau. In 1924, the Utica Automobile Club and the Automobile Club of Central New York settled their differences as rivals, and united as the Automobile Club of Utica and Central New York.

In 1924, the University Club was organized, elected Merwin K. Hart president and purchased the Charles C. Kellogg home



on Genesee Street. This flourished for a few years, but succumbed during the depression and finally was abandoned in 1934. Earl Widtman was the last president.

In 1925, two organizations were founded which have steadily grown in importance and benefit to our citizens, the Council of Social Agencies of which I. W. J. McClain was the first president, and the Utica Visiting Nurses Association with Mrs. Daniel N. Crouse president and Miss Pearl Kammerer director.

A backward glance at this hectic decade reveals both its enthusiasm and its lawlessness. Utica believed it was going to do great things, opening new restricted residential districts in all directions, building great new utility edifices. Everybody speculated and expected to end up a millionaire. Upon the steady, inordinate, unreasonable rise in the stock market, paper profits soared. Everything pointed onward and upward. But the bubble burst and the stock market took a nose dive on October 19, 1929.

The recklessness growing out of World War I was rampant. The girls, led by those who had been overseas, bobbed their hair, shortened their skirts, began wearing trousers and smoking cigarettes. Men drank toasts to "Women, once our superiors, now our equals or less!"

At the same time, crime became rampant. Bootleggers were everywhere; hijackers were on the highways; holdups were frequent events; hardly a week passed that a house in the east end was not destroyed by the explosion of an illegal still, or burned under suspicious circumstances; victims of bootlegger wars were found dead by the roadsides. Everybody had a flask on his hip; all-night joyrides, moonlight bathing parties sans bathing suits, were popular pastimes.

The roaring twenties indeed rode high and rode for a terrible fall. When the census of 1930 was published, Uticans were astonished to learn that, in spite of all its new buildings and its new homes, the increase in the population, which for eighty years had averaged about 25% for each decade, had fallen to 8%. For-sale and to-let signs were appallingly frequent in both office buildings and residences.

## THE GREAT DEPRESSION

THE depression which started with the panic in the stock market on October 19, 1929 continued with ever increasing severity. By March 3, 1933, when President Hoover left office, eight of the most important securities, averaging in value \$241.00 per share early in October 1929, had shrunk to \$30.00. General Electric had dropped from \$360 to \$12 and Westinghouse Electric from \$225 to \$14.

The effect was soon felt in Utica. The epidemic of new building by private finance stopped almost overnight. Factories reduced their production, shut down temporarily, or went permanently out of business. The result was a tremendous amount of unemployment. Since workmen had spent their high wages in extravagant purchases or in speculation, during the lush days of the twenties, it was not long before unemployment meant acute suffering.

To alleviate the conditions, the Emergency Employment Bureau was organized on December 15, 1930, with Charles Addison Miller as president and Walter Hudson, director. In January, this bureau launched a drive to raise \$80,000 to pay workmen to do odd jobs in the city. Under the able management of Edward Norris, the drive was successful, the sum of \$90,000 being raised. With this nest egg, the committee employed many people in shoveling snow and similar occupations. After the snows had melted, crews of men were set to work cutting logs and erecting the replica of Fort Schuyler in Roscoe Conkling Park. This fort, designed by Leslie Devereux, was built to be a part of the centennial celebration of Utica's cityhood, the next summer.

On February 8, 1932, Charles A. Miller resigned the presidency of the organization, now known as the Oneida County Work Relief Bureau, to become manager of the Second Regional Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with headquarters in New York City, and Roy C. Van Denbergh succeeded him as president of the Relief Bureau. (In the follow-

ing July, Mr. Miller was promoted to the important position of Director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the entire country with headquarters in Washington, holding this position until President Hoover retired from the White House.) The Relief Bureau soon became a State agency and was receiving funds from the State treasury.

A new drive for funds, from February 16 to 19, under the auspices of the American Legion and the labor unions, and directed by Warnick J. Kernan, raised the large sum of \$1,738,691. When, on June 20, 1932, the Assumption Academy discharged its last class and closed its doors forever as an educational institution, the government took over the building and used it as headquarters of the Work Relief Bureau.

In July 1932, Mrs. Thomas R. Proctor assisted the unemployment problem by foreclosing a mortgage she held on the famous old Bagg's Hotel, of which her husband had been proprietor but which was now badly run down, and ordering the building pulled down, the work to be done entirely by the hand-power of the unemployed.

After the building was razed, the grounds were landscaped and a small stone building was erected at a cost of \$10,000, to house the records of the hotel. The building is surmounted by a bronze eagle made in the Tiffany Studios in New York. Unfortunately, after the building was completed, it was found that all the records of Bagg's Hotel had disappeared. The property was presented to the city, and its only use since that time has been as headquarters for the military police on duty at the Union Station during World War II. The small park, however, makes a green oasis, visible to those going to the railroad station or using the overhead crossing to North Utica.

On July 27, 1932, in order to increase efficiency and prevent overlapping in welfare work, the Utica Co-ordinating Welfare Committee was formed, with Francis P. McGinty chairman.

In February 1933, Mr. Hudson resigned as director of the Work Relief Bureau and was succeeded by Harry W. Roberts. On March 10, lack of funds necessitated closing of the Bureau. It was, however, reopened on April 24 under the direction of Benjamin L. Williams, and continued to function until replaced by the Federal agencies which came in with the New Deal.

On May 3, 1933, a new agency made its appearance with offices at 222 Genesee Street, next door to the City Hall. This was



the City Emergency Relief Committee, consisting of Roy C. Van Denbergh, chairman, Paul B. Williams, and Francis K. Kernan. City engineer Joseph R. Shaw was the director.

Soon after the inauguration of President Roosevelt, the first of the numerous "alphabet agencies" made its appearance in Utica. On July 28, 1933, Henry T. Dorrance was appointed chairman of a committee to promote the National Recovery Administration in Utica. In short order, the "Blue Eagle" of N.R.A. appeared in stores and factories signifying that the owners of the various establishments were following the Administration's request for the regulation of hours of employment so as to give more work to more people.

This plan was so well received by the community that, when an N.R.A. celebration was held in Utica a few weeks later under the general chairmanship of Robert C. Edmunds, twelve thousand people marched in the parade of which Major Dedell was grand marshal. For nearly two years, the N.R.A. successfully regulated business management in Utica and, even after the United States Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional, on May 27, 1935, many employers voluntarily lived up to its rules.

When in December 1933, the Civic Works Administration began pouring federal money into Utica, much employment was provided especially in working on the streets. For a number of years, the New York State Railways had been substituting buses for trolley cars, so that in many streets of Utica there were unused tracks. These were a menace to automobile traffic and detracted from the appearance of the streets. The C.W.A. workmen were assigned the duty of removing these rails. On December 4, 1933, the work was begun and by the next spring the rails had disappeared from Lincoln, Seymour, Lenox, and Auburn Avenues and Blandina, North Genesee, Eagle, Arthur, and Steuben Streets. During the next two years, the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration spent two and a half millions of dollars in Utica.

On June 22, 1935, the Works Progress Administration opened a district office in Utica in charge of Lester W. Bergen. An ambitious program of construction and improvement of the parks was begun immediately. By 1939, the city park system found itself equipped with nine new tennis courts, six new wading pools, two new diamonds for baseball and two for softball, one new playground, ski and toboggan runs, a bridle path, fireplaces



and tables in the South Woods, an addition to the golf house, a new parking place, an improved golf course at Valley View, extensive asphalt sidewalks, and eight miles of paved roads in the parks. The South Drive of the Parkway had been completed from Sherman Drive to Rutger Street. In 1936, the Barnes Avenue overcrossing had been completed and the finished Truck Route was diverting much heavy trucking from Genesee Street. Proctor High School had opened in September 1936 and its gymnasium and auditorium were under construction; these were completed in 1940. On June 21, 1938, the fine new bathhouse with swimming pool on Culver Avenue was opened to the public and named for Judge Buckley. In the following June, the westside swimming pool in Addison Miller Park on York Street was ready for use. All of these improvements to the city were the work of the W.P.A.

Ten days after Addison Miller Pool was opened, chlorine gas used for sterilizing was liberated from a tank for too long a period, and one hundred and twenty-three children were overcome by the fumes. Fortunately in no case was the result serious.

In December 1937, a committee of the Federal Housing Administration was appointed, with Edward D. Ibbotson chairman. In the following April, W. Gerard Hughes became the executive secretary of the committee. The purpose of the foundation was to replace substandard residences in the city by low-price sanitary homes. After much planning, it was decided to raze the worst tenements, especially those in the Second Ward, and to erect on Armory Place near the Parkway a housing unit of two-story, attached houses. The ground was broken for the new building on May 10, 1939; the cornerstone was laid by Mr. Ibbotson on July 1, 1939; and the project was completed and opened for occupancy under the name of Adrean Terrace on May 29, 1940.

During this decade of the depression, the banks of Utica suffered severely and underwent radical changes. In April 1930, the Citizens Trust Company absorbed the Utica National Bank and Trust Company, and converted the plant of the latter into a branch of the former. On May 21 of the same year, Francis P. McGinty was elected president of the First National Bank and Trust Company.

On December 16, 1930, the first serious trouble appeared when a run was started on the East Utica Branch of the Utica

Trust and Deposit Company. This continued for two days and threatened to involve the parent bank in serious trouble until the Savings Bank of Utica restored confidence by making a deposit of half a million dollars in the involved bank.

The Utica Trust and Deposit Company survived this crisis but, as it was loaded up with securities which had depreciated and with mortgages on empty buildings, its course for the next few months was a rough one. The First National Bank and the Citizens Trust Company were also having troubles of a similar nature. By the fall of 1931, it looked as though all three of these banks might have to suspend payment.

Into this emergency stepped Charles A. Miller, who explained the situation to Mrs. Thomas R. Proctor and induced her to come to the rescue by pledging a large part of her great fortune to protect the banks. This led to the greatest bank merger in the history of Utica when, on October 26, 1931, the First Bank and Trust Company, the Citizens Bank and Trust Company, and the Utica Trust and Deposit Company united into one banking company with assets of seventy million dollars under the name of the First Citizens Bank and Trust Company. Charles B. Rogers became chairman of the board of the new bank, Chester Dewey was elected vice-chairman, and Francis P. McGinty president. The Federal Deposit Insurance Company took over the bad securities held by the various banks and paid the new bank \$15,000,000 for them. At the same time the Reconstruction Finance Corporation subscribed \$3,300,000. All of this put the newly combined bank on a firm financial foundation.

The new banking company immediately began making retrenchments. The business of the Utica Trust and Deposit Company was transferred to the First Bank Building on November 16, 1931. On February 9, 1932, the James Street and Corn Hill branches of the Citizens Trust Company were closed; and eight days later the East Utica Branch Bank followed suit.

On October 5, 1932, the elaborate building of the First National Bank, which had been opened a few years before with such acclaim, was leased to Kresge's Five and Ten Cent Store; and the banking facilities of all of the merged banks were housed in the building long since erected and occupied by the Citizens Trust Company, on the corner of Seneca and Columbia Streets. In the following May, the trust department of the new bank, which had been doing business on the twelfth floor of the First

National Bank Building, was moved to the Utica Trust and Deposit Building on the corner of Genesee and Lafayette Streets. Some years later, after a large addition was made to the building at Seneca Street, the trust department was moved into the main bank. The elaborate Utica Trust and Deposit Company building was razed and replaced by Liggetts Drug Store, Brooks Apparel Shop, and Filson's Sport Shop. In 1934, the Oneida Square Branch was given up and, in 1940, the Merchants Branch Bank and the one in the building of the Uptown Theater followed suit. In the same year, another reorganization took place, and the combined banking institutions adopted the name of The First Bank and Trust Company of Utica.

In the meantime, changes had taken place among the officers of the other banks. When Charles A. Miller became director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, he was succeeded as president of the Savings Bank of Utica, on August 17, 1932, by Roy C. Van Denbergh. On August 22, 1933, Earl C. Clark became the president of the Homestead Aid Association in the place of Chester Dewey, who had moved to New York City. On October 16, 1934, the Morris Plan Bank added the store next door, 107 Blandina Street, to its bank.

During this entire time of confusion, the Oneida National Bank, which had refused to expand during the period of inflation, continued its quiet existence under the direction of Albert Niles. On January 12, 1938, he retired as president to become chairman of the board, and was succeeded by Charles W. Hall. The bank was much enlarged by including a store to the north on Genesee Street and building a two-story wing through to Bleecker Street, in 1941, which was increased to four stories in 1947. During this present decade, the institution has absorbed four banks in outlying towns and made them branches. These were the National Bank of Mohawk, in 1940; Whitesboro, in 1944; Holland Patent, in 1945, and New Hartford, in 1946. On January 1, 1948, the building was seriously damaged by fire, the upper stories being gutted, but the bank was opened for business as usual on the next banking day.

During the decade of the thirties there were two hot political fights in Utica, the first a renewal of the attempt to establish a city manager form of government which was lost, and the second, the agitation for the city to purchase the water company, which finally won.



The new campaign for a city manager was started on February 11, 1930, when the Utica Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee to ascertain the sentiment of the citizens towards the proposed change in government. Meetings in its favor were held by the Exchange Club on March 13, and by the Kirotex Club five days later. On September 9, the committee presented a favorable report, with the result that, on October 17, Frank J. Baker was appointed chairman of a city manager committee and, the following May, Arthur W. Pickard took over the duty of circulating a petition in its favor. On August 4, 1931, Mr. Pickard filed the petition signed by 3,365 names with City Clerk Sisti. When the Common Council authorized the referendum for the regular fall election, headquarters were established and a vigorous campaign carried on. Great was the rejoicing when on November 3, 1931 the vote for the change was 12,500 while that against was 10,915.

Two days later, William Bray retained Nicholas G. Powers for the purpose of proving that the election was illegal. On December 1, he procured an order from Justice Cregg restraining the election board from certifying the election. At first, it was attempted to show that the law allowing cities to vote on the subject was unconstitutional. When this failed, a new excuse was drummed up. This was that the election was illegal because a notice of it had not been published in the official newspaper of the county, which at that time happened to be the *Boonville Herald*, and notices of the election had not been posted in four public places.

Owing to the illness of the judge before whom the case was to be brought, the trial was delayed for many weeks. In April, the person in whose name the suit was brought withdrew it, and nobody knew whether we were to have a city manager form of government the next year or not. On October 10, 1932, the Chamber of Commerce voted to institute a friendly suit so that the matter could be settled one way or the other. John Train entered suit with Leo Coupe as his attorney. On December 6, a hearing was held before Judge Dowling, who, on December 28, 1932, filed a decision that, since the official notice had not appeared in the newspaper and the four placards had not been posted, the election was illegal and the vote null and void. Thus the definitely expressed will of the majority of the voters of Utica for a city manager form of government was defeated by



the carelessness of the city and county clerks in carrying out their duty as required by law.

On January 10, 1933, a meeting was held of those interested in the matter and another campaign started. Frank J. Baker was again elected chairman. On April 27, another petition containing 3,409 names was filed, and a special election authorized. Again there was a heated campaign, Mr. Baker heading the fight for the change and Dr. Fred J. Douglas presiding at the meetings of those opposed. This time, however, the politicians, who could not hope again to take advantage of a legal technicality to defeat the move, marshaled their forces and the proposition at the election on June 30, 1933, was defeated, by 13,884 votes against it and only 10,168 in its favor.

In 1936, still another attempt was made and another petition filed but, when the Common Council authorized the election, it was for Plan D, which neither side wanted, instead of Plan C, which had been voted on before. The result was that, when it came before the electorate, it was defeated by the overwhelming vote of 14,982 to 3,014. Since then, no further attempt has been made to introduce the city manager form of government into Utica.

For many years there had been a desire on the part of many citizens of Utica for the city to own the property of the Consolidated Water Company and take charge of supplying water to the city, as a municipal affair. After many futile attempts to induce the Common Council to take action, sufficient popular pressure was brought to bear so that, on July 8, 1937, the Common Council passed a resolution of intention to purchase the property. On September 1, 1937, it approved the purchase for \$7,900,000. The State Water Power Commission ratified the action on September 13 and, on the next day, the Public Service Commission authorized the purchase.

In spite of this, there were many more delays, owing to legal red tape, so that not until October 19, 1938, was the deal closed and the property turned over to the city.

For some weeks, the waterworks were managed by the old officers under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; but before the end of the year a nonpartisan water commission was appointed consisting of Richard H. Balch, chairman, George F. Hannigan, Clifford F. Brophy, Edward J. Hatfield, and Henry R. Beebe. Since then the supply of water to

Utica and the surrounding towns has been the function of this commission, a function which has been carried out at a distinct financial saving to the citizens.

During the period of financial depression, a number of new societies and organizations were inaugurated in Utica which have been of marked benefit to the city and its inhabitants. In 1930, the Utica Branch of the Foreign Policy Association was started, with Mrs. George B. Ogden as its first president. This society has annually brought to Utica speakers of national prominence, to explain the various aspects of the foreign policy and foreign relations of the United States. In the majority of cases, two speakers have presented opposing views, and the formal debate is followed by an open forum during which the audience has asked questions of the speakers.

In 1930 also, the Comity Club was founded by a group of Italian-Americans headed by George Schiro. The first president was Saverio Flemma. This club has done active work among the Italian youth of Utica. It sponsored oratorical contests at the Utica Free Academy, was influential in procuring the Proctor High School for the east end of the city, and started a fund the interest of which is to be devoted to prizes for oratory at the school. The club has taken an active part in all community campaigns and has been influential in stimulating friendly feelings towards our citizens of Italian descent.

In 1931, the University Club formed a subsidiary known as the University Lectures Association, of which Dr. T. Wood Clarke was elected president. For four years this association brought to Utica some of the most distinguished speakers on the lecture platforms. At the end of that time the members of the University Club had lost interest and the lectures were discontinued.

In 1932, the plight of professional musicians in Utica was extremely serious. The incorporation into motion pictures of sound had combined with the financial depression to throw all orchestra players out of work and into dire situations. Acting on the considered suggestions of several professional musicians, a broadly representative group of citizens met on March 25, 1932, in the Public Library and founded the Civic Musical Society, under the directorship of Berrian R. Shute, professor of music at Hamilton College. There being many hundreds of performing musicians in and around Utica, besides those whose livelihood

was entirely dependent on the profession of music, a large chorus and symphony orchestra were promptly formed, the arrangement being that only the professional members of the orchestra were to be paid for their services. Regular rehearsals were held, the public interest was great, and on June 8 and 9 were given the first benefit performances at the Majestic Theater. As these performances were a great success, financially as well as artistically, Utica found itself in permanent possession of one more valuable community activity. The list of ambitious works performed by this Society is probably without peer anywhere.

In 1934, two new civic associations were launched, the Junior Chamber of Commerce on March 1, under the presidency of Harry Stadt, and the Taxpayers Research Bureau of Utica on December 26, with John Nowland as the first director.

In 1935, on the death of Mrs. Thomas R. Proctor, her great fortune was left to the Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute, incorporated a number of years previously. The trustees of this new institution were Bishop Coley president, Thomas Brown Rudd, executive vice-president, Charles A. Miller, Dr. James W. W. Dimon, and Roy C. Van Denbergh. Miss Abigail Dimon was appointed secretary. After the death of Mr. Miller, Edward Norris was elected on June 11, 1945, to fill his place as a trustee.

The adjoining homes of Thomas R. Proctor and Frederick T. Proctor were converted into museum and music and art centers and were opened for inspection on May 1, 1936.

In September of the same year, the garage of the Thomas R. Proctor house was made suitable for teaching purposes and a five-year contract was given to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hunt to conduct an ultramodern art school under the name of the School of Related Arts and Sciences. At the end of the five years the contract was not renewed; instead, a more practical art school was opened in 1941 under the direction of William C. Palmer. In June 1937, Arthur J. Derbyshire was appointed as director of the Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute. He built up its civic activities and remained in charge until his unfortunate death in New York City in 1943. For several years, Joseph Trovato served as active director, and in 1947 Harris K. Prior received the appointment of director.

In 1936, the Rotary Club of Utica appointed a committee to





GENESEE STREET  
AT BUSY CORNER

BARGE CANAL TERMINAL  
HARBOR, AND NIAGARA  
MOHAWK POWER PLANTS







investigate the possibility of procuring an adequate day camp for the Utica Council of Girl Scouts. After many weeks of futile searching by the committee, Pratt Smith offered to the organization twenty-one acres of land behind his residence on Herkimer Road. The offer was accepted, and that year a commodious building was erected by funds supplied by the Rotary Club. On July 1, 1937, this "Rotary Lodge" was dedicated and formally handed over to the Girl Scout Council. The next year, the Rotary Club built an addition to provide sanitary arrangements, and added a pump house and electric water pump at the spring a few yards south of the building. At the same time, the Central New York Power Company ran a line to the camp to supply light to the building and power to the pump. During the years since that time, many improvements have been made in the building. New buildings have been erected and many thousands of pine trees have been set out on the property. The camp has been used to its utmost capacity every summer since. In honor of Mr. Smith's mother, the camp was named the Eliza Cole Pratt Camp.

In 1930, the *Utica Observer-Dispatch* inaugurated the custom of selecting each year one person as "the most useful citizen" of the previous year. There was much newspaper publicity and the citizens were asked to nominate candidates giving reasons for their preferences. These names were turned over to a committee, consisting of representatives of the service clubs of the city, who selected the person considered most worthy of the honor. The presentation of the award was made on the stage of the Stanley Theatre. For the year 1929, Dr. Walter Hollingworth, who had done such fine work for the preservation of the purity of the milk and food supply of the city, was chosen. For 1930, the vote went to William J. Wiley, whose many years of service as superintendent of the Masonic Home had made it the outstanding institution of the kind in America. For 1931, Charles A. Miller received the award for his untiring efforts in aiding the unemployed in the first days of the depression. For the year 1932, Mrs. Thomas R. Proctor's splendid gesture in placing her fortune at the service of the threatened banks of Utica brought her the unanimous vote of the committee. For the year 1933, Alexander Pirnie was selected in recognition of his untiring work for the unemployed. After that, the custom was given up as the newspaper developed other interests.

There were during this decade a number of civic meetings of various kinds. On July 30, 1931, a bust of George Dunham, made by Philip Sgarlatta, was unveiled on the Parkway by Wallace B. Johnson. The orators on the occasion were Arthur J. Derbyshire and William Ross Lee.

As the year 1932 marked the hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Utica as a city, the centennial was celebrated by appropriate events. On March 1, a banquet was held at Bagg's Hotel, with Warnick J. Kernan toastmaster and speakers Dr. Charles H. Johnson representing Governor Roosevelt, Jacob Tumplosky, Justice Pascal C. J. DeAngelis and William J. Cahill. Rev. David J. Dooling gave the invocation, and Rev. Harold Sawyer the benediction.

On July 23, 1932, there was a joint celebration of the Utica Centennial and the bicentennial of General Washington's birth year. The general was commemorated by a reconstruction of his visit to the Mohawk Valley. A cavalcade, headed by Harry Bush of Canajoharie representing Washington and Frank Zapf of Schenectady as Governor George Clinton, came up the valley from Schenectady to Rome joining in celebrations at each town *en route*. The cavalcade reached the overhead crossing at Utica at 9 A.M. on July 23, and rode to the Parkway, where an address was made to schoolchildren by Superintendent of Schools John DeCamp. Wreaths were then placed on the graves of General John Cochran and Colonel Benjamin Walker in Forest Hill Cemetery, of Chief Shenandoah at Hamilton College, and of Baron Steuben, near his home west of Remsen.

There was a parade of four thousand people led by Major Thomas C. Dedell, followed by a pageant in Roscoe Conkling Park. This, written and directed by Frank M. Dugan, offered a dramatic representation of an Indian attack on the replica of Fort Schuyler which had been built the previous year, and its rescue by Continental troops. This made up in dramatic action for its historical inaccuracy, as there is no record of Fort Schuyler ever having been attacked by Indians or anybody else. In December 1932, the replica of Fort Schuyler was removed and the lumber sold.

The pageant was followed by a circus, a Boy Scout jamboree and two public dances, one at Forest Park and the other at the Knights of Columbus clubhouse.

On October 17, 1932, a tablet was unveiled at the corner of

Broad and Second Streets to mark the residence of John C. Devereux, where the first mass was celebrated in Utica by a Catholic priest who came from Albany for the purpose.

On July 4, 1936, the whole city turned out to greet the Prince of Wales' Own Regiment of Kingston, Ontario, which came to Utica as the guests of the Utica Citizens Corps to aid in the celebration of Independence Day.

For the Christmas season of 1937, the city outdid itself in celebrations. The Christmas buying season was introduced by an elaborately costumed reproduction of the burning of the Yule log. This was carried out on the courthouse lawn under the direction of Robert Le Sueur, director of The Players Club. On December 8 of the same year, an artistic reproduction of the Nativity was held on the Oriskany Street Plaza, arranged and put on by Arthur J. Derbyshire. This was highlighted by demonstrations of the Christmas customs of many nations by the various nationality groups in Utica. The entire exhibition was received in the serious spirit in which it was given.

Two important changes were introduced into the police department at this time. In April 1933, motorcar patrols were put into operation and in August of the same year the cars were equipped with radios. In May 1934, the old police station behind the City Hall was razed and the property turned into a parking place for city employees. In 1936, nine new prowl cars were purchased. In 1937, the Night Stick Club was formed to promote the interests of the police, Adam J. Eckert being its first president.

In 1937, two relics of Utica's past disappeared. In April, the old Majestic Theater was razed and the property converted into a parking lot. In the same month, the last landmark of the days when Genesee Street below Hopper was the center of wealth and fashion disappeared. The handsome house with stately columns built by Charles P. Kirkland, fifth mayor of the City of Utica, and occupied, first by Judge Doolittle and later by his daughter, Miss Isabel Doolittle, was torn down to make way for the store of Sears Roebuck & Co.

With the attack on Poland by the forces of Adolf Hitler, on September 1, 1939, and the prompt declaration of war by England and France, an era of history passed. The period of depression in Utica soon became a thing of the past, as the era of World War II began.



### XIII.

## WORLD WAR II

ONLY A short time after World War II began in Europe, the demands for materials to be sent overseas and to promote this nation's preparedness program made themselves felt in Utica industry. The mills took on more employees and raised wages. In September 1940, the government allotted the Savage Arms Company \$17,000,000 for retooling, and followed this in two weeks with an order of \$27,166,283 for Thompson submachine guns, and the next year of \$14,000,000 for Browning automatic rifles. Our industries were again booming.

During these years of war preparations, a number of developments took place in Utica not connected with the conflict. In 1939, the firm of Robert Fraser, Inc., which for so many years had been one of Utica's largest department stores, went out of business. Its building was taken over by the F. W. Woolworth Company and completely renovated. On August 9, 1940, the company opened one of the finest members of the Woolworth chain. In 1941, the old Arcade Building was pulled down and replaced by a fine modern Boston Store, which opened for business October 9, 1941. In 1945, the Boston Store purchased the Colonial Theater building east of it on Bleecker Street, and soon began alterations in preparation for making it an annex to the main store. This was opened in June, 1948.

In 1940, as the need for a larger infantry armory became acute, many houses contiguous to the present armory on Steuben and West Streets were purchased and torn down, preparatory to building a new armory. The entry of the United States into the war, however, interfered with the plans, and the land still remains unoccupied. In 1941, too, a new gymnasium building was authorized for the Utica Free Academy. Work was started on it, September 29, 1941, but because of the war was discontinued in May, 1942. Work was resumed in August, 1946, and the gym opened for use, January 10, 1949. In 1942, the County of Oneida purchased the Elks Clubhouse on the corner

of Mary and Charlotte Streets, and used it as an annex to the County Courthouse. It was largely used for war activities.

Utica streets at this period underwent a marked change, all planned to relieve traffic difficulties. In July 1940, the first 600 parking meters were installed. In the first year, these meters took in \$61,377, and by November 1942, they had paid for themselves. Since then, many more meters have been added to the system.

On May 31, 1941, the last trolley car on Genesee Street made its farewell trip and was replaced the next day by buses. Trolley cars in Utica were things of the past. Soon, all of the remaining tracks were pulled up and Genesee Street was repaved. When, in July 1941, traffic lanes were painted on the pavement in Genesee Street, hazards were greatly reduced.

In 1943, the city was divided into four postal zones.

During all this period, preparations for war went forward at an ever-increasing tempo. The National Youth Administration opened a school for the training of youth in the manual arts at Francis Street School in 1939. This soon moved to much larger quarters on Kent Street, where extensive courses for boys and girls were carried on in both wood and metal work, including welding. On September 29, 1942, the N.Y.A. opened its handsome center in Marcy near the Utica airport to accommodate two hundred girls to be trained as airplane mechanics for the Rome Army Airfield. This highly successful school was short-lived, however, as on July 1, 1943 the N.Y.A. was liquidated and the school closed. Later, the building was used as a reconstruction unit for Rhoads Hospital, and in the fall of 1948 reopened as the Chaminade Preparatory. In connection with the N.Y.A. training center in Utica, two residence centers were opened, one in the Henry Roberts house, 14 Clinton Place, the other in the former McQuade house on Genesee Street.

In the meantime, the Department of Education added its help to the special training of mechanics. Daytime classes were opened in the old Advanced School building at Elizabeth and Charlotte Streets, and night schools for adults in the manual training departments of the Utica Free Academy and Proctor High School. An aviation ground school was started in the Union Street School in January 1940, and a year later moved to the Kent Street building, occupying the second floor above the N.Y.A. In 1944, this moved to Mill No. 5 of the Utica and Mo-

hawk Cotton Mill on State Street. In May 1942, schoolboys and girls were enrolled as Farm Cadets to aid farmers in production of food supplies.

On June 20, 1941, the Utica Chapter of the United Service Organization was formed with Peter Karl as chairman. In January 1942, it opened a center in the southwest corner of the Union Station, where the rooms were comfortably fitted up with a piano and games, the walls were decorated with mural paintings from the brushes of William C. Palmer, Edward Christiana, and Mrs. Harry W. Seward. Miss Mary McKernan was chairman of the hostess committee. Before the center closed on June 15, 1946, eight hundred workers had entertained 233,000 soldiers. For a short time, a second U.S.O. center was operated in the Stanley Theater building.

As the need for metals for the munition plants became pressing, many drives were organized. The first was an extensive city-wide campaign for aluminum, in July, 1941. In January, the Oneida County Metal Salvage Committee was formed with Thomas M. Burton, chairman. From then on, collections of various needed materials followed in quick succession. On July 15, 1942, a successful rubber drive was carried out. A month later, Mr. Burton urged householders to save all fats. The first tin-can drive was launched on September 18, 1942, and procured forty-eight tons of cans from the city and sixty-eight from the county. This was followed by other tin-can collections at about two-month intervals until the end of the war.

On September 29, 1942, the first extensive scrap metal collection was started. The Utica quota was 20,363,600 pounds of metal. When the two great piles of scrap, which arose on the grounds of the two armories, were sorted and weighed, it was found that Utica had donated to the war effort 21,004,359 pounds of much-needed metals. In this collection was the old City Hall bell, which for eighty-eight years had pealed out to tell the citizens of the time of day, fires, lost children, celebrations, and deaths.

Even before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 and our entry into the war, rationing had begun with a ten per cent cut in the gasoline supply on August 16, 1941. After Pearl Harbor, rationing went into effect with ever-increasing speed. On January 1, 1942, the sale of new automobiles was banned. Four days later, a tire-rationing board was



appointed with Dr. John A. De Camp, chairman. On March 15, the gasoline ration was reduced another twenty per cent and dealers were instructed to sell gasoline only to those in real need of it.

On May 4-6, 1942, housewives went to the schools to procure sugar-ration books, and one week later automobile drivers followed them for gasoline-ration cards. A. B. C. stickers appeared on all windshields. Soon followed the first of the four ration books, which restricted the purchase of practically all foods, exasperated housewives, and drove shopkeepers distracted.

On March 1, 1942, rents in this area were frozen; on May 18 of the same year, price ceilings were put on practically all commodities. On October 1, in order to preserve tires, a speed limit of thirty-five miles an hour was clamped on all country driving; on January 6, 1943, all pleasure driving was banned. These restrictions remained in force until the close of the war. On August 15, 1945, the day after the surrender of Japan, when gasoline rationing was lifted, the highways were filled straightway with jubilant joy riders in decrepit jalopies. On November 23, 1945, meat rationing ended. From then on, various articles were removed from the ration list until all rationing, except for sugar, ended on April 1, 1947. By the first of the following July, sugar rationing ceased.

On December 10, 1941, two days after the United States entered the war, Governor Lehman ordered that preparations be made for blackouts. Alan Stevenson was appointed Chief Air Raid Warden. A large group of men and women volunteered as Air Raid Wardens. The disaster committee of the Red Cross became the nucleus of first aid stations and hospital corps of physicians. Air Raid shelters were designated; ambulance and transportation corps formed. Thousands of yards of black cloth were purchased and converted into blackout curtains. Look-out stations were set up on the surrounding hills. The first blackout was held on December 21, 1941 and, though not complete, was considered very satisfactory.

On February 26, 1942, a defense center was set up in the central fire station. Here, on the first warning, the chiefs of the various corps collected, each supplied with his own desk and telephone. From here went out all orders at the time of blackouts. Expected blackouts were held February 26 and April 24, 1942. Surprise blackouts occurred at irregular intervals until



March 1, 1945, when it was announced that they would no longer be needed.

On May 23, 1942, Alan Stevenson was appointed County Director of Civilian Defense and Ralph W. Arend succeeded him as Chief Air Raid Warden. When Mr. Stevenson became Director of Public Safety on January 1, 1944, Thomas M. Burton took his place as Director of Civilian Defense. In 1943, the fire department distributed 3,200 hand pumps to private citizens, to be used in case of incendiary bombs. Fortunately, there never was need for their use.

The Utica Chapter of the American Red Cross, organized during World War I, has continued its activities without interruption ever since. Thousands of veterans of that war and their families have been given aid in straightening out their problems. Hundreds of classes in first aid and home nursing have been conducted by Miss Stella Jenkins, R.N. and her associates. A most efficient disaster relief committee has stood in readiness at all times and has given prompt service when called upon. The canteen committee has ever been ready, at the time of fires and other emergencies, to supply coffee and other refreshments. The motor corps has transported patients over thousands of miles in the aggregate. The water safety committee, for thirty years directed by Franklin Harrington, has trained thousands of youths and adults in the methods of lifesaving.

First aid stations at fairs and celebrations have given relief to hundreds of sufferers, while the instruction in first aid, given to members of the police and fire departments, has returned rich dividends in the saving of life. In the numerous schools of the city and neighboring towns, many thousands of children have been enrolled in the Junior Red Cross, and have rendered assistance to sufferers in all parts of the world. One of the most outstanding and devoted personal services of the Utica Chapter of the American Red Cross is that performed by Mrs. Tom W. Johnson who, since 1921, has made weekly visits to the hospitalized veterans of World War I, who had suffered mental derangement as a result of their service to their country. Week after week for twenty-seven years, Mrs. Johnson made her regular visits to the veterans in the Utica and Marcy State Hospitals, took them on excursions and picnics, and arranged parties for them both in and out of the hospitals. Her unselfish devotion, which has brought so much happiness into the lives

of these patients in the psychopathic institutions, was given recognition a few years ago in a broadcast over a national hook-up. Every laudatory remark made at that time was well deserved.

With its organization in fine order when World War II broke out, the Utica Chapter of the American Red Cross, with Nicholas E. Devereux, chairman, and Miss Ella Gage, executive secretary, was ready for immediate service. Miss Gage resigned in June 1940, and was succeeded by Mrs. Franklin B. Lee as executive secretary. In October of the same year, Major Devereux was called to active service in the Army, and Dan T. Burke became chapter chairman. These two directed the work during the entire period of the war and the post-war reconstruction.

While all of the peacetime functions of the Red Cross were continued, naturally the outbreak of the war added many new ones. One of the first of these was the organization of the Gray Ladies, whose duties were to act in both Rhoads and the civilian hospitals in any capacity except nursing. The chairmen of this committee were, in 1942, Mrs. Harry E. Burt; in 1943, Miss Harriet A. Ackroyd; and, in 1945, Mrs. James W. Fleming. In all, there were graduated from the Gray Lady classes 555 ladies, of whom 372 served in the civilian hospitals and 183 at Rhoads General Hospital. Seventy-five of the latter were still on duty the day the hospital closed, July 1, 1946.

Shortly after the Gray Ladies were organized, a second group was formed to help relieve the short-handedness in the hospitals caused by the enlistment of so many nurses into the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy. These were the Nurses' Aides. After a preliminary training course, these Aides went on the wards of the civilian hospitals and worked directly under the regular hospital nurses in any capacity requested. In 1942, Mrs. Wallace C. Roberts was appointed chairman of this committee. On her retirement the same year, she was succeeded by Mrs. Irving L. Jones who served until the end of the war. In all, 348 Nurses' Aides were trained all of whom served. The Gray Ladies and Nurses' Aides did splendid work in helping the overloaded hospitals over a most trying time.

One of the most active committees of the Red Cross was the Surgical Dressing Committee which, during the entire period of the war, was under the chairmanship of Mrs. George H. Brasted. To the rooms assigned for the preparation of these useful

materials for use of the Army and Navy Medical Corps, scores of ladies came day after day. So diligent were they in this work that, during the years from 1942 to 1945, they made and shipped away 2,114,094 dressings of various kinds.

When the first Red Cross Blood Bank Corps arrived in Utica and set up its clinic at the New Century Club, on August 24, 1942, the local arrangements had been made by a special committee of which Boyd E. Golder was chairman, a position he held during the succeeding visits of the corps. During these various visits, the citizens of Utica donated 7,725 pints of blood for the use of our wounded soldiers.

During this same period, the Home Service Committee, under the chairmanship of A. J. Eckert, handled 21,669 cases.

During the war period, the Red Cross conducted four drives for funds. The first, in 1942, under the chairmanship of Leslie A. Stewart with a quota of \$110,000, raised \$117,910.40. In 1943, when Kenneth W. Fuller directed the drive, with a quota of \$194,500, the chapter raised \$196,077. In 1944, Dan T. Burke was chairman; the quota was \$295,000; and the collection \$267,023.68. In the last war-time drive, F. Ramsey Devereux was chairman; the quota was \$293,000, and the subscription \$297,248.78. Thus during the four war years Uticans donated to the Red Cross the sum of \$878,259.86.

A summary of activities by Utica Chapter, American Red Cross, from October 1, 1939 to October 1, 1946 shows the following:

*1,135 hours given by Arts and Skills Corps in Rhoads General Hospital.*

*7,725 pints of blood donated in Blood Banks.*

*36,261 hours of service given by Canteen; 65,023 persons served by Corps.*

*4,077 hours given by Dietitians' Aides.*

*121 twenty-four-hour Home Nursing and 16 Six-Lesson classes in Home Nursing taught.*

*1,861 persons completed Home Nursing courses.*

*25,215 cases handled by Home Service Department.*

*170 visits made to kin of prisoners of War.*

*372 Gray Ladies trained in Hospital and Recreation Corps for civilian hospitals.*

*60,405 hours of service given in civilian hospitals by Gray Ladies.*

183 *Military Gray Ladies trained in Hospital and Recreation Corps for Rhoads Hospital.*

43,073 *hours of service given by Military Gray Ladies.*

30,378 *articles made by Junior Red Cross members for hospitals.*

34,325 *hours of service given by Motor Corps.*

28,506 *calls made by Motor Corps.*

348 *Nurses' Aides trained.*

60,275 *hours of service given by Nurses' Aides.*

453,294 *hours given by Production Corps workers.*

90,995 *sewed articles made.*

42,923 *knitted garments made.*

8,096 *kit bags made and filled.*

2,136,119 *surgical dressings made.*

754 *classes taught in First Aid.*

203 *Junior Lifesaving Certificates issued.*

322 *Senior Lifesaving Certificates issued.*

4,901 *hours of service given by Staff Assistant Corps.*

100 *Nurses accepted into the Armed Services through the Nurse Recruitment Committee.*

35 *Persons accepted for overseas Red Cross service through the Personnel Committee.*

From the year 1939, Utica industries worked to full capacity supplying the needs of the armed forces. Six of them did such outstanding work that they were awarded by the U. S. Government the greatly coveted Army and Navy "E." These were the Savage Arms Corporation, the Brunner Manufacturing Company, Utica Cutlery Company, the Bossert Corporation, Divine Brothers Company, and the Indium Corporation of America.

The Savage Arms Corporation, after the close of World War I, had returned to the manufacture of sporting rifles and had bought up four similar companies, thus becoming one of the largest organizations manufacturing sporting guns in the country. It had also used its facilities in making various types of household utensils.

Shortly after the outbreak of World War II, the corporation received an order from the Auto Ordnance Corporation for the manufacture of 10,000 Thompson .45 caliber submachine guns. The first gun was completed in four months and, before the war was over, the company had turned out 1,250,000 of these deadly weapons, and tremendous quantities of parts.



In September 1940, the U. S. Government gave an order for 10,000 .30 caliber and 25,000 .50 caliber Browning aircraft type machine guns. The first of these guns was turned over to the government in July 1941, four months ahead of schedule. By June 1945, the company had produced 300,000 of the .50 caliber guns, beside large numbers of extra parts and the special-type stellite-lined barrels for the Browning guns.

In the meantime, at the company's plant in Chicopee Falls, one million Enfield rifles were manufactured for the British Government. Other types of war material were also made in large numbers.

Frederick F. Hickey, president of the company, served the government as Vice-Chairman of the Machine Gun Industry Integration Committee.

The first Army and Navy "E" to be awarded to the Savage Arms Corporation was presented at a ceremony held, August 18, 1942. The speakers on the occasion were E. A. MacDonald of the company, Brigadier General A. C. Gillisbie, U.S.A., Captain C. C. Richardson, U.S.N., President Frederick F. Hickey, Mayor Corrou of Utica, Senator James M. Mead, and Robert J. Havens who represented the employees.

The Brunner Manufacturing Company which was founded in 1907 by George L. Brunner as a small concern making little air compressors to be used for the whistles on motor boats, turned to air pumps on the arrival of the automobile, grew rapidly in the manufacture and world wide distribution of compressed air pumps, gasoline pumps, automobile elevators and other garage accessories, and finally freezing units, was one of the few manufacturing companies able to devote themselves to government supply immediately without waiting for conversion and retooling for war work.

During the war period the company's entire output of compressor pumps and freezing units was delivered to the various branches of the armed services and shipped to every corner of the world, where they were of tremendous aid in keeping the motorized equipment on the move and the soldiers in good health. At the same time part of the machine shop was turned over for the use of the Sterling Engine Company for making parts for torpedo and other speed boats for the navy.

For this service the government awarded the coveted Army and Navy E to the Brunner Manufacturing Company on No-

vember 7, 1942. At the celebration William S. Risinger presided: the army was represented by Major H. R. Battley; and the navy by Lieutenant Commander William M. Cashin. Other speakers were Mayor Vincent R. Corrou, George L. Brunner, and for the employees, Lucius H. Parker.

After the war Mr. Brunner retired and was succeeded as president of the company by Albert G. Zumbrun.

The Utica Cutlery Company devoted a large part of its facilities to the manufacture of war implements. It turned out for the army two million bayonets, beside more millions of pocket-knives, trench knives, electrician's knives for the Engineers Corps, kitchen and galley knives, carbine and pistol hammers. A. E. Allen, vice-president of the company, served the government as Assistant Chairman of the Bayonet-Knife Industry Integration Committee. He received a citation from the War Department. In January 1944, the company was awarded the Army and Navy "E," and three further awards at six-month intervals for efficiency and excellence.

The Bossert Company's stamping machines thundered all during the war and turned out approximately 20,000,000 75mm. and 105mm. cartridge cases, 300,000 pressed steel reinforced oxygen cylinders to supply oxygen to crews of bombing planes, 360,000 nose-cap assemblies for chemical warfare, 14,000 bogie axles for tanks, and large quantities of dozens of other parts that went directly into the war effort. For this it also received the Army and Navy "E."

Divine Brothers Company also received the Army and Navy "E" award for a variety of achievements. The first was a rush order for five bomb-loading devices, a complicated piece of machinery entirely new, for the Army. The contract called for delivery of the first in five weeks and one each week for the next four weeks. The first two were finished and turned over to the army in two weeks, and all five by the fifth week.

Besides this, the company rebuilt seventy smoke generators for throwing smoke screens, made several thousand airplane accessories, kits used to throw smoke screens from airplanes, and several thousand accessory kits used in connection with flame throwers. The last two items were made in a small branch opened in Boonville.

The last and largest contract was for several hundred thousand fuses for heavy artillery shells. This contract was partially

completed when the end of the war necessitated its cancellation.

At the ceremony of presenting the "E" award on November 12, 1942, Brigadier General Ray L. Avery, U.S.A., presented the flag and Captain Joseph S. Evans, U.S.N., gave out the pins.

The Indium Corporation of America was the smallest industry in Utica to receive the Army and Navy "E" award, but is far from being the least interesting. The history of the corporation is a combination of scientific acumen, unusual perseverance, and high romance.

In 1924, William S. Murray, consulting chemist to Oneida Community Limited, was assigned the problem of finding some way to prevent the tarnishing of silver. After prolonged research he decided to try the effect of amalgamating with the silver a small quantity of the metal indium. So rare was this element that, after a world-wide search, Mr. Murray was able to obtain but one gram (one thirty-first part of a troy ounce). Experimentation with this minute quantity of indium proved that it not only prevented the tarnishing of silver but that it greatly increased its hardness. A similar result was obtained by mixing indium with copper. Mr. Murray had found what he wanted, but there was no further supply of the precious metal in the world.

Next, Mr. Murray started a nation-wide search for sources of indium. As there was reason to believe that it might be found in association with zinc, all such mines were investigated. Experimental laboratories were set up in various Western States and thousands of tons of ore were tested. The results were discouraging. Indium was present in many samples but in too small a quantity for commercial purposes. After four years of intensive searching, Mr. Murray visited a plant of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. Here, in the waste material from the zinc refinery, he discovered large quantities of indium mixed with zinc. He had found his indium in commercial quantities, but there was no known method of separating it from the associated zinc. More months of weary research followed. Finally Mr. Murray, with his associate Daniel Gray, devised a plan by which indium to a purity of 99.9% could be obtained at a cost which made it practicable for commercial purposes. Production on a large scale was undertaken and soon sufficient supplies of indium were obtained to make experimentation possible to ascertain its possible uses.



The first commercial use to which indium was put was in dentistry. The addition of a small amount of indium to gold makes a better alloy for filling teeth than any so far used. Indium was next used to prevent tarnishing of silver and to preserve the reflecting power of automobile headlights. A thin plating of indium over any metallic surface will keep that surface bright for indefinite periods. It was next discovered that using indium in alloys for brazing and soldering made those processes easier and more efficient.

The most important use of indium so far discovered, and the one for which the Indium Corporation of America, organized by Mr. Murray in 1934, received the Army and Navy "E" award, was its use in bearings for airplane engines. In 1939, the inventor of the method of obtaining indium was awarded a degree of Doctor of Science by Colgate University, and became Dr. Murray. In that year, the energies of the corporation were directed towards the use of indium in bearings. Extensive research was carried on in the laboratory on Lincoln Avenue by J. Robert Dyer, Jr., and shortly it was discovered that, if a bearing was lined with an alloy of silver, lead, and indium, it contained all the properties required for a perfect bearing. The first airplane bearings were covered with this alloy in the laboratory in Utica. After the process had been accepted by the government, Mr. Dyer visited the various airplane factories to give instruction in the method of application.

The importance of this new bearing can hardly be overestimated. Prior to its use, new bearings had to be introduced in the bomber planes after two hundred flying hours. The indium-coated bearings outlasted the engines. They made it possible for the planes to fly far greater distances at much higher speeds and to visit the repair stations less frequently. No other planes could compete with them. The discoveries of Dr. Murray and his associates in the little laboratory on Lincoln Avenue were vital factors in turning the tide of the war in Europe and bringing about the downfall of Germany. Indium-containing bearings are now being used largely in trucks and other machines subjected to great strains and rapid speed.

The Army and Navy "E" award was given to the Indium Corporation of America not only for the production of large quantities of indium for government use, but also for the prolonged research work which made it possible to procure indium



in commercial quantities and to demonstrate its value in improving the bearings of airplanes. The award was made on November 12, 1942 by Colonel S. R. Brentnall.

The researches of Dr. Murray and his associates have converted indium from one of the rarest metals, of which only one gram could be obtained in the whole world in 1924, to a material of great commercial value, of which the corporation has procured and purified 15,000,000 grams. The price of the product has been reduced from ten dollars a gram, far greater than that of platinum, to seven cents.

The tremendous cost of the war necessitated the sale of great numbers of government bonds. In this, Utica and Oneida County made an enviable record. The first bond sale drive was conducted before the United States entered the war. This sale started, May 1, 1941, and was held under the joint direction of Francis P. McGinty and Graham Coventry. These bonds were named "Defense Bonds," as were those of the second series, sold early in 1942. The same two gentlemen directed the second drive. After this, the bonds were frankly called War Bonds. There were five drives for these, and also one held in December 1945, after the close of the war, when the bonds were called Victory Bonds. The third and fourth drives were under the direction of Francis P. McGinty and the last four under Moses G. Hubbard, Jr. In every one of these drives, Oneida County far exceeded its quota. While the total quota was \$118,637,424, the sales in Oneida County in the drives amounted to \$204,696,939, a quota excess of 72.6%.

In 1942, a special committee under the chairmanship of Richard H. Balch arranged for employees to agree to have a percentage of their wages withheld for the purchase of bonds. This continued until the end of the war and, together with other bonds sold between campaigns, resulted in the purchase of \$56,068,112 worth of bonds. Thus in Oneida County a grand total of \$260,765,051 in bonds were purchased.

During this period of active war work by the civilian population, the number of Uticans in active service multiplied enormously.

The situation in Europe became so critical in the autumn of 1940 that the government, as part of the preparedness program, inducted the National Guard into the regular Army on

October 15, 1940. Eight days later the Tenth Regiment, including both Utica infantry companies, entrained for Fort McClellan in Anniston, Alabama. Here in December 1940, the regiment became the One Hundred Sixth Regiment, the old Forty-fourth Separate Company becoming Company L and the Twenty-eighth, Company M, a machine gun company.

From Anniston the One Hundred Sixth Regiment went to Fort Ham, California, December 11, 1941, and embarked for Hawaii from Fort Ord, March 10, 1942. After fourteen months in Hawaii, the regiment, a member of the famous Twenty-seventh Division, fought through Eniwetok, Saipan, and Okinawa, and finally were flown into Japan.

On October 11, 1940, the First Cavalry Regiment became an anti-tank battalion of the One Hundred First Regiment and the members were inducted into the Federal service, January 6, 1941. On January 13, the battalion entrained for Fort Benning, Georgia. On December 15, 1941, it was again converted into the Eight-hundred-first Tank Destroyer Battalion, Major Ralph A. Glatt commanding. The Utica company became Company A under Captain Stanley E. Evans.

The outfit sailed from Boston, February 28, 1944, and landed at Liverpool, March 11. As a part of the Fourth Infantry Division the battalion landed on "Utah Red Beach" on the Normandy Coast, June 13, as part of the brigade under General Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. and fought through France, Luxembourg, Germany, and Austria, including the Battle of the Bulge.

\*SUMMARY OF WAR BOND SALES IN ONEIDA COUNTY

<i>Campaign</i>	<i>Director</i>	<i>Quota</i>	<i>Sales</i>	<i>% of Quota</i>
1. Defense	McGinty	\$5,000,000	\$11,255,855	226%
	Coventry			
2. Defense	McGinty	6,000,000	14,752,900	246%
	Coventry			
3. War	McGinty	15,803,424	27,562,267	174%
4. War	McGinty	16,470,000	23,571,438	143%
5. War	Hubbard	19,614,000	22,902,268	117%
6. War	Hubbard	17,400,000	29,184,991	168%
7. War	Hubbard	19,500,000	45,689,181	234%
8. Victory	Hubbard	18,850,000	29,778,039	158%
Total		\$118,637,424	\$204,696,939	172.6%
Between Campaigns Payroll deductions			56,068,112	
Grand Total			\$260,765,051	

On September 17, 1940, President Roosevelt signed the Selective Service Bill. Ten days later the four Utica draft boards were appointed\*. Registration of all males between 18 and 36 years of age took place, October 29, 1940. One month later, the first group of draftees, forty-four in number, en-trained for Syracuse, where those who passed the physical ex-amination were mustered into the Service. At a later period the examination and mustering in was carried on in Utica. From this time until the end of the war, more and more men were drafted by the Utica boards. Board 428 sent 2,670 men to the Service; Board 429, 2,623; Board 430, 2,646; and Board 431, 3,670; a grand total of 11,609.

On May 27, 1942, recruiting began for the Woman's Army Corps. On the first morning, twenty-five young women were inducted into service in Utica.

In accordance with the point system of discharge adopted May 10, 1945, the members of the Utica military organizations did not return as units, and so no immediate mass welcome was possible. After most of them had returned, however, a Wel-come-Home Committee was appointed by Mayor Golder, con-sisting of Albert J. Conboy, chairman, Alan Stevenson, and

\*UTICA DRAFT BOARDS

*Board 428*

Wards 7, 11, 17  
Arthur D. Cobb  
Albert H. Jennison  
Joseph H. Torbett

*Advisory*

Charles T. Sitrin  
Adam V. Wasileski  
Rollin W. Thompson  
Dr. Richard G. Kibbey

*Board 429*

Wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 14, 16  
Walter A. Sarnocki  
Taliesyn Jones  
Joseph P. Ryan

*Advisory*

Joseph A. Hamlin  
Edward C. Cline  
Walter Hayes  
Dr. Fred T. Owens

*Board 430*

Wards 4, 5, 10, 12, 15  
Dr. E. B. Terry  
Anthony Ferro  
J. Stanley Williams

*Advisory*

Aziz Mishalani  
Vincent B. Felitto  
David Geffen  
Dr. Gordon A. Holden

*Board 431*

New Hartford and Wards 8 and 13  
James Ricco  
Francis Byrne  
W. Chase Young

*Advisory*

Samuel Curcio  
W. P. Powers  
Dr. A. E. Schmitt  
Dr. A. R. Hatfield, Jr.

*Medical Advisory Board*

Oneida, Herkimer and Madison  
Dr. Daniel E. Pugh  
Dr. James I. Farrell  
Dr. Karl Gruppe  
Dr. C. H. Baldwin  
Dr. Hyzer W. Jones  
Dr. Richard H. Hutchings  
Dr. Robert C. Hall  
Dr. A. C. Hitzelberger

James Sapanaro. On the day set, August 14, 1946, a parade of 2,751 veterans marched up Genesee Street, under the command of Alan Stevenson, and were welcomed in Roscoe Conkling Park by Brigadier General W. E. Riley, U.S.M.C., chief of staff to Admiral Halsey.

When the Tenth Regiment left for service, a new National Guard Regiment was formed in Utica to take its place. This was mustered in at the Infantry Armory on December 18, 1940, and consisted of 622 officers and men under the command of Colonel George Winslow. When Colonel Winslow retired with the rank of brigadier general, he was succeeded by Colonel Charles J. Lamb. The regiment served as a home guard during the period of the war.

Even before the termination of World War II, those interested in the civic and industrial prosperity of the city began making plans for the reconversion to peacetime activities, in order to maintain the prosperity resulting from the war. On March 7, 1945, the City Bureau of New Industries was formed and on September 12 of the same year, the Community Council was organized with Harold C. Stephenson as president. The next year, he was succeeded by Frederick F. Hickey. In 1946, these were followed by the Industrial Business Development Division of the Utica Chamber of Commerce, of which Vincent R. Corrou was appointed director.

Soon the effects of these various organizations began to be felt. In June 1944, the General Electric Company leased from the city the Kent Street building which had been used by the N.Y.A., and there opened a branch for the manufacture of radio tubes. A year and a half later, in January 1946, the same company leased the empty building at 1900 Bleeker Street and converted it into a plant for the manufacture of radio receivers.

In 1945, the Munro Athletic Products Company purchased the Utica Steam Cotton Company's Mill No. 5 on State Street and began the manufacture of sporting goods on a large scale.

In 1945, also, officials of the Continental Can Company, which had been running a small plant on Erie Street, offered to buy from the city the Wankel Playgrounds on Seward Avenue. After some discussion, the Common Council voted to sell the property for \$25,000. Ground was broken for the new factory in July 1946 and in January 1948 the first employees began work in a building designed to employ two thousand people.



In 1946, the Utica Structural Steel Company, which had begun operations in 1932 with six employees and had by that time increased to 130, announced plans for enlargement so as to employ seven hundred men. The first year's business of \$65,000 was to be increased to \$7,750,000. Besides these, many small local industries were starting in Utica and showing healthy growth.

In July 1947, the Central New York Power Company announced its intention of greatly increasing its production of electricity by erecting a new dam and hydroelectric plant at Prospect.

In the autumn of 1947, negotiations were begun by Mr. Corrou's department of the Chamber of Commerce with the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company which was planning to erect a new plant somewhere in the east. As a result of splendid co-operation between the city government, the town of Frankfort, the Chamber of Commerce, the State officials and private citizens, the announcement was made on January 19, 1948 that the company would erect a plant to employ 2,000 men on the old Forest Park property, partly in East Utica, partly in the town of Frankfort. Ground was broken for the new building to cover seven acres on March 24, 1948.

The lack of home building during the depression and the war, together with the influx of people into the city to work in the munition plants, caused a housing shortage greatly aggravated by the return of the soldiers from overseas.

The first step taken to meet this by the Municipal Housing Authority was the clearance of the slums on Whitesboro Street between Seneca and Hoyt Streets and their replacement by a fine Federal Housing project called Washington Courts. As this is occupied largely by colored people, who had been forced to live in the most unsanitary surroundings, it has given this neglected part of our population homes such as they had never had in Utica previously.

The original plan of the Municipal Housing Authority was to extend the Washington Court westward after the war, so as to clear out all of the slums between Whitesboro and Water Streets. With this objective the city bought up most of the houses in this area and, in March, 1946, began razing the most unsanitary. A month later, however, as the proximity of this property to the railroad was considered to make it more suitable

for commercial than residence purposes, the plan was abandoned. In its place, were proposed, two new housing projects, one in North Utica near the Horatio Seymour School and the other in the Sunset Park district adjacent to the West Shore Railroad in the Eleventh Ward.

This plan was approved by State Housing Commissioner Herman T. Stichman, on May 10, 1946. It was however blocked by opposition of residents in the neighborhood of the North Utica project, who got an injunction and used every other legal means to delay the construction. Similar opposition was raised to the South Utica project. The result was that, while veterans were pleading for homes and the Chamber of Commerce and the entire city was urging speed in supplying housing facilities, both projects were held up for over a year. New plans for the North Utica project were approved, September 17, 1947, and condemnation proceedings started, December 3. Ground was broken in June, 1948. The first building of the Glen Humphrey Gardens Project was opened, December 24, 1948.

In the meantime, to help meet the housing shortage, the state appropriated \$450,000 for alterations in a section of Rhoads Hospital, which would supply residences for 150 families. The first of these were occupied, November 17, 1946, and the rest as soon as they were completed.

In January, 1946, Charles Peters became chairman of the Municipal Housing Authority. In July of the same year, Mayor Golder appointed an advisory committee on Emergency Housing, with Roy C. Van Denbergh as chairman.

In the year 1944, a movement had been started to procure an airport near Utica adequate for accommodating air liners. A thorough survey of the neighborhood was made by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and a large tract of level land south of Oriskany, partly in Whitestown and partly in Westmoreland, was selected. After interminable delays on the part of the Board of Supervisors, \$40,000 was voted to have the property surveyed and plans drawn. This was begun on November 28, 1945. Again long delays followed, as the supervisors from Rome entertained hopes that the Rome Army Airfield could ultimately be utilized for civilian aviation. When this was definitely refused in the fall of 1947, the supervisors voted \$750,000 as the county's share, to be matched by a similar sum from the Federal Government. Work on the project was begun in the Spring of 1948.

Culturally, this post-war period is epochal in the history of Utica. The city, which had never had an institution of higher education nearer than Hamilton College, in one year acquired three.

In the year 1943, the New York Department of Education determined to open in the State five new industrial schools of college grade, and, on January 3, 1944, made the proposition to locate one of them in Utica. Its purpose was to educate high school graduates in the fundamentals of merchandising. Three weeks later, sites for such a school were inspected by members of the Board of Regents.

On October 1, 1945, at a public hearing on the subject at Hotel Utica, John Train offered to rent to the State the abandoned buildings of the Utica Country Day School which had been purchased by the Utica Mutual Insurance Company. On July 24, 1946, a Board of Directors was appointed to select a site and administer the school. Frederick W. Roedel was elected president of the board. A week later they accepted Mr. Train's offer and on August 2, signed the lease.

On September 1, 1946, Paul B. Richardson was appointed director of the new school and worked so rapidly that, on October 15, 1946, the New York State Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences opened its doors to fifty-three students. A year later the attendance had reached its legal limit of 500.

The use of the Country Day School property being only temporary, the city acquired, in October 1946, the property on the Parkway south of the Cavalry Armory and Adrean Terrace, formerly used as an airfield, for the future site of the school. In August 1947, this site was approved by the Board of Regents.

On May 16, 1947, the school acquired the top floor of the old Mill No. 5 of the Utica Steam Cotton Mill on State Street and equipped it at a cost of \$130,000.

In August 1944, Syracuse University, which had been carrying on extension courses in Utica for many years, proposed to open a branch college in Utica. The next year, Mayor Golder appointed a committee to cooperate with the university in furthering the project, Richard H. Balch, chairman. The result was the acquisition of the Church House of Plymouth Church and the Francis Street School for the purpose. On September 30, 1946, Utica College of Syracuse University opened with Winton Tolles as dean and 507 students enrolled. The attendance has



increased so rapidly that the college has spread out materially. The DeAngelis house at 11 Cottage Place has been acquired for use as administration offices. The church house of the Church of the Reconciliation has been used for classes, and other property on Plant Street has been purchased. On the appointment of Dean Tolles to the deanship of Hamilton College, he was succeeded by Dean Ralph F. Strebel.

In 1947, on the recommendation of a committee of the Community Council headed by Moses G. Hubbard, Jr., a proposition was put to the people on election day to appropriate \$1,000,000 to erect the main building of the new college, then planned to be built on Nob Hill, as a memorial to the men who died in the two World Wars. This was, however, defeated by a vote of 12,611 in favor and 12,763 opposed, the opposition being understood to favor an athletic stadium as a war memorial.

On August 16, 1946, Governor Dewey announced that Rhoads Hospital was to be utilized as a part of the Associated Colleges of Upper New York and would be known as Mohawk College. Robert G. Dawes was appointed dean and carried on such a whirlwind campaign of organization that, two months after the first announcement, Mohawk College opened with a faculty of 140 and a student body of 1,210. At the opening of the second year there were 2,036 students, 911 of whom came from Utica. Mohawk College was discontinued in June, 1948.

In April 1946, Mayor Golder appointed a Municipal Planning Board. This board's recommendation resulted in two important surveys of Utica. The first, which began in the summer of 1946, was by the Clemenshaw Company. This company studied assessment rolls of the city and, on August 22, 1947, recommended equalizing the assessments: raising the assessment of those who, for political or other reasons, were underassessed and lowering those whose property had depreciated. The result was a fairer assessment for all, but there was much discontent among those whose assessments had been raised.

The second survey was made by Harland Bartholomew and Associates, whose W. Earl Weller recommended many changes in the government, economics, and physical structure, after making a careful study of the city. Up to date, very few of these recommendations have been acted upon. They form, however, a blueprint for sound future development.

In 1946, the City Welfare Department was abolished and its



work, including the administration of the General Hospital, was turned over to the Oneida County Welfare Department. In the same year a ski tow was installed in Roscoe Conkling Park.

In 1947, three new radio stations went on the air for the first time, to serve the Utica-Rome area, WGAT, WRUN, and WKAL. On November 2, 1947, the Freedom Train visited Utica and was followed, on November 18, by the Friendship Train. Both aroused great interest.

In January 1947, the Navy appropriated \$140,000 for a Naval Reserve armory in Utica. A Naval Reserve unit was formed in March, with Lieutenant Joseph Cardamone, Jr. in command. Plans were drawn up, and land for the armory leased on Mohawk Street, on the grounds of the Oneida County Hospital at Utica. Ground for this armory was broken on March 30, 1948.

Utica, which had for years been comparatively free of serious fires, suffered a series of them during the years 1947 and 1948. On February 1, 1947, a large part of the Gardner Building was destroyed. On the night of February 22, 1947, a terrific explosion occurred in the Firsching Mill on the corner of Third and Catherine Streets. This completely demolished the building and broke windows for many blocks around. Two days later, St. Agnes Church was completely gutted. In June, a serious fire occurred in St. Anthony of Padua Church.

In the early morning of New Year's Day, 1948, a fire occurred in the Oneida National Bank which did serious damage but did not prevent the bank opening for business on the next day. On January 30, 1948, when the weather was 20° below zero, six stores on the west side of Genesee Street, opposite Catherine Street, were gutted. On February 13, the fire with the greatest fatality list in the history of the city took place in a crowded wooden tenement on Cedar Street. Eleven persons were burned to death. The next day, South Utica Pharmacy and the adjoining Post Office next door to the Uptown Theatre went up in flames and irritating smoke.

The year 1948 being the one hundred and fiftieth since Old Fort Schuyler was incorporated as a village and adopted the name of Utica, Mayor Golder appointed a Sesquicentennial Committee, with Dr. T. Wood Clarke as chairman. On April 3, the actual anniversary day, a large dinner was held in Hotel Utica under the joint auspices of the Sesquicentennial Committee, the Oneida Historical Society, and the Utica Chamber

of Commerce. Charles W. Childs was chairman of the dinner committee, Henry T. Dorrance acted as toastmaster, and the program consisted of an address by Dr. T. Wood Clarke on "Utica in the Past," Warnick J. Kernan on "Utica in the Present," and the eminent industrialist, Henry J. Kaiser, a former Utican, on "Utica of the Future." Five hundred and fifty people attended the dinner.

From June 28 to July 4, a gigantic "Pageant of Progress" was held in Horatio Seymour Park. The chairman of the Pageant Committee was Eugene M. Hanson. The entire program was carried out by the John B. Rogers Producing Company of Fostoria, Ohio. Miss Helen Ann Witte was chosen Queen of the Pageant.

In the autumn as a climax of the celebration, the Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute conducted an exhibition of the work of Utica artists in their Art Building. This was under the chairmanship of Roy C. Van Denbergh. The actual work of collecting and arranging the exhibits was effected by Harris K. Prior.

All of these post-war activities in our city, the increased optimism of its citizens, and the rapid enlargement of, and addition to, its industries give evidence that Utica in its sesqui-centennial year is well launched on its third era of great industrial prosperity.



*UTICA for a Century and a Half*

PART TWO : ORGANIZATIONS





## XIV.

### SCHOOLS

THE first institution for the education of the youth of Old Fort Schuyler was in a small school building on Main Street between First and Second Streets, built in 1797 and presided over by Joseph Dana. This crude building, in which the seats were rough board benches without backs, was used not only as a seat of learning but for all town meetings and for religious services by both Presbyterians and Episcopalians until their own churches were completed.

A few years later, other private and grammar schools opened further uptown, increasing rapidly with the growth of the village. At first these were private schools, the teachers paying rent for the schoolrooms—often small and poorly lighted, over stores, in private houses, or in the basement of churches—and depending for a scant livelihood upon the small fees paid by pupils. The teachers were usually young men just out of college, and their profits were so small that they rarely remained for more than a few years before moving on to more lucrative fields. In 1829, these small private schools had become numerous indeed; there were thirty-one of them in the village. In 1813, a petition was sent to the Regents of the University of the State of New York for the formation of an academy or high school. This was granted, and the Utica Academy was incorporated on March 28, 1814. The school was under a board of trustees, of which Jeremiah Van Rensselaer was president. As it was impossible to raise sufficient funds for an adequate building to be devoted to higher education alone, the academy building also included the town hall and courthouse. It was erected on Academy Street on Chancellor Square, the property which extended through to John Street, being given to the trustees by Messrs. Bleecker and Dudley.

In 1815, even before the trustees were able to collect the necessary funds to build the Academy, they engaged Rev. Jesse Townsend as its preceptor and opened the school in rented quarters, just where is not known. The new building was finally

built, and in 1818 the school and court moved in. The arrangement was far from satisfactory, as the noise of the children upset the dignity of the court, and the activities of the court interfered with the quiet progress of the school. It was disconcerting, in the middle of a Latin class for example to be turned out of a classroom so that a jury could use it to discuss the guilt or innocence of a criminal.

In 1816, the village trustees decided to open a common school and, in 1817, they erected a building for this purpose on Catherine Street near Franklin, and put Ignatius Thompson in charge. His salary was \$40.00 per month. In that same year, the Legislature established the University of the State of New York and voted \$50,000 to aid in the support of the schools of the State. The village of Utica, at the time in District No. 12 of the Town of Whitestown, applied for and received some of this State aid for the education of poor children. Those who could afford to pay their tuition were obliged to do so.

In 1831, the Catherine Street building was sold and the school moved to the session room of the Second Presbyterian Church on the corner of Charlotte and Elizabeth Streets. In the same year, a second common school was opened on the corner of what are now Tilden Avenue and Albany Street. Three years later, a third was started at the corner of Whitesboro and Washington Streets.

If we of today regard nursery and the preschools as something new, it is interesting to note that in 1828 a society was formed for the care and education of the infants of the poor between the ages of eighteen months and two years, and that it received financial support from the village treasury. The next year, a second similar school, termed the Pattern Infant School, was started in another part of the village. Mrs. Moses Bagg had charge of the first and Jesse W. Doolittle of the second.

In 1827, the first boarding school for boys was opened in Utica. This was called the Utica High School, afterwards the Utica Gymnasium. The founder and principal was Charles Bartlett, a graduate of Union College. Mr. Bartlett leased a farm of sixty to eighty acres on the lower end of Broad Street. Besides the classics, the pupils were instructed in English and in the various sciences, often going into the country on geological and botanical excursions. In the latter, the pupils were indeed fortunate, for the teacher of botany was none other than

Asa Gray, a native of Paris Hill and a graduate of the Fairfield Medical College, who later, as professor of botany at Harvard, was recognized as the world's leading botanist of the time. Among the pupils were James S. Dana, later of Yale, the outstanding geologist, S. Wells Williams, the famous authority on China, Alexander S. Johnson, son of Alexander B. Johnson and Judge of the Court of Appeals, and General Morris B. Miller.

After eight years, during which the school grew in size and importance, the building was destroyed by fire. This placed Mr. Bartlett in such an embarrassing financial position that he was forced to abandon the school.

By this time, the citizens of Utica had begun to feel the need of a place where their daughters could obtain an education of the high school grade. At times, a few girls had taken special courses in the Academy, but this was primarily intended for boys and co-education for older children was not popular at the time. To meet this need, a group of gentlemen formed a non-profit stock company and, in 1837, obtained a charter under the name of The Utica Female Academy. Miss Urania E. Sheldon was engaged as principal, and the school was opened in the United States Hotel on the corner of Genesee and Pearl Streets. Four lots were purchased on Washington Street where it enters Genesee Street, and a handsome school built. In 1839, this was opened as a day and boarding school for young ladies, which carried on through several changes of name for over a century and made for itself an enviable reputation.

Miss Sheldon resigned in 1842 to become the wife of Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott, the distinguished president of Union College, and was succeeded by Rev. James Nichols and his wife. They remained only two years, and were followed in 1844 by Miss Jane E. Kelley. Miss Kelley was a woman of exceptional ability and wide culture, and developed the school until it enjoyed a national reputation as one of the most desirable girls' boarding schools in the country. It was unofficially spoken of as The Seminary. In 1865, the building was destroyed by fire and the school was discontinued for six years. In 1871, however, the new school building (now occupied by the Y.M.C.A.) was opened under Mrs. E. F. Hammill. When she was replaced in 1875 by Mrs. J. G. C. Piatt, the school took on a new lease of life and for over a quarter of a century flourished under the name of Mrs. Piatt's School.



In 1900, on Mrs. Piatt's resignation, the school was taken over by Miss Louise S. Brownell and Miss Edith Rockwell Hall and became the Balliol School. Under this name it survived for a number of years but suffered in its boarding department because, on account of its location, it could give the pupils neither the cultural advantages of a large city nor the physical benefits of a country school. In 1907, after the Y.M.C.A. building on the corner of Bleecker and Charlotte Streets burned, the trustees sold the building to its present owners.

In 1922, the school reopened as a co-educational institution in the building now occupied by the Excelsior Business School at the head of Cornelia Street, under the name of the Utica Day School, the boarding-school feature having been abandoned. In 1923, the school moved to New Hartford where a new modern school building had been erected on the grounds purchased from the Yahnundasis Golf Club, and became the Utica Country Day School. For a number of years it flourished greatly but, because of the financial stringency of the long depression and the improvement in the public schools of Utica and New Hartford, the attendance fell off. In 1943, the school closed its doors and, on April 7, 1944, the corporation was dissolved. The century-old institution of learning became a thing of the past. The five principals during its Country Day School period were Frank R. Page (1922-1927), Herbert D. Bixby (1927-1932), Raymond B. Johnson (1932-1941), Miss Florence L. Robinson (1941-1942) and Miss Emeline McCowen (1942-1943).

By the year 1843, the established system of having the public schools under the direct supervision of the village trustees, and later of the Common Council of the city, had proved far from satisfactory. In that year, a bill was put through the Legislature establishing a board of school commissioners to consist of six members, two to be elected each year, this body to be non-partisan, one member of each party being chosen each election. This board continues to function in the present day. The new commissioners found the public school system in a most forlorn condition. There were only seven schools under the commission's jurisdiction, three in small buildings owned by the city and four in rented rooms, with 1,100 pupils. The total value of all the public school property was \$3,169.50 and the total annual expenditure was \$3,167.25.

The newly appointed school commission immediately acted to improve the situation. The three schoolhouses owned by the city were improved, and others were built as rapidly as it was possible to do so. In 1846, John R. Bleecker gave to the city a piece of land on the corner of Elizabeth and Charlotte Streets, and there the Advanced School was built. To this were sent the students of the grammar school grade from the whole city, since the ward schools, both new and old, cared only for the primary and intermediate classes. In 1850, Daniel S. Heffron was appointed the first superintendent of schools.

With the increase in the number of the ward schools and the correspondingly more extended use of the Advanced School, and the falling off of the classical teaching in the Academy, more and more children were sent to the former, which were free, and fewer to the Academy, where a fee was required.

The result was that, in 1853, the school commissioners were made trustees of the Academy and the school for the first time became the Utica Free Academy.

During the seventeen years of Mr. Heffron's superintendency, there was a steady increase in the number of schools so that, when Andrew McMillen became superintendent of schools in 1868, and published the first report by the Department of Education, there were, besides the Academy and the Advanced School, twelve ward schools. These were mostly small, accommodating 100 to 300 pupils, poorly lighted, poorly ventilated, and, according to modern ideas, most unsanitary. For their day, however, they were considered models of school architecture. There were 57 teachers to have charge of the 3,826 pupils in the entire city.

In 1851, a new building was erected for the courthouse on the John Street side of the property and a new academy building on Chancellor Square. This burned in 1865, but was rebuilt, and continued to serve the needs of Utica as a high school until the present Utica Free Academy was opened on Kemble Street in 1899.

Mr. McMillen's administration of the schools, which lasted for twenty-five years from 1868 to 1893, coincided with a period of very rapid growth of the city. To meet the needs of the growing population a need increased by the passage, in 1874, of a compulsory education law for all children between eight and fourteen years of age—twelve new ward schools were built,

both the Academy and the Advanced School were enlarged, and also, in 1869, an evening school was opened in Faxon Hall. By 1886, it became evident that the Advanced School could not meet the demands for grammar school students. It had been enlarged until there was no room on the property for further growth and yet it was again seriously overcrowded. To meet this difficulty, the policy was introduced of building the new ward schools on more ample lines, so as to include accommodations therein for the first year grammar school grades. From then on, as larger and larger ward schools were opened, the higher grammar school classes were installed in them, until gradually more and more schools housed primary, intermediate, and grammar school pupils.

In 1885, Mr. McMillen, in order to improve the standards of the teaching staff, recommended the formation of a teacher's training school and repeated the recommendation every year until he retired from the superintendency in 1893. Failing to get authority to start the school, he inaugurated the custom, in 1887, of holding meetings of the teachers to discuss their problems. In 1892, he took an important forward step when he opened a kindergarten in Dobson's Hall on Oneida Square.

As soon as George Griffiths became superintendent in 1893, rapid changes in the school system began. In his first year, he changed the Academy rule from two sessions a day to one, from 8:45 to 1:15, giving the pupils free afternoons. He started the training school for teachers which Mr. McMillen had proposed. He began holding regular meetings of the principals, and provided lecture courses for the teachers on psychology and the science of teaching. The next year, he increased the teachers' feeling of security by making their appointments permanent, except for removal for cause, instead of subject to annual contracts and political favoritism. In 1895, compulsory vaccination for all children entering the school was introduced and, although this aroused a storm of protest from Christian Scientists and anti-vaccinationists, the health officer, Dr. Wallace Clarke, co-operated enthusiastically with the school authorities, and the enforcement of the rule was insisted upon. The turmoil died down in time, and from that day Utica school children have been adequately vaccinated.

The year 1896 was marked by four important advances. Manual training and domestic science were started, first in a



special building behind what is now the Board of Education headquarters, then in the Public Library, and later, in the same year, in the grammar grades of several of the schools. Ground was broken for the new Academy building on Kemble Street. Pupils were tested by teachers for their vision and hearing and when these were found to be deficient, the parents were urged to take their children to specialists, while the children themselves were assigned seats in the front of the classrooms and where the light was best. In the vacation of 1896, some of the kindergarten teachers held summer sessions out of doors. This was repeated for four summers, after which the Playground Committee was formed and began its splendid work of supervised recreation for children.

In 1897, the new Academy building, when almost completed, was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt and opened in 1899. The old Academy building was renovated, altered, and became the Bleecker Street Ward School.

In 1898, Mr. Griffiths had a survey made of the schools of Utica in the light of the newer ideas on school sanitation, at that time just coming into vogue. His study showed that, of the 168 schoolrooms in the Utica schools, only 33 supplied the minimum number of square feet per pupil considered necessary, 32 the minimum cubic feet of air per pupil needed for health, and 67 the minimum amount of light required to protect their eyes from strain. Eighty-two rooms allowed less than half of the required floor space, seventy-seven less than half the minimum air required and eighteen less than half the necessary light. Ventilation systems were conspicuous by their absence. As a result of this survey he recommended that existing schoolhouses be enlarged and new, more modern, schools be built.

During the next five years these recommendations were carried out and the first of the modern school buildings were put up. Manual training was introduced for the lower five grades in the ward schools and commercial courses were begun in the Academy in 1901. The first parent-teachers' association was formed in 1903.

In 1902 and 1903, Mr. Griffiths urged the purchase of more property adjoining the schools to provide larger playgrounds, more extensive physical culture in the schools, and medical inspection of the children. Before he was able to accomplish these ends, he was drowned in an Adirondack lake.



Martin G. Benedict, who succeeded Mr. Griffiths, had been principal of the Academy for one year before he was appointed superintendent of schools. In his first year, he was able to carry through Mr. Griffiths' project of supplying larger playgrounds. A number of lots adjoining the schools were purchased, buildings torn down, and playgrounds improved. His request that parts of these be reserved for lawns, flowers, and shrubs met with little success.

During Mr. Benedict's four years of service, the teachers' training school was given up and the Academy was given the Horatio Seymour Park for an athletic field in 1906. In 1908, medical inspection of school children was begun by physicians from the Board of Health, and the Academy was destroyed by fire for the second time. While this was being rebuilt, the academic classes were held in four places: the old courthouse on John Street, the Oneida Historical Society building on Park Avenue, the Advanced School building on Elizabeth Street, and the Thorn Memorial Chapel of the Tabernacle Baptist Church on King Street.

Wilbur B. Sprague succeeded Mr. Benedict as superintendent of schools in the fall of 1908. The Academy was reopened in May 1909, rebuilt after the fire according to the dimensions of the previous building, which, only ten years old, was thought to be large enough to answer the needs for a generation at least. However, it was soon found to be overcrowded. Mr. Sprague also found that, as the Advanced School and grammar schools were graduating students in February, those wishing to go on to the Academy were obliged to wait until the following fall before entering the freshman class. Accordingly, one of his first moves was to organize a freshman class beginning in February.

Owing to the increased number of ward schools which kept pupils through the grammar school grades, the attendance at the Advanced School had decreased markedly. The few pupils in the Advanced School, therefore, were transferred to the Union Street School, and the Advanced School building was given over to vocational training in the lower floors, while the new midyear freshman class of the Academy began work in the top floor. This relief, however, was but short-lived and the separate holding of Academy classes was so inconvenient that, two years later, all freshmen attended the Academy in the afternoon, and the upper three classes in the morning.

In this same year of 1912, the fraternities in the Academy were abolished and the first open-air school for tuberculous children was opened in Faxon Hall. The next year, the teaching staff of the Academy was grouped into departments, each head of department being made responsible for the work of the teachers under him, thus relieving the principal of much detail work.

In 1914, the medical inspection of the students was taken out of the hands of the Bureau of Health and entrusted to physicians employed by the School Board, a satisfactory system still in operation. In 1915, a second open-air school was opened in Mary Street School, and the next year a third, Potter Street School. When the Kernan School was opened, the open-air school in Faxon Hall was transferred to this new institution.

In 1917, John DeCamp succeeded Mr. Sprague as superintendent. In this year, the congestion in the Academy was relieved by the opening of the new addition to the school on the corner of Kemble and Hobart Streets, which doubled its capacity and made possible a course in household arts for the Academy girls. In the same year, a supervisor of physical training for the entire school system was added to the staff. In 1919, school nurses were first employed to aid the medical inspectors.

The year 1920 saw the beginning of a technical high school in the new addition to the Academy, the opening of a part-time school in the old Advanced School building, and the inauguration of Americanization work among immigrant adults.

In 1927, a dental hygienist was placed on the medical staff and, two years later, funds were supplied by the Oneida County Mental Hygiene Committee to pay a psychometrist. In 1930, the number of school nurses was increased from four to six.

By 1930, the Academy, was again overcrowded in spite of its space having been doubled a few years before; and, in 1932, it was found necessary for a second time to conduct the school in two sessions. For several years, there had been an increasing demand for a second high school in the eastern part of the city. In 1930, the School Board purchased an extensive tract of land in the square bounded by Hilton and Tilden Avenues, Eagle Street, and Armory Drive. When the W.P.A. was organized in 1934, the government was asked to build a new high school as one of its relief projects. The offer was accepted and, in 1936, the Thomas R. Proctor High School was opened with Rollin W. Thompson as principal. Two years later, wings were added

supplying an auditorium and two gymnasiums. The district of the high school includes that part of the city east of Third and Conkling Avenues.

In 1940, with the danger of war hanging over us, the Part-Time School was discontinued, being replaced by a junior vocation school and school for industrial workers in the building on the corner of Elizabeth and Charlotte Streets. In 1941, the construction of a gymnasium for the Academy was started. With the advent of the war, however, this construction was stopped for several years by order of the government. Work was renewed in 1946, and the building was opened on January 12, 1949.

Andrew J. Burdick replaced Mr. DeCamp as superintendent of schools in 1941. Before the year was out, the United States found itself at actual war with Germany, Italy, and Japan, and the energies of the schools had to be extended to meet the new situation. National defense schools were started in the high schools and vocational schools, where adults were trained to work in munition and aeroplane factories. The National Youth Administration trained the adolescent for similar work in the building on Kent Street (since taken over by the General Electric Company) and finally in the Youth Centers for girls near the Utica Airport. The instruction in these centers was under the supervision of Horace Griffiths, assistant superintendent of schools. In 1943, four day nurseries were opened to take care of the children of warworkers; these were financed by the Federal government but were under the care of the Department of Education.

With the end of the war in 1945, the schools rapidly returned to normal. And, with the enlarged war schoolhouses and the new high school built during Mr. DeCamp's administration, plus the fact of a reduced enrollment in the lower grades due to the drop in the birth rate during the years of depression, the needs of the city are well provided for at present. High school facilities on the west side of the city are soon to be extended by a junior high school to be built in connection with the Kernan School.



## THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE earliest Utica library, of which there is any record, was started by Nathan Williams who came to Old Fort Schuyler in 1797, or perhaps a little earlier. He opened a small library not long after his arrival, and acted as the librarian. Just when this was started is not known, but it must have been early, as there is a record of a meeting held at Baggs Tavern in 1803 in the interest of "the Fort Schuyler Library."

The next library in Utica was opened in 1825, and contained one thousand one hundred books. These at first were kept in the office of the librarian, Justus H. Rathbone, who attended to the giving out of books once a week. A few years later, the library was moved to the building of the Mechanics Association and was open six days a week. This library seems to have faded away by 1837.

In 1838, the Legislature passed a bill authorizing school district libraries and, as a result, in 1842, the Utica library was placed under the jurisdiction of the school commissioners. It is believed that the nucleus of this school library consisted of the books collected by the first library and deposited in Mechanics Hall. The first school library was located over the Central New York Bank on Franklin Square. In 1856, it was moved to the City Hall; in 1878 to the building now occupied by the Board of Education on Elizabeth Street, and on December 12, 1904, to its present location on Genesee Street on the grounds presented by Frederick T. Proctor in the beautiful building designed by Arthur Jackson of New York City, a native of Utica.

The first librarian appointed under the school commission, in 1842, was Francis D. Grosvenor. He served until 1851, when he was succeeded by A. S. Palmer. In 1857, Lemuel M. Wiles became librarian, serving at the same time as professor of penmanship in the schools. When he resigned, in 1865, to devote his time to painting in New York City, he was followed by Miss Anna I. Cochrane. Four years later, Miss Eliza S. Dutton became librarian, and in 1877, was followed by her assistant,



Frank H. Latimor. In 1881, Eugene L. Oatley took the position, but three years later resigned to study medicine and was succeeded by Benjamin M. Lewis. In 1888, Miss Elizabeth A. Jacobs became librarian.

In 1893, the library was taken from the jurisdiction of the school commission and put under the Library Board of Trustees, in whose charge it has remained since. Miss Louise S. Cutler, who had been in charge of the library exhibit at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, came to Utica in that same year and took charge of the library. She reorganized and modernized the institution. Robert S. Williams was the first president of the Library Board. Under this management, the library grew rapidly so that between 1894 and 1904 the number of volumes increased from 17,926 to 38,095.

On the death of Miss Cutler in 1895, she was succeeded by Miss Caroline M. Underhill, upon whom fell the duty of moving the library from Elizabeth Street to the modern library on Genesee Street, where she organized the new institution. Nicholas E. Devereux had succeeded Robert Williams as president of the Library Board, on the latter's death. He was succeeded in 1926 by Warnick J. Kernan. In 1922, Miss Laure Claire Foucher became acting librarian and, in 1924, succeeded Miss Underhill as librarian. On her sudden death in December 1944, Miss Alice Dodge became acting librarian. On January 1, 1946, she was appointed librarian.

In 1913, the Utica Public Library broadened its sphere of usefulness by opening the East Utica Branch Library at the corner of Kossuth Avenue and Lansing Street.

In 1917, Faxton Hall, which had been built by Theodore Faxton in 1867 as a school and social center for West Utica millworkers, was turned over to the Utica Public Library and has since been used as a branch.

## MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

WHEN our pioneer ancestors swarmed up the Mohawk Valley after the Revolution and invaded the Oneida country, spreading thence north and west to build up new cities in the wilderness of what is now upper New York State, they had to be largely self-sufficient. They built their own cabins, developed their own farms, shot their own game, and caught their own fish. As long as they retained their health, they could take care of themselves with rifle, plow, and axe. Life was hard, but it was possible. When illness overtook them, however, they were in a sad predicament. Doctors were few and far between.

As the settlements grew, though, medical men followed the pioneers. While a few of these were men of fine education, graduates of the great European universities, many had little or no training. An ambitious young pioneer would come to the wild western country—for everything beyond Albany was considered “the West”—and open a trading post. To the usual stock of hardware, clothing, boots, hats, sugar, and tobacco he would add a few simple drugs. These he would sell to his suffering neighbors. Soon he would begin calling on them in their homes to administer the drugs, and, in a remarkably short time, would add the prefix “doctor” to his name, finding himself the owner of a more or less flourishing practice. Some conscientious men pursued a few months’ apprenticeship in another physician’s office. Still others were frankly quacks, extolling wonderful cures, supposed to be secret formulae acquired from the Indians. Of laws, there were none; of rules of practice, there were none; and of protecting the unfortunate patient, there were none.

In the days of Old Fort Schuyler, the lot of the physician was not an easy one. The population was so scattered that patients were often many miles apart. Then, again, as most of the pioneers were young strong healthy people, illness was rare among them. For this reason, most of the physicians, even those with fine medical educations, had to seek outside of their profession

for means of earning a living. Some kept stores; some were farmers; many were postmasters; all treated animals as well as human beings. Life was rugged and isolated and afforded the doctor none of the facilities which the physician of today finds necessary for the practice of his profession.

Since anaesthetics and antiseptics were as yet unknown, operations were crude procedures confined largely to amputations of the arms or legs, for opening an abdomen usually meant the death of the patient. Without the stethoscope, still not invented, with thermometers crude in the extreme, a medical examination consisted chiefly of looking at the tongue, feeling the pulse, and placing the hand on the forehead. With the germ theory unknown, vaccines and sera undreamed of, and pharmaceutical houses non-existent, the treatment of diseases consisted chiefly of bleeding the patient, blistering his back, and giving him nauseous mixtures concocted from herbs gathered by the physician himself, or sent to him by a friend in some other part of the country. The most important part of the physician's education was the study of botany. There was no knowledge of the dangers of drinking impure water and of the bite of the mosquito; and the new discovery of vaccination by Dr. Jenner in England was not yet known in America. Typhoid fever, and malaria were annual visitors, while epidemics of cholera, yellow fever, and smallpox occurred with tragic frequency.

The first physician to come to what is now Utica was Dr. Francis Guiteau, of Huguenot descent, the son of a physician of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He arrived in Deerfield in 1792, and purchased a farm a little way east of Deerfield Corners. He quickly built up a large practice extending to the towns for miles around. Interested in politics, he became the first supervisor of the town of Deerfield. In 1801, he moved to Utica and two years later went into partnership with Dr. Solomon Wolcott in a drugstore. In 1807, Dr. Guiteau withdrew from the partnership and, for the rest of his life, devoted himself to his practice. In 1814, he moved to Whitesboro, where he died in 1823.

The first physician of whom there is any record as practising in Old Fort Schuyler was Dr. Samuel Carrington, who was in the settlement as early as 1794. He kept a store for the sale of drugs, paints, dyes, books, and many other things, and he was at one time also the Postmaster. His end was mysterious for, after a number of years of practice, he returned east and mar-



ried. The morning after his wedding, he left his bride and never returned to her or to Utica.

In 1796, a really great physician, Dr. Alexander Coventry, came to Old Fort Schuyler, and remained in the neighborhood all the rest of his life. He served two terms as president of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

Early in the nineteenth century, the medical practice of the state of New York had become so overrun with untrained and unqualified physicians, that the Legislature took steps to correct the condition. It passed legislation, in 1804, to charter the Medical Society of the State of New York and, in 1806, authorized the formation of branch societies in each county. Thus, in 1806, the Medical Society of the County of Oneida came into being and, except for the two years of 1811 and 1812, it has functioned regularly since.

The first meeting of the Medical Society of the County of Oneida was held in Rome on July 1, 1806, with twenty-nine physicians in attendance. Dr. Matthew Brown, Jr., who had come to Rome in 1793, had built up a large practice, and who had attended Baron Steuben in his last illness, presided at this meeting. Soon afterwards he gave up practice and devoted his time to manufacturing and mercantile occupations. He moved to Rochester in 1818, became one of the leading businessmen of the city and died there in 1851.

At this organization meeting, Dr. Amos G. Hull was elected president of the new society, Dr. Sewell Hopkins of Clinton vice-president, Dr. Seth Hastings, Jr. of Paris Hill treasurer, and Dr. David Hasbrouck of Utica, secretary. Five censors and a delegate to the State Society were named. The filing of the minutes of this meeting in the County Clerk's office on July 20, 1806, completed the requirements to make the society a corporate body.

In those days the requirements for a practice were meagre indeed compared to those of today. A boy, with perhaps little or no schooling, would go into a physician's office, sweep the floor, clean the instruments, drive the horse, help in a few operations, perhaps enter an occasional sickroom, and in his spare time pore over the few books in his master's library. After three years of this, he would appear before three members of the Board of Censors of the County Medical Society. If they liked his looks, found that he could answer certain simple questions,



and were on friendly terms with his preceptor, they would issue to him a license to practice medicine.

In 1821, this apprenticeship was lengthened to four years, unless the applicant for the license had pursued "literary studies" after the age of sixteen or had attended "at least one full course in a medical school." A "course in a medical school" in those days did not mean the four years of hard work it does today. In 1810, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York was opened in the hamlet of Fairfield, far up in the hills, four miles east of Middleville, in Herkimer County. This school was destined, during the thirty years of its existence, to become the second largest and one of the best-equipped and best-run medical schools in America. Among its faculty and graduates were many men who became the outstanding leaders among the medical and scientific teachers in the country. Yet in this outstanding school a "full course" consisted of twelve weeks of lectures by teachers who came from a distance to give the courses, and did not include the seeing of a single ill person. The term was later lengthened to sixteen weeks.

To obtain a degree from this institution, a student had to spend three years in a physician's office, attend two twelve or sixteen-week terms in the school, pass his examinations in the courses taken there, and write a thesis. If he did all of these things satisfactorily, he was recommended to the Board of Regents of the State of New York, who issued to him the degree of M.D. and a license to practice. As time went on, the medical schools lengthened their course of study, and more and more physicians were licensed by the Board of Regents, fewer and fewer by the county societies. However, the law allowing the county societies to examine candidates and issue licenses remained on the books until 1880, when it was repealed, all licensing being put into the hands of the New York State Board of Regents. The last license by the Oneida County Medical Society was issued in 1878.

Dr. Amos G. Hull, the first president of the Medical Society of the County of Oneida, at the time of his election was practicing in New Hartford. Five years later, in 1811, he moved to Utica, opened an office, and also sold mineral waters and a special hernial truss of his own invention. Though he advertised the sale of his truss in the newspapers, the act seems not to have vitiated his standing in the profession, as he received certificates

of commendation for it from the medical faculty at Fairfield and the Medical Society of the County of Oneida, and was later elected again to the presidency of the latter.

Among the many students to whom Dr. Hull was preceptor was one man, Anson Jones, who had a most varied and interesting career, ending as president of the Republic of Texas.

During the second decade of the nineteenth century, Dr. John McCall came to Utica and for half a century exercised a profound influence on its medical profession. This sturdy Scot, well-educated, sure of himself, and firm in his convictions, rose rapidly to the top of his profession and was recognized as its leader.

When the Civil War broke out a number of Utica physicians joined the army. These included Dr. Theodore Dimon, Dr. Alonzo Churchill, Dr. Walter R. Coventry, Dr. Edwin Hutchinson, Dr. J. Judson Hill, Dr. Samuel Wolcott, Dr. Joseph E. West, Dr. Matthias Cook, and Dr. William H. H. Morris.

The years between the end of the Civil War and the turn of the century were momentous and revolutionary ones for the medical profession. With Pasteur's demonstrations of the bacterial cause of disease, Cohnheim's studies in microscopic pathology, Lister's introduction of antiseptic surgery, soon to be followed by aseptic surgery, Koch's discovery of the tubercle bacillus and Klebs' isolating of diphtheria, the practice of medicine was revolutionized. In a few years, it was changed from an art to a science.

When Dr. James G. Glass introduced the practice of aseptic surgery into Faxon Hospital, Dr. William Gibson began doing blood counts on his patients, and Theodore Deecke opened a clinical laboratory, a new era in the practice of medicine was well launched in Utica. So rapidly did new ideas spread, replacing the old ones, that within a few years clean surgery was the rule. Scientific medicine followed suit, for the sterile surgical instrument preceded the clinical laboratory in the hospitals by many years.

In 1891, the Utica Medical Club was formed with Dr. Burgess as the first president. This club has met monthly since that date at the residences of the members, for social-scientific gatherings.

In 1920, the Medical Society of the County of Oneida inaugurated the present custom of holding its July meeting as an outing and inviting the president of the State Society as its guest.

In 1925, a group of physicians organized the Utica Academy of Medicine, whose declared function was to bring distinguished physicians to Utica to help keep the local members of the profession up to date in the advances of medical science. It also laid the foundation of a medical library by subscribing for current medical journals. Dr. Andrew Sloan was the first president, Dr. Edward R. Evans vice-president, Dr. Philip L. Turner secretary, and Dr. Frederick Kempf treasurer.

In 1930, the Academy of Medicine, through the courtesy of the Oneida Historical Society, opened its library in the auditorium of the Munson-Williams Memorial Building, and held its meetings in the auditorium. However, as the prohibition against smoking irked the members and, one of the parlors at Hotel Utica being loaned for the library, the meetings were held in the hotel, preceded by a dinner for the members. In 1946, the hotel needed the room and the library was moved to the Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute.

In 1936, the Academy added to its program papers by the members and began the publication of a monthly journal, *The Bulletin of the Utica Academy of Medicine*, under the editorship of Dr. T. Wood Clarke. Since 1943, this bulletin has been a joint publication of the Academy of Medicine and the County Medical Society. On January 1, 1948, Dr. Edward G. Evans succeeded Dr. Clarke as editor.

In 1937, members of the medical profession of Utica, in order to lighten the financial burden of its poorer patients, formed the Hospital Plan Inc., a system of insurance by means of which, for the payment of a small monthly fee, hospital care could be procured when needed. Harold C. Stephenson was appointed director. Since that time, the Hospital Plan Inc. has spread out until it has over 100,000 policyholders and covers all Central New York from Ogdensburg to Binghamton. In 1940, a new affiliated society was formed, Medical and Surgical Care Inc., to meet medical bills in a similar manner. This society was also placed under the direction of Mr. Stephenson. Dr. Frederick M. Miller, Jr. has been its president since its formation.

In 1926, Dr. George M. Fisher served as president of the State Medical Society and, in 1946, Dr. William Hale was elected to the same office. The latter's untimely death, however, prevented his presiding at the annual meeting. Dr. Andrew Sloan and Dr. Thomas H. Farrell also served as vice-presidents.



In 1940, the Medical Society of the County of Oneida arranged with radio station WIBX for its members to deliver weekly talks on matters of public and private health. This arrangement continued for two years—until so many physicians had entered the Army and Navy that the service had to be discontinued.

During the last two wars, Utica physicians have played their part valiantly. In World War I, eighteen Utica physicians served in the Army and Navy and two in the American Red Cross. In World War II, fifty-five Uticans served in the Army Medical Corps and eleven in the Navy. Of the twenty-three who entered as lieutenants, sixteen were discharged as captains, and six as majors. Of the twenty-seven who entered as captains, fifteen attained their majority, while one became a lieutenant colonel, and one a colonel. Of the six who entered as majors, four became lieutenant colonels and one a colonel. Of the three who entered the Navy as lieutenants, one attained the rank of lieutenant commander and one commander, while of the nine who began as lieutenant commanders, eight were promoted to the rank of commander. Fortunately, all returned safely after the war.

During the village days of Utica, all matters of public health were functions of the Village Board. When, however, Utica became a city in 1832, and was soon after threatened with an epidemic of cholera, the Common Council appointed a Board of Health consisting of Dr. Goodsell, chairman, and Drs. John McCall, Charles B. Coventry, P. B. Peckman, and Patrick McCraith. Dr. McCall was appointed Health Officer.

The Common Council agreed to enforce all rules made by the Board of Health, and to pay all its expenses. Each alderman was to act as sanitary inspector for his ward. A temporary hospital was authorized and was built at a cost of \$160.92. As the cholera epidemic approached the city, Drs. McCall and Coventry were authorized to visit various seaboard cities to learn the latest methods of combating the disease. In spite of all their precautions, the dreaded Asiatic cholera reached the city and paralyzed all business. Before the epidemic was over, there had been 206 cases with 65 deaths.

As all records of the activities of the Board of Health for the next half century have been lost, the sanitary history of the



city for that period will remain a mystery. In 1880, registration of births with the Department of Health became required by law.

In the year 1890, the Board of Health was composed of laymen with one or two physicians, with the mayor of the city president of the board. Dr. James G. Hunt had been health officer for many years. In 1893, Dr. William Schuyler succeeded Dr. Hunt.

At this time, the use of diphtheria antitoxin was just being introduced. On January 7, 1895, Dr. George Seymour administered the first dose of the new serum in Utica. Health Officer Schuyler recommended to the Board of Health that it procure a supply of diphtheria antitoxin which would be available for all the physicians of Utica. The Board of Health agreed and in a fit of generosity authorized Dr. Schuyler to purchase 5,000 units for that purpose—about one-half of a modern dose—and two weeks later, the Board doubled its order! In this same year of 1895, Dr. A. J. Brown replaced Dr. Schuyler as Health Officer, and Dr. Walter C. Hollingworth was appointed veterinary surgeon for the Board of Health. Thus began Dr. Hollingworth's long public health career which proved such a boon to the citizens of Utica.

In the year 1897, Dr. Wallace Clarke was appointed Health Officer. With the appointment of Dr. Clarke, things began to happen. He abandoned the use of an expensive steam sterilizing plant, which had just been opened, and introduced the use of formaldehyde for home fumigation, making Utica the first city in the world to use this newly introduced germicide for civic purposes.

Dr. Clarke then investigated the general sanitary condition of the city. He found that a large number of the citizens obtained their water supply from wells, into which some seven thousand outside toilets were discharging more or less directly. Typhoid fever and intestinal diseases were rampant every summer.

In studying the records, Dr. Clarke discovered that fifty percent of the cases of typhoid fever and intestinal disease occurred in the Eighth Ward in the east end of the city. He could at first find no reason for this, as Eighth Ward was not congested, and there were no more unsanitary toilet arrangements than in the other wards. He was mystified.

After much thought, Dr. Clarke decided to have a look at the neighboring Hatfield farm. This was a piece of land on a horse-

shoe bend of the Mohawk River on which the material from outhouses was deposited to be washed away by the spring floods. While walking across the flats to reach this unsavory spot, he was greeted by millions of flies being blown into the city by the north wind. Here was the answer to the problem of the sickness in the Eighth Ward: the infecting material was being transferred from the human excreta on Hatfield's farm to the milk pans and sugar bowls of the Eighth Ward, on the bodies and feet of flies.

On his return to the city, Dr. Clarke ordered the Hatfield farm abandoned, in favor of another farm two miles farther down the river, until a reduction plant for the dangerous material could be built. The result was that the next year the Eighth Ward was one of the healthiest in the city. The new Health Officer then started a campaign to destroy all breeding places of flies and clean up unsanitary conditions exposed to flies.

This campaign in Utica marked the first time in history in which the housefly was recognized as a transmitter of disease. Dr. Clarke was ridiculed and lampooned for believing that the cute little housefly was a danger to the public. However, the following year, the sanitary officers of the Army demonstrated that typhoid fever in the camps in the Spanish-American War was the result of fly contagion, and Dr. Clarke was so thoroughly vindicated that Utica is acknowledged to be the pioneer city in this important sanitary reform.

In the next annual report, Dr. Clarke described his experience with the flies, recommended the reporting of all contagious cases to the schools or factories which the patients might attend, recommended the closing of all wells on streets supplied with city water and of all outhouses on streets with sewers. He further advocated improved ventilation and lighting in schools. Carrying out these suggestions necessitated a fierce struggle but proved successful. By the end of his term, the number of outhouses had been reduced from 7,000 to 1,000 and the contaminated wells were closed. Another valuable pioneer movement was the order by the Board of Health in 1899 that all houses must be fumigated which had harbored cases of tuberculosis.

In 1901, following a political turnover in the city government, Dr. F. J. Douglas succeeded Dr. Clarke as Health Officer. He was followed the next year by Dr. P. J. Campbell. In February 1903, an epidemic of smallpox broke out in the city and appear-

ed to be spreading beyond control. In the emergency, Dr. Clarke was urged to resume the post of Health Officer. This he did, had 10,000 people vaccinated, and, in a few days, had stamped out the epidemic.

The outstanding features of Dr. Clarke's second term as Health Officer were the procurement of diphtheria antitoxin from the State Department of Health for free distribution to physicians; the demonstration that an epidemic of typhoid along the route of one milk dealer was due to fly contamination in his dairy, in 1904; the building of the contagious pavilion on the grounds of the General Hospital, on Dr. Clarke's recommendation; the introduction of the card system of recording births, deaths, and marriages, in 1905; and a terrific row over the water supply of the city, in 1906.

The water fracas occurred at the time when the Consolidated Water Company opened the new water supply from the West Canada Creek. A prominent politician who was a large stockholder in one of our newspapers wished to gain control of the company. To resist him in this, the newspaper carried on a vicious campaign of vituperation against the Company and its water, in order to depreciate the value of the company's stock.

The water company had built its northern reservoir and installed a chlorinating plant, had laid its pipe line through to Hinckley, and had put a temporary pipe into Hinckley Lake. Samples of the water from the reservoir had been sent to three laboratories for examination. Reports from Dr. Hodges and Cornell University had been received, stating that it was exceptionally pure. But the official report from the State Department of Health had not arrived.

The city was in the grip of a drought. The southern reservoirs were practically empty. The water company officials begged to be allowed to turn in the new supply from Hinckley. Dr. Clarke held off, awaiting the official report from Albany, until the gauge showed that the water pressure in the mains was almost zero, a terribly dangerous condition if a fire should break out. Finally, he gave his consent to admit the new supply, and the city was saved from a water famine and the fire hazard was obviated.

On learning that Dr. Clarke had allowed the water to be admitted before the official permit was received from the State, the newspaper the next day contained a blast against the water



company and "its tool," the Health Officer. It accused them of trying to poison the citizens, and urged all to boil the city water to save their lives. Even when the official report came from Albany, stating that the Utica water supply was the purest in the State of New York, the campaign of vilification continued. Newspaper photographers were sent to Hinckley and returned with pictures of dead animals in various parts of the hundreds of square miles of the watershed. The campaign continued for weeks, injured Dr. Clarke's reputation, and caused thousands of people to refuse to drink city water but to resort exclusively to spring water, which was really far less pure than that coming from the spigots in their homes.

Thoroughly disgusted with the unwarranted abuse showered upon him for his efforts to protect the city, Dr. Clarke resigned the health officership in January 1907 and was succeeded by Dr. W. D. Peckham.

During the next few years, the chief interest of those active in public health centered about the anti-tuberculosis campaign. In November 1907, the State Charities Aid Association inaugurated its campaign in New York State by holding an exhibition and a series of meetings in the Utica Public Library. The exhibit was supplied by the New York Department of Health. Those in charge were Dr. Charles Crispell, Dr. John H. Vogt, and Dr. Herbert Pease. Dr. William Gibson was appointed chairman of a local committee on tuberculosis of the State Charities Aid Association. On November 29, the Medical Society of the County of Oneida held a meeting devoted to tuberculosis. A few days later, the Board of Health at its final meeting recommended to the incoming health officer the registration of cases of tuberculosis and the enforcement of the law against spitting in streetcars.

On January 1, 1908, when the city went under the White Charter, the Board of Health went out of existence and the Bureau of Health became a division of the Department of Public Safety. Dr. F. H. Peck was appointed Health Officer.

The anti-tuberculosis campaign continued. On June 2, 1908, a tuberculosis clinic was added to the Utica Dispensary and, in November of the same year, a committee of physicians was appointed to request from the city the sum of \$10,000 to erect a pavilion for tuberculosis cases. The committee consisted of Drs. Hyland, Grant and Wallace Clarke. The request was not granted.



In 1909, Dr. W. D. Peckham again became Health Officer. A visiting nurse for tuberculosis was appointed by the local committee of the State Charities Aid Association of which Rev. Octavius Applegate was now chairman. Two clinics were held weekly in the tuberculosis clinic. The Red Cross inaugurated the first sale of Red Cross seals, which netted \$2,122.67.

In 1910, Marklove Lowery offered to the tuberculosis committee the use of his Plantadendron property on Higby Road, just south of Roscoe Conkling Park. It was accepted and Camp Healthmore, a summer camp for tuberculosis cases, was opened. It cared for twenty-seven patients, spending \$6,354.75. Later, this moved to the Tanner Farm in Marcy.

On October 7, 1911, the Common Council yielded to pressure and voted to buy a home for the care of advanced cases of tuberculosis. When, however, the announcement was made, a week later, that it had voted to purchase the Dwyer home on Beech Grove Place, such a howl went up that the motion was rescinded. All efforts on the part of the medical profession to procure a pavilion on the General Hospital grounds met with flat refusal. Thereafter, the efforts to assure adequate care of advanced cases of tuberculosis ceased for many years. Camp Healthmore, however, continued as a summer camp for incipient cases.

In 1912, Dr. Frank D. Crim was appointed Health Officer. As a result of a Know Your City Week under the auspices of the Municipal League of Utica, an infant welfare campaign was started.

In June, Miss Lucy Carlile Watson, at the suggestion of Mr. Jordan, invited a group of Utica ladies to attend a meeting at which Mr. Jordan presided. The group became organized as the Child Welfare Committee of the Municipal League of Utica, with Mrs. Daniel N. Crouse as chairman. The committee engaged Miss Rose Hofmeister, R. N., who was assigned to the Health Office to visit sick infants. She went on duty, July 1, 1912. Ten days later, as she had received but two requests for her services, the committee opened its first Pure Milk and Health Station in the domestic science room of Brandegee School. Dr. T. Wood Clarke was appointed physician-in-charge. With him were associated Dr. Conway A. Frost, Dr. James W. W. Dimon, and Dr. Edward R. Evans. Miss Hofmeister was nurse in charge. The station was kept open until September 15,

the total expense being \$206.67. The next year, two stations were opened for July and August, one in Brandegee and the other in Potter School. The committee severed relations with the Municipal League and became the Baby Welfare Committee of Utica, Dr. Clarke taking the title of Medical Director. On October 15, 1913, the first all-year-round station was opened in the East Utica Bath House, and prenatal work was begun.

From then on, the work of the Baby Welfare Committee grew rapidly. In 1914, Little Mothers Leagues were introduced in four schools under the charge of Dr. J. W. W. Dimon. In 1915, the name of the station was changed to Baby Welfare Station. In this year, the city made its first appropriation to the work: the sum of \$1,000. In 1919, the examination of preschool children was added to the other work of the committee, and Dr. William Hale was put in charge. In 1921, the special prenatal and preschool nurses were given up. The city was divided into seven districts, in each of which one nurse carried on all types of service. In 1923, under the auspices of the committee was held a Conference on Child Hygiene for Eastern New York. Dr. Clarke presided. The speakers were Mrs. D. N. Crouse, Dr. Florence McKay, Director of the Division of Child Hygiene of the New York State Department of Health, Dr. Arthur W. Benson of Troy, Dr. Frank vanderBogert of Schenectady, Dr. G. Bonnefond, and Dr. Hale of Utica. In 1926, the administration of diphtheria antitoxin at the stations was inaugurated. In 1927, the Baby Welfare Committee amalgamated with the Visiting Nurse Association, formed two years previously with Miss Pearl Kammerer as director, under the name of the Utica Visiting Nurse and Child Health Association.

During the sixteen years that the Baby Welfare Committee had served Utica, the number of stations increased from one, for two months in the summer of 1912, to four, all the year round in 1927. The nursing staff rose from one to eight, the physicians from four to ten. The value of its work for the benefit of the infants in Utica is shown by the improvement in the infant death rate in the city. In 1912, 158 infants of every thousand died under one year of age. In 1927, this figure had dropped to 59. Whereas the infant death rate for the months of July and August 1912 had been 250 per 1000 births, in 1927 it was only 43. This enormous decrease was due largely to the disappearance of the dreaded summer diarrhoea, really dirty-

milk poisoning. Clean milk and maternal education had saved thousands of infants from death, and thousands more from lives of invalidism. The work was carried on from that date by the Visiting Nurses Association until January 1, 1947, when it was turned over to the Bureau of Health under Dr. David E. Bigwood.

In 1914, the State Department of Health divided the State into districts and appointed a Sanitary Supervisor over each. The first appointee was Dr. T. Wood Clarke. As, however, he was unwilling to accept the position on a full-time basis, he served only until Civil Service examinations could be held. He was then succeeded by Dr. Joseph E. Clark.

In the same year, Dr. Charles H. Hichman was appointed Health Officer. His years of duty were not easy, as, in 1916, the city suffered a very severe epidemic of infantile paralysis; in 1917, an epidemic of typhoid fever caused by water from the old Chenango Canal getting into the water supply; a severe outbreak of smallpox also in 1917; while, in 1918, occurred the worst epidemic of influenza in the history of the country.

In 1918, a municipal laboratory was opened in the basement of the City Hall with Miss Margaret K. Preston in charge, and a communicable-disease nurse was added to the staff of the Bureau of Health. In this year, the Utica Medical Library Association passed a resolution requesting that the office of Health Officer be made a full-time position and the incumbent be a trained sanitarian with a degree of Doctor of Public Health. This goal was attained twenty years later.

In 1919, the first venereal clinic was organized, and located in the Gardner Block, in charge of Health Officer Hichman and Dr. Roscoe C. Borst. Bacterial counting of milk was started by Miss Preston.

In 1922, Dr. Hollingworth was again appointed City Veterinarian, a position he held until his death. In the same year, the Medical Society of the County of Oneida appointed a committee to endeavor again to procure a hospital for cases of tuberculosis, this time as a county undertaking. After seven years of endeavor and much political bickering, Broadacres Sanatorium opened November 27, 1929. In 1922, Sanitary Supervisor Joseph E. Clark died and was succeeded by Dr. J. Halsey Ball.

In 1925, Dr. Hugh H. Shaw, the Health Officer, began his



campaign for universal inoculation of children with diphtheria toxin-antitoxin, a campaign which he carried on with such success that that dread disease has disappeared from the city and Utica enjoys the best record for controlling diphtheria of any city in the country, the last diphtheria death having occurred in 1935.

In 1938, Dr. Ball retired from his position now known as State Health Officer and was succeeded by Dr. Samuel Hyman. On his resignation in 1945, he was followed by Dr. Evelyn F. H. Rogers.

When the resignation of Dr. Hugh H. Shaw was announced in the fall of 1945, the Academy of Medicine immediately started a campaign to see that the next Health Officer was a full-time, trained sanitarian, and to divorce the Bureau of Health from the Department of Public Safety. The efforts were so successful that, on February 24, 1946, Dr. David Bigwood was appointed Health Officer and, when the next year the Department of Health was organized, he became Commissioner of Health.

In 1946, the State Cancer Drive was launched with Alan Stevenson of Utica State chairman and Roy C. Van Denbergh State treasurer. Sufficient funds were raised to organize a cancer clinic in Utica. St. Elizabeth Hospital donated a room for the clinic, which was opened promptly with Dr. John Fitzgerald as director. In the same year, a blood bank was opened in Memorial Hospital, with Dr. Roscoe C. Borst chairman of the committee and Dr. Quentin M. Jones bank director.

In 1947, the threat of rabies in the counties to the south necessitated the quarantining of all dogs in the city and their inoculation with anti-rabies vaccine.



## HOSPITALS

## UTICA STATE HOSPITAL

UNTIL nearly the end of the first half of the nineteenth century, the State of New York had no provisions for the care of the mentally ill. Insane persons were usually confined to their own homes, or allowed to roam the countryside until picked up by the authorities and confined in poorhouses or jails. In these institutions, their life became a veritable hell. Cooped up in tiny cells, often without light, heat or ventilation, they were chained to the walls; and if violent were often so manacled that they could move neither hand nor foot. Here they were allowed to languish in winter cold and summer heat, covered with vermin and a prey to rats, until a merciful Providence put an end to their suffering by death. At other times, they were imprisoned in steel cages in full view of the public who amused themselves by poking them with sticks to see them rave.

In 1830, Governor Throop called upon the Legislature in Albany to take some steps to remedy these intolerable conditions. A committee of investigation was appointed, which made a report but procured no legislation. In 1836, however, two Utica physicians took the matter in hand. Dr. Charles B. Coventry presented to the Legislature a memorial from the Medical Society of the County of Oneida and Dr. John McCall one from the Medical Society of the State of New York, requesting the immediate construction of a state lunatic asylum. The result was the passage, on March 30, 1836, of "an act to authorize the establishment of the New York State Lunatic Asylum." The next year, 130 acres of land on the western outskirts of Utica was purchased for \$16,300, of which \$10,000 were raised by the citizens of Utica and \$6,300 furnished by the State. In 1838, the foundations of the present main building were laid. After considerable delay, the asylum was finally completed, and, on January 16, 1843, the first patient was admitted. The original board of managers consisted of Nicholas Devereux, Jacob Sutherland, Charles A. Mann, Alfred Munson, Abraham

V. Williams, Thomas H. Hubbard, David Buel, and Drs. Charles B. Coventry and T. Romeyn Beck. The first superintendent was Dr. Amariah Brigham.

In Utica, Dr. Brigham at once inaugurated what proved to be a revolution in the methods of the care of the insane. He worked on the theories that insanity was an illness, that kindness and gentleness were preferable to mechanical restraint, and that work would prove more curative than idleness and brooding. He also established, in 1844, the *American Journal of Insanity*, the first journal in the world devoted to the care of mental illnesses. He was its first editor and proprietor, paying the expenses of publication out of his own pocket. It was printed in the printing shop which was established at the asylum. For fifty years, the journal was edited and published in the Utica institution, was sent to all parts of the world, and was the most important factor in the development of the modern science of psychiatry.

Dr. Brigham's untimely death on September 9, 1849, was a tremendous loss, not only to Utica, but to the world of medicine.

Dr. Nathan D. Benedict, who succeeded Dr. Brigham, came from the Blackley Hospital in Philadelphia. He continued Dr. Brigham's methods and enlarged on them. He improved the heating, ventilation, and water-supply systems of the hospital. He introduced the use of music in the treatment of his patients. He installed a fine organ in the asylum, and developed a choir of good singers. He also allowed many of the patients to attend concerts in the city.

Ill-health forced Dr. Benedict's resignation in 1854, and he was succeeded by his first assistant, Dr. John P. Gray, a man destined to become the most noted psychiatrist of his day.

Dr. Gray was so firmly convinced that insanity was as much a disease as any of the bodily ills, that he instituted the system of keeping accurate records of all his patients. He established a pathological laboratory, where the brains of his fatal cases could be examined microscopically. As he also acted as editor of the *American Journal of Insanity*, the publication of the laboratory reports by Dr. E. R. Hun, the resident pathologist, added greatly to the prestige of the *Journal* and stimulated similar studies in Europe and America. He also began a training school for nurses and attendants, who received courses of lectures from the medical staff.

The watchword of Dr. G. Alder Blumer, who succeeded Dr. Gray in 1886, was kindness. Through his efforts, the name of the institution was changed. The words "asylum" and "insane" were dropped and, from that time, it has been the Utica State Hospital. The same idea was carried further by dressing the women attendants in nurses' uniforms and putting female nurses in the male wards. He discontinued the custom of allowing groups of curious visitors to go through the wards. Only those who had friends or relatives were admitted to the hospital. He ordered all instruments of restraint piled in the center of the quadrangle and then in the presence of the entire staff set fire to it himself. The large assembly hall, which was completed during the first year of his superintendency, was opened with a great ball. Thereafter, a dance for patients and attendants was held there each week, a custom which continues to this day. Athletics were introduced; regular baseball games held, and an annual field day, all sources of great interest and pleasure to the patients.

Dr. Blumer believed that the idea of the institution should be kept in the background and the individuality of patients emphasized. To accomplish this, whenever it was feasible, patients were boarded out in private homes. A tract of 160 acres south of the hospital was bought and two houses, each accommodating twenty patients, were opened, Graycroft for the men, Dixhurst for the women.

During Dr. Blumer's administration, the State Lunacy Commission began a systematic plan of interference with the running of the State hospitals. When it insisted upon dictating how the *American Journal of Insanity* should be run, and thereby threatening to lower its scientific standards, the trustees of the hospital sold the journal to the American Medico-Psychological Association, under whose supervision it has continued an uninterrupted existence, recently celebrating its one hundredth anniversary remaining, under its modern name of the *American Psychiatric Journal*, the world's standard psychiatric authority.

For a number of years, Dr. Blumer co-operated to the best of his ability with the restrictive measures imposed upon him but when, in 1899, he was offered the superintendency of the Butler Hospital in Providence, a private institution with an enormous endowment where he would be unhampered by



political interference, he resigned from the New York State service and moved to Rhode Island.

Here Dr. Blumer continued his work for many years, honored and recognized as a psychiatrist of exceptional eminence. He wrote extensively in beautiful English and, in 1905, was rewarded by Brown University with the degree of Doctor of Literature. In 1931, he was given the degree of Doctor of Science by Hamilton College and, the same year, the new laboratory building of the Utica State Hospital was named in his honor the George Alder Blumer Research Laboratory.

In 1921, he retired from Butler Hospital with the title of Superintendent Emeritus and on April 25, 1940, ended an illustrious and useful life.

During the administration of Dr. Harold A. Palmer, Dr. Blumer's first assistant who succeeded him and served as superintendent for twenty years, the policies of Dr. Blumer were continued and the hospital showed great physical growth. In 1903, a new modern kitchen was installed and the next year a contagious pavilion was opened. In 1905, the brick superintendent's house near Court Street and the staff house on York Street were completed. In 1906, "Fairfield," a home for two hundred attendants, and the next year the Acute Hospital—in 1919 renamed Dunham Hall—were finished. In 1909, a regular nurses training course was instituted, with Miss Bessie Tibbitts, R.N. as superintendent.

In 1911, a tract of one thousand acres in Marcy was purchased where, the next year, two farm colonies, "Woodside" and "Overlea," each accommodating thirty patients, were opened. In the same year, the growth of the city necessitated the extension of Hickory Street now called Noyes Street, through the Utica State Hospital grounds. In 1917, the hospital organized a psychiatric clinic in Schenectady.

In 1919, ill-health forced the resignation of Dr. Palmer, who was succeeded by Dr. Richard H. Hutchings, superintendent of the Ogdensburg State Hospital, serving as major in the Medical Corps of the Army, but at the time on leave.

Shortly after Dr. Hutchings began his twenty years of service to the Utica State Hospital, a period of great expansion began. An entirely new hospital was started on the Marcy site. When ground was broken for this, September 13, 1919, Governor Alfred E. Smith turned the first shovelful and made the address



of the day. It was originally planned that this should replace the Utica institution. It was, however, soon apparent that the increase in demands for accommodations for patients would make it necessary to continue both institutions. Consequently, the new hospital was opened as the Marcy Branch of the Utica State Hospital, with Dr. Clarence O. Cheney, assistant superintendent, in charge. He was succeeded, in 1926, by Dr. William W. Wright.

In 1930, the rapid growth of the Marcy Branch, which now housed more patients than the parent institution, necessitated its complete separation from the parent institution and its organization independently. Accordingly it became the Marcy State Hospital, with Dr. William W. Wright the superintendent.

After Dr. Wright's retirement in 1943, Dr. George L. Warner served as acting superintendent until Dr. Newton J. T. Bigelow, a former staff member of the Utica State Hospital and deputy commissioner of the State Department of Mental Hygiene, was given the regular appointment in April 1945.

In the meantime, the Utica State Hospital, instead of being abandoned as originally planned, was being enlarged. The George Alder Blumer Research Laboratory was opened in 1920, with Dr. Clarence L. Russell in charge, and shortly thereafter added to its regular functions that of laboratory for the Utica Bureau of Health.

In August, 1925, Dixhurst, a model home for the hospital nurses, was opened. In 1938, a new auditorium building for church services, entertainments, and medical meetings, and offices for the social service department, was completed and named Hutchings Hall, in honor of the retiring superintendent.

During Dr. Hutchings' service, many new activities were inaugurated. A psychiatric clinic was opened in the Utica Dispensary. The social service work was started under the supervision of Miss Eva M. Schied and grew rapidly in scope. A central school for nursing was formed, where the pupil nurses of the Faxton, Memorial, and the State Hospitals receive joint instruction. For many years, Dr. Hutchings was president of the school. Nurses from other hospitals were given special courses in psychiatric nursing at the Utica State Hospital. In 1920, occupational therapy, which had been so dear to the heart of Dr. Brigham but had been sadly neglected after his death, was taken up again and a cottage was devoted to its use.

In 1935, Dr. Hutchings took over the editorship of *The Psychiatric Quarterly*, official scientific journal of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, and since that date it has been published in the Utica State Hospital.

Upon Dr. Hutchings' resignation in 1939, Dr. Willis E. Merriman was appointed superintendent of the hospital, and has guided it through the trying war period. In 1946, Dr. Merriman retired and was succeeded by Dr. Arthur W. Pence.

#### UTICA GENERAL HOSPITAL

The periods just before and, more especially, just after the Civil War saw much hospital construction. In 1858, a building on the corner of South and Mohawk Streets, which had been built two years before as a workhouse, was adapted instead to hospital purposes and given the name of the Utica City Hospital. The first physician-in-charge was Dr. Ira S. Hopkins. In 1873, when the charity commission was organized, the hospital was put under its jurisdiction where it remained until 1947.

Prior to 1886, all operating was done in vacant rooms, but, in that year, one cell was converted into a primitive operating room. In the years from 1902 to 1904, the building was completely renovated. A new operating room and a pathological laboratory were opened. The name was changed to the Utica General Hospital. In 1903, a medical staff was appointed, half of the members belonging to the regular and half to the homeopathic school, each attending physician serving for three months out of the year. In 1904, a training school for nurses was organized, and a contagious pavilion, under the jurisdiction of the Health Officer, was built behind the hospital. In 1924, both the hospital and the pavilion were renovated and modernized. In 1905, Miss Anna O'Neil was made the first superintendent. In 1920, she was succeeded by Miss Pearl Smith, who was followed, in 1929, by Miss Mary Elizabeth Morris. When Miss Morris died, October 26, 1945, she was succeeded by Mrs. Winifred Brower. The contagious pavilion was for many years in charge of Miss Ella Darby, R.N. This building contained the only two iron lungs in the city. Both were donated in 1939, the one for babies by the Clothing Bureau and that for adults by the Young Men's Board of Trade.

On January 1, 1947, the City Welfare Department was abolished and the welfare work turned over to the County Wel-

fare Department. As a result of this, the Utica General Hospital also, after considerable discussion and delay, was taken over by the County Welfare Department and its name was changed to The Oneida County Hospital at Utica. A special board of managers was appointed. The medical staff was abolished, the medical work of the hospital being taken over by the staffs of the other four hospitals of the city, each hospital to appoint a staff to serve for three months of each year. In 1947, the contagious pavilion was discontinued as such and converted into a hospital for chronic cases. Now contagious cases are admitted to the main building.

#### ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL

St. Elizabeth was the first of the private hospitals of Utica. It began when Mother Bernardina of the order of St. Francis found an ill woman who could not get proper care in her poor home. The good Mother rented a tenement house on Columbia Street, cleaned it up, and installed the patient in it. Soon other patients were admitted. Dr. Edwin Hutchinson was appointed physician-in-charge and the hospital began a struggle for existence. It soon outgrew its facilities and, in 1887, through the united efforts of the Catholic women of Utica, a new more appropriate building was opened next door to the original tenement. The joy of the opening was greatly dampened because the first patient to be admitted was Dr. Hutchinson, who had done so much for the institution and had worked so hard to procure the new building, now a dying man. He was succeeded by Dr. Hamilton Quin as physician-in-charge. In 1895, Dr. Quin resigned and was replaced by Dr. E. M. Hyland. During the early years of the hospital, the nursing was done entirely by the Sisters of St. Francis, but in 1904 a nurses' training school was opened.

In 1910, it had become evident that this hospital, with its 42 beds in which 712 patients were treated, was quite inadequate for the number wishing to be cared for in a Catholic hospital; and, largely through the efforts of Matthew Carton, the Joseph Parker property, a thirteen-acre plot of land, was procured on upper Genesee Street, then in the town of New Hartford, now in the Seventeenth Ward of Utica. In 1912, ground was broken for a new hospital; the cornerstone was laid August 15, 1915, and the first patient was received October 14, 1917. Dr. Hyland



remained the surgeon-in-chief. The old building was vacated but was reopened by the American Red Cross as an emergency hospital the next year, during the great influenza epidemic. When the epidemic had passed, the building was sold and converted to commercial uses.

When Dr. Hyland died in 1919, Dr. Frederick M. Miller was appointed surgeon-in-chief and has held the office ever since.

The new hospital opened with 100 beds and five operating rooms. In 1920, the Clarke Memorial Laboratory and the Hyland Memorial x-ray departments were installed. In 1926, the nurses' home was built south of the hospital at a cost of \$170,000, and, in 1928, the wing on the main floor of the hospital, which had been used as the nurses' recreation room, was converted into a children's ward.

With the building of the nurses' home and the purchase, in 1945, of the Moffatt house across Genesee Street and then of the Heywood house, in 1947, for the use of the nurses, more room has been made available to patients. By 1946, the hospital had enlarged its capacity to 177 beds. These are always filled, and at times, during the years 1945 and 1946, as many as 200 patients were accommodated. In 1945, the total number of patients treated was 7,445. There were 3,740 operations performed, 26,853 laboratory tests made, and 6,662 x-ray pictures taken.

The tremendous overcrowding of the hospital had long been so serious a problem that, in March 1946, it was decided to carry on further buildings, so as to increase the capacity of the hospital by 100 beds and add several features greatly needed, including an auditorium for medical meetings and a special cancer clinic. In September 1946, the hospital engaged its first full-time pathologist, Dr. Gerald C. Walker.

#### FAXTON HOSPITAL

Faxton Hospital, begun in 1874 and completed and opened to patients in 1875, was the gift of Hon. Theodore S. Faxton to the people of Utica. Dr. Alonzo Churchill was the first surgeon-in-chief. The original charter of 1873 required that the institution be opened to physicians of all schools, and in 1879 an amendment was adopted which provided that two physicians-in-charge be appointed, one representing the Medical Society of the County of Oneida, and the other the Homeo-



pathic Medical Society of the County of Oneida. That same year Dr. W. J. Booth and Dr. M. O. Terry were appointed to these positions, and the visiting staff consisted of Drs. Churchill, Isaac Douglas, Chamberlayne, Wells, Moore, Wallace Clarke and C. E. Chase.

At first, the demand for a hospital was not great enough to fill the available space; and, in 1878, two upper floors were converted into a home for aged men, the building serving this double purpose for several years. During the next ten years, the growth of the hospital was slow. In the year 1889, only 52 patients were treated within its walls.

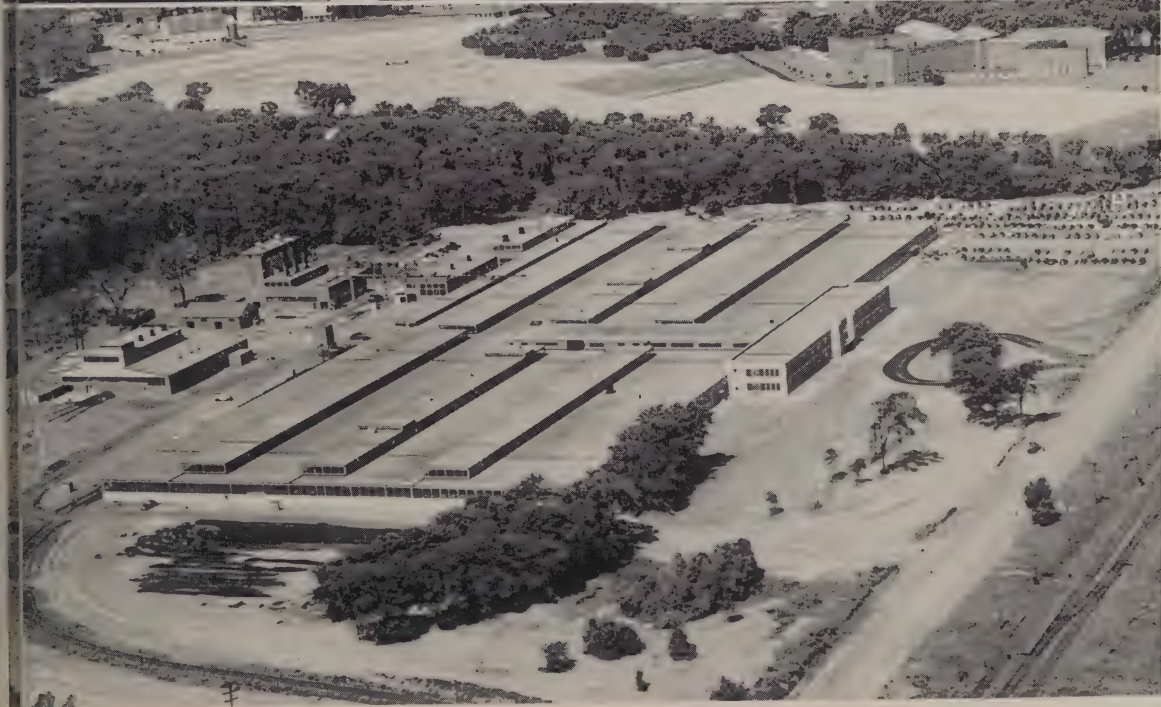
In 1891, the entire building was renovated. The following year, Dr. James H. Glass was made a member of the visiting staff and, in 1893, was appointed surgeon-in-charge of the regular staff. In 1892, under the efficient direction of Miss Katherine Newman, the training school for nurses was founded.

The year 1895 is noted for two facts: the withdrawal of the the homeopathic staff, which placed the entire service under Dr. Glass as surgeon-in-charge, and the appointment of Dr. Fred J. Douglas as resident physician. In 1897, the Florence Nightingale Home for nurses was opened, and an x-ray plant installed. The Fox-Hayward Memorial, gift of Mrs. Helen Hayward in memory of her father and husband, was completed in 1899, and supplied the hospital with a thoroughly up-to-date surgical plant.

The rapid increase in the work of the hospital, from 52 patients in 1888 to 340 in 1895, from 684 in 1900 to 939 in 1905, made additional quarters necessary. In 1907, the Nicholas F. Vedder Memorial was built from funds bequeathed by Mr. Vedder. This new wing contained a second complete surgical suite, a number of private rooms, a dormitory for private nurses, and a pathological laboratory, the gift of Mrs. Edwin Thorn.

In 1903, Mrs. Abby D. Williams endowed a district nurse, and the next year built the Williams Memorial building for use as an isolation ward. This was used continuously until the city built an isolation building in 1910, when it was turned into an obstetrical pavilion. During the year, 1,231 patients occupied the private rooms and ward beds of the hospital.

Dr. Fred Douglas succeeded Dr. Glass as surgeon-in-chief, on December 8, 1921, and held the position until 1932. In 1921



NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FREIGHT TERMINAL, AND OIL STORAGE TANKS (TOP)  
CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL COMPANY, AND MASONIC HOME GROUNDS BEYOND (BOTTOM)





also, a new modern laboratory was opened in the basement of the hospital, and Dr. C. D. Gallagher was engaged as a full-time pathologist. In 1923, a special department was opened for the use of compensation cases of the Utica Mutual Insurance Co. In 1926, a new wing was built—the Annex. This raised the bed capacity to 130 patients. Five years later, a new maternity building was erected, was leased in 1935, and sold in 1940 to the Children's Hospital Home. Then, to provide a maternity ward, two floors of the Annex were remodeled, furnishing approximately 16 beds for mothers and 16 bassinets for infants.

When the old maternity pavilion was discontinued as such in 1931, it became the school building for the Utica Central School of Nursing, in which Memorial, State, and Faxton Hospitals participate. While these hospitals maintain their own separate training schools for the practical and direct experience of nursing, their student nurses are united in the study of theory and demonstration. Two paid instructors conduct this class work in science and nursing arts, and the three hospitals share the maintenance of the Central School.

There was a complete reorganization of the hospital in 1931. Major A. G. Cummins replaced Miss Pearl Stout as superintendent, and a mixed Board of Managers succeeded the Board of Lady Managers. The fifteen members of the Board serve for a term of three years and are elected by the Faxton Hospital Council, an organization of men and women interested in promoting the usefulness and welfare of the hospital. When, in 1937, ill-health forced the resignation of Major Cummins, Leonard A. Lubbock succeeded him as superintendent.

In 1941, the original Faxton Hospital building was torn down and a new building erected, forming one unit with the Annex constructed in 1926. The new building was dedicated December 7, 1941 when it was opened for the admission of patients.

#### ST. LUKE'S HOME AND HOSPITAL

In 1867, the rector of Grace Church, Dr. Van Deusen, appealed in a sermon to his parishioners for the foundation of a Home for Aged Women. One response was the prompt donation by Truman K. Butler of an unfinished house on Columbia Street for this purpose, and, in the fall of 1869, St. Luke's Home was opened. For three years, the duties of the institution were confined to the aged, but in 1872 the adjoining building



was added and a hospital department was opened, with the first patient a Negro woman. An appeal was made to the medical profession, and the following fourteen physicians offered their services to the hospital: Drs. Bagg, Spear, Uhlein, Russell, Churchill, Hopkins, Chamberlayne, Rathbun, Hastings, Wells, Watson, Hill, Raymond and Gardner.

The first year, the hospital had four patients. For the next few years, the history of the institution is somewhat hazy. In 1878, the Board of Almoners of the Home and the Managers of the Hospital Department were united. The usefulness of the hospital had considerably increased, twenty-two patients having been cared for in that year. In 1881, two visiting physicians were appointed, Dr. George Seymour, representing the regular school, and Dr. Charles E. Chase, the homeopathic. In this year, seventy-nine patients received care, and a free dispensary was opened.

The year 1882 marks a turning point in the history of the institution, as the "one-man system" was adopted, by which a single medical director was given complete charge in the hospital, all other members of the staff being his associates. Dr. Willis E. Ford was appointed to the position and held it until 1913. Dr. James H. Glass and Dr. William H. Booth were made visiting surgeons. By 1885, the need for larger accommodations was imperative and, in January, 1887, a newly completed building was opened, containing twenty private rooms, two wards, an operating room, and an electrical plant.

During the year 1888, a great advance was made by the organization of St. Luke's Training School for Nurses, said to be the first west of the Atlantic Coast. During a visit to London Dr. Ford had had an interview with Florence Nightingale, and out of it grew the idea for the design of St. Luke's nurses' pin. At first, the course of study covered eighteen months; in 1892, it was changed to three years.

In 1892, the hospital had again outgrown its quarters, and a large addition was built, doubling the capacity and including a children's ward. In 1894, the need was felt for a summer hospital for infants suffering from cholera infantum, and one was started on the New Hartford Road. For three years, this was well filled, but the sanitary reforms inaugurated in the city at the time caused such a marked decrease in this kind of patient that the hospital was no longer used for this purpose after 1901.

In 1896, the family of P.V. Rogers presented to the hospital a well-equipped surgery, to be known as the Rogers Memorial Operating Room. Two years later, a pavilion for contagious disease was completed. This was the gift of Mrs. C.T. Olmsted.

For the next few years, scarcely any changes were made, except those necessitated by the rapid increase in the number of patients treated which, in 1904, was 594. By this time, it had become evident that the overcrowded condition of the hospital demanded a radical increase in capacity. As the need became pressing, it was met by the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Proctor, who built and completely furnished a new institution, at 1506 Whitesboro Street, in a then little developed residential section near the western boundaries of the city.

This new St. Luke's Home and Hospital was opened October 17, 1905. About one quarter of the building was set apart for the comfort and happiness of feeble and aged women, in accordance with the requirement of the corporation that the Home be forever maintained. Accommodations for sixteen aged persons were provided. In 1906, the Als Ikh Kan Society presented a fund to the new hospital for the support of a visiting nurse; and, in 1908, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor added a well-equipped isolation pavilion. Since it was necessary to use this pavilion only a few times, it was converted upon the appointment of a lay superintendent in 1913, into a residence for him and his family.

For thirty-one years, Dr. Ford, the medical director, had been practically superintendent of the hospital. But the enlarged building, with consequent increased duties, made it advisable to install a businessman as superintendent who would have charge, responsible to the Board of Managers. George Wilson was elected the first superintendent. Dr. Ford was then appointed chief-of-staff, taking care of all professional matters. Until 1924, when frail health necessitated his resignation, Dr. Ford continued at his post, setting the standard and determining the policies of all medical work. On September 1, 1919, I.W. J. McClain was appointed superintendent of the hospital and served in that capacity until his resignation in 1945.

Dr. Andrew Sloan succeeded Dr. Ford as chief-of-staff, Dr. Ford being chief consultant until a year before his death on January 30, 1931.

## UTICA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

The Utica Memorial Hospital, organized as the Utica Homeopathic Hospital at a meeting held at the residence of Frank E. Wheeler on May 30, 1895 and incorporated July 16, 1895, opened its doors for the reception of patients, September 24, 1895, in the Butterfield home on the site of the present building. Dr. William H. Watson was the first president of the Board of Trustees, Dr. F. F. Laird the first medical director, and Dr. M. O. Terry the first surgeon-in-charge. In 1900, Dr. Laird retired, and Dr. Terry added the position of medical director to his other office, thus assuming complete control of the hospital. In 1906, when Dr. Terry left Utica, Dr. C. Gray Capron became medical director and Dr. A. R. Grant surgeon-in-charge. Here the hospital continued to serve the public until November 30, 1914, when all patients were transferred to temporary quarters at 14 Faxon Street, while the present building was under construction. The present hospital building and the nurses' home, made possible by the generous gifts of Morton Burghardt Combs and other loyal friends of the hospital, were opened for the reception of patients and nurses, August 25, 1916. The capacity of the hospital was sixty beds. The training school for nurses had been organized in 1899.

In 1927, the name of "Utica Homeopathic Hospital" was changed to "Utica Memorial Hospital," to indicate the broadened scope of the service. In 1936-1937, a pavilion extension and metabolic clinic were added, and changes throughout the old building increased the bed capacity from seventy-five to one hundred. A modern x-ray department was installed, also solarium for the comfort and enjoyment of patients. The pathological laboratory is in charge of Dr. C. D. Gallagher. The maternity ward has twenty-two bassinets and more than twenty beds. When a blood bank was organized in Utica in 1946, it was located in this hospital.

## THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL HOME

Both the oldest and the youngest of the private hospitals in Utica is the Children's Hospital Home. It is the oldest because it is the outgrowth of the Utica Orphan Asylum, which received its charter in 1830. Funds for this organization were first raised by the Female Society of Industry, a group of influ-



ential Utica society women who had banded together for the purpose four years before. The special stimulus which started the movement was the need of three children whose father and mother had recently died. These children were cared for, at first, in a house on the northeast corner of John and Catherine Streets. Three years later, in 1833, the family was moved to a house on Chancellor Square. Its next move, in 1845, was to a building on Broadway, just south of the Erie Canal.

By 1846, enough money had been raised to enable the society to purchase the lot at 312 Genesee Street and to build its own asylum building thereon, the house afterwards occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Proctor and now the Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute. Here the asylum remained for fifteen years when, owing to many donations and legacies, especially those of T. S. Faxton and Alfred Munson, a new and commodious building was built on a four-acre lot on the corner of Genesee and Pleasant Streets, donated by Benjamin F. Jewett. This building was opened on May 30, 1860, and was considered in every way a model institution of its kind. For three-quarters of a century this orphan asylum was managed by a board of directors consisting of the leading society women of Utica, admission to its board of managers being proof of impeccable social standing in Utica.

In 1921, a portion of the building was set aside for the use of crippled children, whose care was backed financially by the Rotary Club of Utica. Four years later, in 1925, the society gave up the care of orphans, changed its name to the Children's Hospital Home, and devoted its entire attention to crippled children. In 1923, it procured the Sautter property on the southern outskirts of the village of New Hartford and, in 1924, sold its property at Genesee and Pleasant Streets. Dr. C. Hume Baldwin was named surgeon-in-charge, a position he held until his death in 1948. When the new children's ward was opened at St. Elizabeth Hospital, the children from the Home requiring operations were sent there.

In 1935, the work had outgrown the building in New Hartford. As Faxton Hospital was unable to support the unnecessarily large maternity pavilion which its managers had been induced to build a few years before, the Children's Hospital Home leased this building and has been carrying on its work there ever since. The surgical work is done in the operating



room of the adjoining Faxton Hospital. On Dr. Baldwin's death, he was succeeded as surgeon-in-charge by Dr. Albert R. Hatfield.

#### THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

This fine modern hospital was erected on the grounds of the Masonic Home as a memorial to the Masons who had lost their lives in World War I. It was dedicated, April 22, 1922, by State Grandmaster Robert H. Robinson after a parade commanded by Col. Henry J. Cookinham, Jr. and an oration by Deputy Grandmaster Arthur S. Tompkins. The patients admitted to the hospital are taken exclusively from the inmates of the Masonic Home.

#### BROADACRES SANATORIUM

The movement to establish a county sanatorium was fostered by the Oneida County Tuberculosis and Public Health Association in 1923; vigorous support was soon forthcoming from the County Medical Society and practically all of the civic organizations in the county, as well as a great many citizens. Finally, at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, December 15, 1926, motion was made that a suitable sanatorium, properly located, be constructed and maintained for the treatment of tuberculosis in its earliest stages, and that this motion be made a Special Order for the first day of the February session.

The motion was adopted and a committee appointed to visit sites and report their findings to the Board of Supervisors. During the fall of 1927, an appropriation of \$15,000 for the purpose of purchasing the Brucker property on Walker Road was approved by the State Department of Health.

On November 16, 1927, William A. Beardsley, architect of Poughkeepsie, was selected to prepare plans and specifications for approval by the Board of Supervisors' Sanatorium Building Committee. This committee visited several sanatoria in New York and New Jersey, and finally decided upon the institution in Bergen County, New Jersey, as a model.

On March 16, 1928, the Board of Supervisors approved a bond issue of \$850,000 to meet cost of construction. Ground was broken in May 25, 1928, and buildings were completed in August, 1929.

In January, 1929, the Board of Supervisors appointed a

Board of Managers composed of five citizens of the county as prescribed by the county law. The appointees were as follows: John Seifert, Utica, Miss Louise Beckwith, Utica, Mrs. Catherine N. Williams, Rome, Dr. Charles R. Bartlett, Boonville, and Dr. E. R. Evans, Utica.

The next procedure was the appointment of a superintendent by the Board of Managers. Several candidates were considered, and Dr. W. C. Jensen of Westmont Sanatorium, Glens Falls, was selected.

Then the jobs of purchasing equipment and furnishings at a cost of \$75,000, of grading at \$12,000, of organization of staff and selection of employees followed before finally the sanatorium opened its doors to tuberculous guests on November 8, 1929. Eight guests were admitted, three of them on stretchers. In twenty-one days, the institution was filled. The bed capacity then was one hundred and eight, including four isolation beds.

The facilities soon proved inadequate. In August, 1930, the bed capacity was increased by twelve, and again by twelve in May 1931, making a total of one hundred and thirty-two beds. But even that number of beds proved much too low, there being a constant waiting list of twenty-five to forty. This was an undesirable condition, of course, as any untreated cases can spread infection seriously.

Proper facilities for the care of children were lacking, until an appropriation of \$190,000 in 1934, on motion of Supervisor Ruggiero, provided a building for children, with a bed capacity of fifty-two. This additional number of beds increased the bed capacity to one hundred and ninety-two, including isolation, or a ratio of three beds per annual death. A grant of \$78,000, made available by the P.W.A., and an appropriation of \$25,000, provided by the Board of Supervisors for equipment, brought the total cost of the new building to \$293,000.

By the time this new building was completed, the campaign to eradicate tuberculosis in our dairy herds has so decreased the incidence of tuberculosis in children that but few children were ever treated there. The building was promptly converted for the care of adults. Finally, the remainder of the Brucker farm was obtained by condemnation proceedings at a cost of \$7,180 plus costs, and all the unsightly barns and outbuildings were replaced by a suitable entrance. The total capital investment of the county in Broadacres to date amounts to \$1,242,180.

In 1946, Dr. Jensen proposed that Broadacres Sanatorium, which had been doing such splendid work in caring for the tuberculosis patients of Oneida County, be transferred to the State of New York as one link in the series of State Tuberculosis Hospitals. This plan caused prolonged discussion, but was finally agreed to by the Board of Supervisors, and the hospital was accepted by the State Department of Health on June 1, 1948.

#### RHOADS GENERAL HOSPITAL

During the autumn of 1942, Uticans began hearing rumors that the United States was considering Utica as a location for an Army general hospital. On October 26, 1942, the announcement was made that the Hatfield farm on Burrstone Road had been selected for the purpose. By November 7, ground was broken and work begun on leveling the ground and building the foundations for the General Hospital. Colonel Austin J. Canning reported for duty, as the commanding officer, December 2, 1942, setting up his office in the old Sauquoit Paper Mill at 200 Seward Avenue. During a winter which brought near-record cold, snow, and wind, the buildings sprang up like mushrooms, soon looking like a fleet of Noah's Arks floating in a sea of mud. By August 27, 1943, the hospital of 1,750 beds was complete, 580 of them being ready to receive the two hundred patients who arrived on that day. The first staff was composed of the Mayo Clinic Unit.

The first group of thirty-five Red Cross Gray Ladies began their services on September 21, 1943. This number was increased as rapidly as training could be given.

On October 30, 1943, the hospital was officially dedicated by Major General Thomas A. Terry. At the same time, Colonel Canning was awarded the Order of the Legion of Merit for his splendid services as commanding officer of the hospital at Pearl Harbor on the day of the Japanese attack.

One year later, October 30, 1944, Rhoads Hospital held 1,854 patients. On April 4, 1945, work was started on an addition to hold 550 more patients, at a cost of \$500,000. By the end of the second year, October 30, 1945, the hospital had cared for 20,643 patients. On February 15, 1946, the hospital was awarded the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque for the "superior manner" in which it had handled more than 22,000 patients between

August 1, 1943 and November 30, 1945. In the following March, Colonel Canning was awarded a second Legion of Merit Medal for his work at Rhoads.

In September 1944, the hospital took over N.Y.A. buildings near the Marcy airfield, for a reconditioning center, which was used until December 18, 1945. During the summer of 1945, groups of fifteen convalescents were sent for two-week periods to Mohican Manor on Otsego Lake, where they were royally entertained at the expense of Ambrose Clark.

In the early Spring of 1946, the Army decided to abandon Rhoads Hospital. Patients who were not well enough to be discharged were gradually transferred to other Army hospitals. The last trainload of bed patients left on June 15, 1946; the last patient was discharged July 1, 1946, after 25,277 patients had been treated there, and Colonel Canning closed the hospital on that date to become, one month later, director of the New York State Reconstruction Hospital at West Haverstraw. No man more beloved and respected than Colonel Canning has ever dwelt in Utica.

As a result of a complete survey of the hospitals in Utica in 1945, it was recommended that St. Elizabeth Hospital be enlarged, and that St. Luke's, Faxton, Memorial, and the Children's Hospital Home be united to make a medical center. A committee was organized to bring about the change, with Roy C. Van Denbergh chairman. The first step in this direction was taken when St. Luke's and the Memorial Hospitals employed one man to act as superintendent of both institutions.



## CHURCHES

*PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES*

## THE PRESBYTERY OF UTICA

IN the days of Old Fort Schuyler, the Presbytery of Albany stretched across the entire state to its western boundary. In 1794, the Presbyterian Church of Whitesboro was received into the Presbytery. In 1802, however, the General Assembly directed that the Albany Presbytery be divided into three: Albany, Columbia and Oneida. This new Oneida Presbytery included the entire state west of the eastern border of Herkimer and Otsego Counties, and consisted of sixteen churches in the seven counties, for which there were six ministers. The first meeting of this Presbytery was held in Whitesboro, September 7, 1802.

In 1805, the Presbytery of Geneva was split off, so that the Presbytery of Oneida extended from the eastern side of Herkimer and Otsego Counties to the western edge of Oneida and Chenango Counties and from Canada to the Pennsylvania border. In 1819, the Presbytery of Otsego was formed, and three years later that of Oswego.

In 1843, on the petition of five members of the Presbytery of Oneida, a new division was made forming the Presbytery of Utica which comprised nearly all of the churches in the Presbytery of Oneida and left to the latter a very few small churches. A few months later, these few were joined to the Presbytery of Utica and, from then on, the entire Presbytery of Oneida was known as the Presbytery of Utica. The first moderator of the new organization was Rev. Ira Pettibone.

In 1867, the old and new schools of the church, between which there had been considerable rivalry, were united. Three years later a reconstruction took place, and, since then, the Presbytery of Utica has consisted of the churches of Oneida, Herkimer, and Lewis Counties and also the churches of Williamstown in Oswego County and of Oneida in Madison County.

The Oneida County Presbytery (Welsh) was organized in 1828 at Penycaerau church, two miles east of Remsen, which in 1824 had been organized as first Calvinistic Methodist Church in America. For many years, this Presbytery took its authority directly from the Calvinistic Methodist Church of Wales, now known as the Presbyterian Church of Wales. In 1869, however, an American assembly was organized and the Oneida County Presbytery came under that. This Presbytery grew so rapidly that by 1842 it contained thirty-five churches.

With the decreased immigration from Wales in recent years, the need for Welsh churches has lessened. Some member churches of the Oneida County Presbytery were dissolved, and others were absorbed by other congregations so that, in 1936, there were but seven active churches remaining. In that year, these seven became members of the Presbytery of Utica and the Oneida County Presbytery (Welsh) became a thing of the past. Among these seven was Moriah Church in Utica.

#### FIRST PRESBYTERIAN

In the days when the settlement was known as Old Fort Schuyler, it had no church. The inhabitants who were religiously inclined attended service in the church in Whitesboro, organized in 1793 under the name of The United Society of Whitestown, Rev. Bethuel Dodd pastor. According to the original plans, one third of the services were to be held at Old Fort Schuyler and two thirds in Whitestown. After a few months, as there was no suitable building in Old Fort Schuyler, the meetings there were discontinued and not renewed until 1797, when a school was opened on the south side of Main Street, between First and Second Streets. There the services revived, and soon half of Mr. Dodd's time was devoted to Utica. When Trinity Church was near enough to completion to be serviceable, this was used until their own church was built in 1807, on a lot on the corner of Washington and Liberty Streets, donated by Major John Bellinger. In 1803, the parish was divided and The First Presbyterian Society of Utica was organized. Mr. Dodd, however, remained pastor of both churches until 1804, when he died and was succeeded by Rev. James Carnahan.

Mr. Carnahan was a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent, and a graduate of Princeton in the class of 1800. For

four years, he served as a tutor in that college, and in 1804 was licensed to the ministry. In 1811, Mr. Carnahan lost his voice and, in November, 1812, was forced to resign his pastorate. A trustee of Hamilton College, he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from that institution in 1821, and two years later, was elected to the presidency of Princeton, a position which he held with great distinction until his death in 1859. In recognition of his service to Utica, the portion what is now Blandina Street between Genesee and Charlotte Streets was first named Carnahan Street.

In 1813, the connection of the two churches ended completely. Rev. Henry Dwight, a graduate of Yale in the class of 1801 and of the Princeton Theological Seminary, became the pastor of The First Presbyterian Church and Society.

Mr. Dwight's pastorate was so successful and his congregation grew so rapidly that, in 1815, the church building had to be lengthened by one fourth. In 1817, however, like his predecessor, he lost his voice and resigned. He moved to Geneva, became a banker and carried on a most successful business for many years. He was a trustee of Hamilton College and of the Auburn Theological Seminary, and a founder and, for many years, president of the American Home Missionary Society.

During the seventeen years of the pastorate of Rev. Samuel C. Aiken, who succeeded Mr. Dwight and for whom Aiken Street was named, the church grew rapidly. In 1824, an organ was installed for the first time. The congregation having again outgrown its building in 1827, a brick church, with a spire 215 feet in height, designed by Philip Hooker of Albany, was built just north of the old building at a cost of \$30,000, and dedicated November 8, 1827.

After Mr. Aiken's resignation, three pastors followed in quick succession: Rev. John W. Fowler in 1836, Rev. Charles S. Porter in 1842, and Rev. William H. Spencer in 1846. The Rev. Philemon H. Fowler became the pastor in 1850, served in that capacity for twenty-four years and made a deep impression on the religious life of Utica.

Hardly had Mr. Fowler assumed the pastorate, when, on January 13, 1851, the church was burned to the ground by the act of an incendiary. Immediately a larger and handsomer building was begun, on the northwest corner of Washington and Columbia Streets. Besides a main building 104 x 72 feet in

dimension, there was a large wing containing a chapel and Sunday School room. In 1868, this was enlarged to include a church parlor, a kitchen, and the pastor's study.

As Dr. Fowler advanced in years, Rev. Samuel P. Sprecher was installed as co-pastor in 1872, and, on the former's resignation in 1874, succeeded him, serving until October 1879. He was followed in 1880 by Dr. Robert O. Bachman, followed in turn, by Dr. Ralph W. Brokaw, who began his long service, April 19, 1898.

In the year 1920, as business had completely engulfed the church and most of the parishioners had moved to the southern section of the city, the church on Columbia Street was sold. The McKinnon property, on Genesee between Faxton and Scott Streets, was purchased for the new church, which would be built on the corner of Faxton Street, while the handsome McKinnon home, adjoining it on the south, would be adapted for use as a church house. In 1920, Rev. Philip Smead Bird became pastor. For four years after the old church was sold, Dr. Bird conducted services in a hall on Oneida Street just below Hobart Street, which had been used for a dancing academy. The cornerstone of the new church was laid on November 17, 1922 and the congregation was able to move into the new building, May 11, 1924. The church was built at a cost of \$275,000. In 1925, a baptismal font was dedicated in memory of Dr. Brokaw. Dr. Bird was succeeded by Rev. Theodore C. Speers in 1928, by Rev. Harold C. Walker in 1936, and by Rev. Lowell R. Ditzen in 1943. On the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the church, February 14 to 20, 1944, a complimentary letter was received from President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

#### SECOND PRESBYTERIAN (BLEECKER STREET) CHURCH

In 1824, during the pastorate of Dr. Aiken in the First Church, an assistant pastor was called, the Rev. Samuel W. Brace, a graduate of Hamilton in 1815 and of the Andover Theological Seminary in 1818. He soon saw that a new church was needed, to relieve the overcrowding in the First Church, and, on May 6, 1824, a society was formed which took the name of the Second Presbyterian Church. At first, this congregation met in the session room of the First Church, but by 1826 it was able to complete a building of its own on the corner of Bleecker and Charlotte Streets.



As from the first it was found that this new auditorium had truly remarkable acoustic properties, it soon was made use of for public gatherings of all kinds. Here, in 1835, the American Colonization Society held a series of spirited and acrimonious meetings in favor of settling American Negroes in Liberia. Later in the same year, the antislavery meeting was held which nearly led to riot and bloodshed. In the years 1841 to 1843, a great temperance campaign, known as the Martha Washington Movement, was sweeping the country and in Utica innumerable temperance meetings were held in this church. It was also loaned to other congregations for revivals. In 1851, when P. T. Barnum brought Jenny Lind to America for a concert tour, she sang in the Bleecker Street Church. Not only was the building packed to the doors, but crowds blocked the streets to listen to her through open windows of the church.

But with all its spirited meetings and in spite of having in its pulpit some of the ablest preachers in America, the Bleecker Street Presbyterian Church was always in financial difficulties. When Mr. Brace built the church, he did so on promises of financial aid from many of the members of the First Church. No sooner was his work started than the First Church decided to build a larger church itself—and the promises to Mr. Brace were not kept. The financial situation of the Second Church was so precarious that the wealthier Presbyterians were afraid of affiliating themselves with it. Consequently, it got deeper into debt year after year. In fact, it was never able to pay the \$15,000 which the erection of the building had cost; oftener than not, it passed the pastor's salary. Several pastors succeeded each other in quick succession, but none was able to pull the church out of its financial difficulties. In 1840, completely discouraged, the congregation sold their church building to Charles H. Dudley of Albany.

During the next few years, it remained vacant or was rented by various organizations until finally it was sold to the Baptists.

#### MORIAH CHURCH

In 1830, a few Calvinistic Methodists who had been worshipping in the Welsh Congregational Church in Utica were transferred to the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church at Penyaerau near Remsen. The next day, at a meeting at that church, Rev. David Stephens was authorized to organize a church of the

same faith in Utica. This he did in March 1830, and the Uticans were again transferred by letter to the new church. The new society, which at first met in a schoolhouse on Bleeker Street, was called the Moriah Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church. In 1831, land was purchased on Seneca Street, between Liberty and Whitesboro Streets, and a chapel built thereon. The congregation soon outgrew this small building, and it was torn down in 1847, and replaced by a larger brick church. Here services were continued until 1882, when, owing to the change in the population of the Second Ward, the property was sold to the House of Jacob. An uptown church was built on the corner of Park Avenue and Dakin Street at a cost of \$21,000, entirely paid at the time. During the period of construction, services were held in the City Hall on Sunday and on Wednesday at Bethesda Church.

In 1885, a manse was built adjoining the church. In 1925, this was torn down and replaced by a parish house. For many years, the services were held entirely in the Welsh language. Since 1925, two services are held each Sunday, one in Welsh and the other in English.

#### WESTMINSTER CHURCH

In September 1843, Rev. Joshua McIlvaine of Little Falls rented for \$400 a year the Bleeker Street Church building which had been abandoned by the Second Presbyterian Church. On July 23, 1844, having held services there for a year, he organized his congregation in connection with the Old School General Assembly, under the name of the Westminster Presbyterian Society of Utica. Shortly after this, the society purchased an abandoned church building at No. 4 Devereux Street from the Universalists Society. This church, with Mr. McIlvaine as pastor, was prosperous from the start. In 1852, during the pastorate of Rev. Hugh S. Dickson, who succeeded Mr. McIlvaine August 1, 1848, the church was destroyed by fire. Steps were taken at once to replace it. The congregation raised a large sum by subscription, purchased a lot for \$6,000 near the head of Washington Street, and began construction of the present church building. This was completed and occupied, at a cost of \$25,000, in 1855. During the three-year interim, services were held in the Courthouse.

On Mr. Dickson's resignation in 1858, Rev. Samuel M.

Campbell succeeded him. In 1864, Elisha M. Gilbert purchased the lot adjoining the church on the north and erected thereon a chapel, now called the old chapel. Mr. Gilbert gave the church the free use of this for the Sunday School, and three years later deeded it to the church. Mr. Gilbert died six months later when, he bequeathed to the church the sum of \$8,000, which paid up the mortgage and left the church free from debt. In 1874, Lewis H. Lawrence enlarged the chapel and connected it with the church.

In 1866, Mr. Campbell resigned and was followed by Dr. Samuel H. Fisher, who resigned the presidency of Hamilton College to come to Westminster Church. Four years later, Dr. Fisher was stricken by paralysis, and Dr. Thomas J. Brown succeeded him in 1871. Dr. Brown served until his death in 1904, and was succeeded by Dr. Israel N. Terry, who had been Dr. Brown's assistant. On Dr. Terry's death in 1908, he was followed by Rev. J. Howard Hobbs, during whose pastorate six memorial windows were installed, thanks largely to the generosity of Mrs. Terry, the widow of the former pastor.

In 1921, Rev. R. S. Snyder assumed charge of the church and remained there until his resignation a quarter century later, in 1946. The growth of the Sunday School had been so great that, at the time Dr. Snyder took charge, it had overflowed the chapel and classes were being held in its basement, in the church auditorium, in the music room, and in the pastor's study. Under Dr. Snyder's leadership, funds were raised, plans drawn up, land in the rear of the church purchased at a cost of \$33,500, and one of the finest church houses in the State erected, at a total cost, including the land, of \$271,878.42. The ground was broken for the church house, April 13, 1924; the cornerstone was laid June 22 of the same year; and the building was dedicated October 9, 1925. This building with auditorium, kitchens, parlors, and classrooms has made it possible not only to carry on all kinds of church activities and entertainments, but to divide the Sunday School into five departments with a superintendent in charge of each.

Westminster Church has owned three parsonages. The first on the corner of Rutger Street and Seymour Avenue was purchased in 1867. This was sold in 1906. In 1911, Mrs. Smith Lindsay deeded her home to the church for a manse. When this was sold, shortly after Dr. Snyder's arrival, the Fraser resi-





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dence at 21 Faxton Street was purchased, but was in turn sold in 1945. In 1946, Dr. Snyder resigned and was succeeded by Rev. George W. Burroughs, Jr.

#### SAYRE MEMORIAL CHURCH

The Sayre Memorial Presbyterian Church, organized, February 10, 1868, under the name of The Memorial Presbyterian Church of West Utica, was the development of a Sunday School which had been maintained in that neighborhood since 1848 by members of the First Presbyterian Church. This Sunday School was at first opened in rooms furnished by the Zion Lutheran Church. In 1858, as the Zion congregation required the complete use of its building, the school moved to Hebrand's Hall on Whitesboro Street and, three years later, procured a building on Columbia Street, formerly used by St. Patrick's Church.

At this time, 1860, Theodore S. Sayre became associated with the school as superintendent. In 1865, George L. Curran became secretary and treasurer of the Sunday School, and continued in that position until his death in 1925. In 1867, the society sold the property on Columbia Street, purchased a lot on the corner of Court Street and Sunset Avenue, and erected a chapel. The next year, it was incorporated as a church, thirty members of the First Presbyterian Church transferring to the new society, with Rev. J. W. Whitefield as pastor. After Rev. A. F. Lyle had served for two years, from 1874 to 1876, the Rev. Dana W. Bigelow was installed on April 17, 1878, and began his pastorate of twoscore years, until his death in 1916. In 1884, the stone church on the corner of Sunset Avenue and Court Street was dedicated, built, and furnished by Theodore S. Sayre as a memorial to his father. The name was changed to the Memorial Presbyterian Church and later, on September 1, 1921, on Mr. Sayre's death, again altered to the Sayre Memorial Presbyterian Church. After Dr. Bigelow's death in 1917, Rev. Victor M. Patterson succeeded him, to be followed in 1937 by Rev. Henry V. Bonner. In 1925, a parsonage on State Street was bequeathed to the church by Miss Susan Goodrich.

#### BETHANY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Bethany Presbyterian Church started as a Sunday School under the auspices of Westminster Church, in the old Albany

Street schoolhouse in 1858. The next year, the Sunday School was moved to a house opposite the present church, owned by Mrs. Harriett C. Wood. In 1866, the work in East Utica was organized as the East Utica Mission of Westminster Church. This mission was directed by Dr. P. W. Emens, assistant pastor of Westminster Church, from January 1, 1868 until December 29, 1869, when the new church building, Bethany Presbyterian Church, was dedicated. This church was erected on the corner of Albany and Lansing Streets on land donated by Mrs. Harriett C. Wood. The building itself was given by Mrs. E. M. Gilbert and her three daughters Miss Sarah E. Gilbert, Mrs. Francis G. Wood, and Mrs. Andrew Cowan. For over fifty years, Francis G. Wood, the son of the donor of the land, was President of the Board of Trustees of the Church.

The first pastor was Rev. Charles W. Whittlesey, who served for two years. He was followed by a series of short-term clergymen until April 20, 1904, when Rev. Charles M. Dodge was elected pastor and began an active service which lasted for thirty-four years, after which he became pastor emeritus.

#### HOPE CHAPEL

Hope Chapel was founded during the Civil War, originally as a Sunday School for colored children. It began on Charlotte Street, but later occupied a small building on Elizabeth Street opposite the Courthouse. In 1916, the present chapel at 425 Catherine Street was erected. Rev. E. A. U. Brooks, D.D., first came to Hope Chapel in 1895 to supply for nine weeks. He returned in 1901 and remained here for seven years, when he was transferred to a church in Auburn and later to one in Saratoga Springs. In 1923, he came back to Utica, and remained pastor of Hope Chapel until his resignation in 1947. During his pastorate, the chapel, with the aid of many friends, was put on a firm financial basis.

#### OLIVET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

As a result of a survey made two years before, Westminster Church started the Olivet Presbyterian Church in the Corn Hill district. It began as a mission Sunday school and was opened February 27, 1876. In the same year, a small wooden chapel was erected near the corner of Square and Miller Streets, as a mission of Westminster Church. On April 26, 1886,

the mission was constituted as an independent organization under the name of the Olivet Presbyterian Society. Rev. F. W. Townsend was installed as the first pastor, April 26, 1887. Property was bought on Howard Avenue, on which was built a handsome stone church at a cost of \$25,000. This was dedicated, April 12, 1891.

Upon the opening of the new church, the financial aid which had been received each year from Westminster Church was discontinued, and ever since that time the church has been quite independent. Rev. John Timothy Stone, D.D. served the church as its pastor from 1894 to 1897. It was his first pastorate. He served it well and became a very popular pastor, not only in his church but in the entire area. Later he was eminently known as an outstanding preacher and elected Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, a post he held with great honor and distinction.

Rev. John C. Ball was pastor from 1897 to 1901. He was succeeded by Rev. Arthur J. Dean, D.D. who served for 14 years, this being also the first pastorate for Dr. Dean. The church flourished under Dr. Dean and the mortgages on the property were burned, August 5, 1909.

In 1923, during the pastorate of Rev. Peter McKenzie, D.D., from 1914 to 1925, the church purchased the adjoining property and built a modern manse on it. In 1926, Rev. Herman Paul Guhse was called to serve as pastor until 1930; he was then succeeded by Rev. John D. Gregory, D.D. In 1938, Rev. Arden W. Coe became pastor and except for his years from July 1943 to November 1945, in the Chaplain's Corps of the United States Army, remained in charge until 1947, when he was succeeded by Rev. John Wade Dubocq. In 1941, extensive changes were made in the interior of the church, including the installation of a fine new organ, donated by Mrs. John P. Williams in memory of her husband. In 1948 a new 25 bell electric carillon was given to the church by Mrs. Frank Bice, the first of its kind in Utica.

### *EPISCOPAL CHURCHES*

#### DIocese of CENTRAL NEW YORK

Until the year 1838, the Diocese of New York covered the entire state. Bishop Hobart presided over this for many years.



In 1838, the diocese was divided into two by the formation of the Diocese of Western New York, which included all of the Central and Western parts of the State. Bishop DeLancey was the first bishop of the new diocese. In January 1865, Rt. Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D.D., became his assistant and two months later, on Bishop DeLancey's death, succeeded to the bishopric.

In 1868, as the diocese had become overgrown, the fourteen counties lying between the eastern boundaries of Lewis, Oneida, Chenango, and Broome Counties and a line drawn north and south through Seneca Lake were separately organized as the Diocese of Central New York. Rev. A. N. Littleton, D.D., of Holy Trinity Church was elected bishop, but he refused the position, whereupon Rev. Frederic Dan Huntington, D.D., was elected, and accepted. He was consecrated in Emanuel Church, Boston, of which he was rector, on April 8, 1869. In 1902, Rev. Charles T. Olmsted was elected bishop coadjutor, and became bishop on the death of Bishop Huntington in 1904. Since he lived in Utica, this city became the See instead of Syracuse. In 1915, Rev. Charles Fiske became coadjutor to the aging Bishop Olmsted, and succeeded him on his death.

As Bishop Fiske's health became poor, Rev. Edward Huntington Coley, for many years rector of Calvary Church, was elected suffragan bishop and, upon Bishop Fiske's resignation in 1936, was elected bishop. Rev. Malcolm Peabody, who was elected coadjutor in May, 1938, became bishop on Bishop Coley's resignation on September 29, 1942.

#### TRINITY CHURCH

The first Episcopal church society in Utica was organized in 1798, when the Rev. Philander Chase, a young missionary from Albany, destined later to be Bishop of Ohio, then Bishop of Illinois, came up the valley and gathered together, with the aid of Colonel Benjamin Walker, the few settlers of the Episcopal faith. This small group was given the name of The Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, Utica. For a few years the society met in the homes of the members, who took turns in reading the service. With the arrival, however, of the regular Presbyterian clergyman from Whitestown at the Main Street schoolhouse for services, the attendance at the Episcopal meetings fell off and the society remained dormant for several years.

In 1803, however, a second missionary, Rev. Mr. Thatcher, visited Utica. He so aroused the interest of the Episcopalians in the village, that, on May 24, 1803, the church was reorganized. One week later, June 1, a group of subscribers voted to build a church. John R. Bleeker of Albany donated a large plot of land on the corner of Broad and First Streets. The two thousand dollars raised was not enough to complete the building, and progress of construction was slow. In 1804, Rev. Jonathan Judd became the minister of the parish, dividing his time between the church at Paris Hill and that at Utica. In Utica, he also held his services in the little log schoolhouse on Main Street. In 1806, the construction of the church building, designed by Philip Hooker of Albany, was sufficiently advanced so that Bishop Moore was willing to consecrate it. It was finally completed in 1810, with the help of Trinity Church in New York, which donated to the cause \$2,000 and two city lots in New York City. In 1807, the first permanent rector, Rev. Amos G. Baldwin, took up his duties and remained until 1818. The Trinity Church Theological Library "for divinity students in Western New York," formed at this time, was transferred twelve years later to Geneva, where it became the nucleus of the Hobart College Library. During Mr. Baldwin's rectorship, Trinity Church grew from a small struggling mission to a firmly established, wealthy organization.

Little is known of Mr. Baldwin's successor, Rev. Henry M. Shaw, except that he was a likeable young man who remained in Utica only two years. Following him, however, came a series of remarkable rectors. Rev. Henry Anthon, a native of New York and a graduate of Columbia, arrived in 1821, and remained for eight years. He did much for Trinity Church and, after leaving it, went to New York and served as rector of St. Stephen's Church, assistant rector of Old Trinity and for the twenty-five years before his death, rector of St. Mark's on the Bowery.

Mr. Anthon's successor, Rev. Benjamin Dorr, was a native of Salisbury, Massachusetts, a graduate of Dartmouth and of the first class of the General Theological Seminary. He came to Trinity in 1829 and remained until 1835, when he resigned to become General Secretary of the Board of Missions, and later, in 1837, rector of Christ's Church, Philadelphia. Here he remained until his death thirty-two years later. In 1837, he was

elected Bishop of Maryland but refused the offer. He was a violent opponent of the Oxford movement then rising to influence.

Rev. Pierre Alexis Proal followed Mr. Anthon and served Trinity for twenty-one years. He came to Utica after a fifteen years' rectorship in Schenectady, where he also served as professor of French in Union College. During his rectorship, the seating of the church was changed and private ownership of the pews abolished. He was secretary of the Diocese of Western New York and a trustee of Hamilton College.

Dr. Samuel Hanson Coxe, S.T.D., followed Dr. Proal and remained in the church for twenty years from 1857 to 1877. He was the son of an eminent Presbyterian clergyman in New York City, a graduate of New York University in 1839 and the Union Theological Seminary in 1843. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Columbia University.

By the time that Rev. Charles R. Gardner became rector in 1878, the surroundings of the church had undergone a great change. Up to that time, Trinity had been in the center of the fashionable section of Utica and numbered among its parishioners the financial and social leaders of the city. Now, however, this was changing rapidly. Trinity was being surrounded by business, factories, and wholesale houses, and was in too close proximity to the warehouses along the Erie Canal. It was now a downtown church. Most of those who could give it support had moved away and joined uptown congregations. Mr. Gardner also founded St. Paul's mission in Deerfield. He was chaplain of the Utica Citizens Corps. On leaving Utica in 1886, he became dean of Trinity Cathedral in Omaha, a position he held until his sudden death, ten years later.

Rev. William D. Maxon followed Mr. Gardner in 1887, and remained seven years, until 1894. He was a native of Schenectady, where he had received the degrees of B.A., M.A., and D.D. from Union College. A church house was added to the parish in 1893. He was followed in 1894 by Rev. John Ravenscroft Harding, D.D., who was rector when the church celebrated its centennial in 1898. In 1896, Dr. James Winslow Clarke became assistant rector and was put in charge of the parish's two missions, St. Andrew's Church on Faxon Street and St. Paul's Church in Deerfield. In 1909, Dr. Harding resigned to become secretary of the Second Missionary District of the Episcopal Churches, and was succeeded by Rev. G. C. Groves. Four



rectors followed in quick succession: Rev. William H. Hutchinson in 1914, Rev. Ernest J. Hopper in 1916, Rev. Romeo Gould in 1919, and Rev. Thomas T. Butler in 1921.

By 1922, the character of the neighborhood had so changed that the old church building was abandoned and the congregation moved uptown and joined St. Andrew's Church. The new combined church took the name of Trinity. On December 18, 1924, the cornerstone was laid by Bishop Coley for a new parish house, which was opened September 18, 1925. The old Trinity Church on Broad Street was condemned and torn down in 1927.

#### GRACE CHURCH

Grace Church was organized in 1838. With the migration uptown, it was not long before the need was felt for a church in what was then the newer residential part of the city. Twenty members of Trinity Church, therefore, separated from the mother church with the consent of the rector, Dr. Proal, held a meeting in an upper room at 215 Genesee Street on May 21, 1838, and, under the leadership of Rev. John C. Rudd, D.D., the principal of a school and the organizer and editor of the *Gospel Messenger*, organized the parish of Grace Church. For the first year, Rev. Stephen McHugh of Holland Patent, and other various visiting clergymen, conducted services in the same upper room. In the spring of 1839, however, Rev. Albert C. Patterson became the rector and at once started a drive to raise funds for a church. A plot on the corner of Columbia Street and Broadway was leased from Apollos Cooper with the option of purchase after ten years. A wooden church was built there and was used for twenty-one years.

Mr. Patterson served the church for five years. When, in 1843, failing health forced his resignation, he was succeeded by Rev. George Leeds, whose rectorship lasted ten years, until 1853. Upon his resignation, Dr. John J. Brandegee became rector and at once began a serious movement for a new church. When Alfred Munson bequeathed \$15,000, two-thirds of the sum was spent for the lot on the corner of Genesee and Elizabeth Streets. The remaining five thousand dollars together with other sums raised by subscriptions enabled the trustees to obtain the services of the leading church architect in America, Richard Upjohn, to draw the plan. The stone church was begun in 1856; the cornerstone was laid July 10 of that year; and the



church was opened for services, May 20, 1860, twenty-two years after the parish had been formed. During the period of construction and the next four years, Dr. Brandegee continued his money-raising efforts. This was no small task. When the twenty thousand dollars which had been raised had all been spent, and the church was still only partly completed, a judgment was gotten out against the church for back pay for the workmen. The situation was critical. By almost superhuman efforts, Dr. Brandegee was able to raise some and borrow more until the church was indeed completed, but with an indebtedness of \$30,000. Dr. Brandegee did not stop there, though his health was so bad that he was obliged to remain away from Utica months at a time. Nevertheless, he continued his efforts by pastoral letters, personal solicitations, and appeals from the pulpit, with such success that, on Easter Day, 1864, the last offering necessary to pay off the mortgage was laid on the altar. Two weeks later, the church was draped in mourning for the funeral of the pastor who had been so largely responsible for the building of the church. The year before his death, he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Divinity by both Hobart and Hamilton Colleges.

Shortly after Dr. Brandegee's death, the mortgage was paid, and on August 16, 1864 the church was consecrated by Bishop DeLancey. In the fall of that year, Dr. Edwin M. Van Deusen became rector, and held the position for twenty years. During his second year in Utica, he was elected president of Trinity College, but refused the honor in order to continue his work in Utica. As the church's debt was paid up, the congregation was able to turn its attention to outside interests such as St. Luke's Home, Hospital, and Church on Columbia Street, founded in the west side of the city in 1869, and Holy Cross Church in the east in 1871.

In 1882, Dr. Van Deusen sponsored an innovation which caused great excitement among the more conservative members of his congregation. This was the formation of a vested choir, the first in the diocese. Two years later, J. Francis Day became the organist and choirmaster and served the church faithfully for twenty-five years. During Dr. Van Deusen's rectorship, Mrs. James Watson Williams donated the spire to the church.

When, in 1884, Dr. Van Deusen was forced by ill-health to resign, Dr. Charles Tyler Olmsted, D.D., came from Trinity

Chapel in New York and served as rector for fifteen years. Many changes took place during Dr. Olmsted's administration. Mrs. Williams added a sacristy and rector's study in 1885, a new choir room in 1888, and an enlarged chancel in 1890.

In 1890, also, a new mission was started in the southern part of the city, which soon developed into St. Andrew's Church. In 1894, the beauty of Grace Church was greatly enhanced when the Mesdames Proctor gave to it the marble altar and reredos in memory of their mother, Mrs. James Watson Williams.

In 1899, upon Dr. Olmsted's resignation to become rector of St. Agnes Chapel in New York (from which he returned three years later as Bishop of Central New York), Rev. W. W. Bellinger, D.D., became rector. He served for nine years and, when he left, also became rector of St. Agnes Chapel in New York City.

Dr. Octavius Applegate, who came to the parish in 1909, was a rector of rare culture and vision, deeply interested, not only in his church, but in all undertakings for civic welfare. In 1912, he organized the Men's Club of Grace Church in a building on Devereux Street supplied by the Proctor family. He was also an organizer and the first president of the Associated Charities of Utica, now known as the Family Service Association. In November 1912, he brought to the city the Sisters of St. Margaret, whose convent on Clark Place was replaced, on June 29, 1937, through the bequest of Mrs. Frederick T. Proctor, by the handsome convent on the hills above New Hartford. This order of Episcopal Sisters has brought solace and comfort to both the rich and poor of Utica. During Dr. Applegate's rectorship, plans were made and contracts let for the construction of the fine church house on Devereux Street, which was given to the church by Mrs. Thomas R. Proctor. Dr. Applegate's service to the church ended in 1923.

Rev. Harold E. Sawyer, who came to Grace Church, after serving as assistant to Dr. Bellinger in St. Agnes Chapel in New York, began his duties, January 1, 1924, and was in charge of the church longer than any other rector. He saw the church house completed at a cost of \$400,000, and dedicated by Bishop Fiske, May 15, 1934. He also superintended the lining of the interior of the church with Caenstone, the presentation of two organs to the church, one by the parish and the other by Walter Jerome Green, the reconstruction of the spire by Mrs.

Thomas R. Proctor, the purchase of a rectory on Sunset Ave., and the opening, on May 17, 1928, of the Lady Chapel. In 1946, Father Sawyer was elected Bishop of Erie and was succeeded by Rev. Stanley P. Gasek on February 12, 1947.

#### ST. LUKE'S CHURCH

St. Luke's Church started as a mission of Grace Church in 1869 in a room in St. Luke's Home. Through the generosity of Truman K. Butler, land was obtained and soon a handsome stone church was built, on property adjoining St. Luke's Hospital on Columbia Street, and was consecrated in 1876. For its first seven years, the parish was served by the assistants of Grace Church, but in June, 1876, Rev. Bernard Schulte became the associate rector. Four years later, his title was changed to rector. He resigned in 1897, and was succeeded by Rev. William F. Cook. The church remained on Columbia Street until 1918.

By that time, St. Luke's Home and Hospital had moved to Whitesboro Street. Because the neighborhood became an increasingly commercial and manufacturing district, the church was sold and converted into a Polish Community Center. St. Luke's bought the Presbyterian Highland Chapel on Matthews Avenue, and remodeled the building completely. An altar, a chancel, organ room, kitchen, parish rooms, and men's club were added. The oak pulpit, erected in memory of Dr. Van Deusen, which was brought from the old church, is one of the finest examples of English wood carving in the country. The new church was obtained during the rectorship of Rev. Francis C. Smith, who served the church from 1914 to 1920, and resigned to become executive secretary of the Diocese of Central New York.

Since that time, the rectors were Rev. Johnson A. Springstead, Rev. Edward S. Taber, Rev. James F. Root, and Rev. Cecil Taylor. Many improvements were made, after the payment of the entire debt and burning of the mortgage on Easter Day, 1929.

#### HOLY CROSS CHURCH

In 1871, Grace Church opened a second mission, on the east side of the city. The Memorial Church of the Holy Cross was inaugurated, occupying an upper room on Elizabeth Street. For the first few years, when the congregation was known as the

Mission of the Good Shepherd, various members of the clergy from other churches in Utica conducted the services. Rev. Edward Z. Lewis was the first regular rector. He served until his death in 1874. He was influential in the construction of a small wooden church on Mohawk Street. This was afterwards moved to Bleecker Street and used until the stone church, the cornerstone of which was laid, October 9, 1890, was completed, opened, October 28, 1891, and consecrated by Bishop Huntington, January 5, 1892. The original wooden church was later moved to Jay Street, and has become the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul. Rev. James J. Bird became rector in 1889 and held the position for over thirty-seven years, resigning in 1927 to become rector emeritus. In 1916, the large house just west of the church was added. The cornerstone of this was laid by Bishop Olmsted October 8, 1916, and on November 30, 1917 the new building was dedicated, free from debt. Mr. Bird was succeeded by Rev. W. Reeves Courage. On his resignation in 1945, Rev. J. Lyon Hatfield became rector.

#### ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

In 1890, during Dr. Olmsted's rectorship of Grace Church, a third mission was started in the southern part of the city in a rented house on Avery Place. In 1891, St. Andrew's Church was built on Faxon Street. For the first few years, it was served by the assistant rectors, first of Grace Church and later of Trinity Church. In 1899, it separated from Grace Church and became an independent congregation. In 1907, the present stone church was completed and opened. In 1922, when Trinity Church gave up its Broad Street home and moved uptown, the two churches combined under the name of Trinity Church.

#### CALVARY CHURCH

Calvary Church was the second direct offshoot of Trinity Church. In 1850, Rev. Beardsley Northrup, at the suggestion of Dr. Proal, rector of Trinity, began services in the Corn Hill district of the city in a small schoolhouse on the corner of West and Eagle Streets. Outgrowing this building in three months, the congregation moved to a larger room on Chatham Street, now Linwood Place. The congregation was incorporated as Calvary Church, December 15, 1850, and a subscription was started for funds to procure a church. In 1851, a wooden church



was built on South Street midway between Neilson Street and Howard Avenue. Rev. William W. Matson was installed as rector, May 5, 1851, and served for three years. He was followed by Rev. Henry A. Neely, who left after a year to become rector of Christ Church in Rochester, then chaplain of Hobart College, then assistant in Trinity Church in New York, and finally Bishop of Maine. After two years under Rev. N. Barrows and two more again under Mr. Matson, the church, on August 21, 1859, procured the services of Rev. A. B. Goodrich, D.D., who served it faithfully for thirty-seven years, until his death, December 16, 1896. In the same month that Mr. Goodrich came, the house on the corner of South and Neilson Streets was purchased for a rectory. In 1868, the lot on the southeast corner of South Street and Howard Avenue was purchased and work begun on the handsome stone church, designed by Henry M. Congdon.

The house adjoining this on Howard Avenue was bought for a rectory at the same time, and the rectory on the corner of Neilson Streets was converted into a parish house.

The cornerstone of the church was laid, June 22, 1870; the first service was held, December 10, 1872. The expense was about \$50,000. On January 18, 1884, the church, finally free from debt, was consecrated by Bishop Huntington. In the year 1894, Mrs. Walter Oakman presented to the church a beautiful marble altar and reredos in memory of her mother, Mrs. Roscoe Conkling.

After Dr. Goodrich's death, Rev. Edward H. Coley of Stamford, Connecticut became rector on April 18, 1897. He served as rector until he was elected suffragan bishop of Central New York in 1924, and became bishop of the diocese a few years later. On his elevation, Rev. Caleb Cresson became rector and served a year and a half. Rev. D. Charles White succeeded him January 23, 1927. During his incumbency, the fine stone church house on the corner of South and Neilson Streets was built and dedicated, November 7, 1937. In 1932, Mr. White was made dean of the Second District of the diocese and served for ten years. He resigned his rectorship in 1946, and was succeeded by Rev. Kingsland Van Winkle.

#### ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH

St. George's Church was organized in 1862 to replace St. Paul's Church, which, formed in 1849 by Rev. Marcus A. Perry,

had occupied a building on Lafayette Street, but had been allowed to die out. The prime mover in the forming of St. George's Church was Rev. William J. Gibson, assistant to Dr. Brandegee, in Grace Church. After much controversy as to whether the church should be located east or west of the Chenango Canal, the site was selected on State Street just below Cottage Place. The cornerstone of the church was laid by Bishop DeLancey, May 5, 1862. While the church was being built, services were held in the Moravian Chapel on the corner of Cornelia and Cooper Streets. In the same fall, on October 12, the church was occupied. The furnishings were the gift of Governor Seymour, the pews made from butternut trees from his farm in Deerfield. In 1864, the church was completely paid for and, on June 7 of that year, Bishop DeLancey consecrated it.

Dr. Gibson, who was the first rector, had been graduated from Hobart College in 1842, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1845, but gave up his profession in 1850 to study for the ministry. He was ordained in 1853 and became the assistant to Dr. Brandegee in Grace Church. During his services in St. George's Church, he acted as chaplain to the Utica State Hospital, was editor of the *Gospel Messenger* and the *Church Eclectic*, and was a trustee of the General Theological Seminary in New York. He remained at the church until 1883, except for the years between 1866 and 1873, when he devoted his entire time to the State Hospital and to his editorial work. He died in Utica, November 23, 1896. Two of his sons were Dr. William G. Gibson and Mayor John Gibson of Utica. During Dr. Gibson's rectorship, a one-story parish house was erected, to which later a second story was added.

Dr. Gibson was succeeded by Rev. W. B. Coleman in 1883, under whose rectorship St. George's Church soon came to represent the high church movement of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and adopted the title of American Catholic Church. Father Coleman organized a mission in Chadwicks in which he was deeply interested. While attending this on December 15, 1903, he suffered a paralytic stroke. A second stroke caused his death November 14, 1904. After his first stroke, Rev. Jesse Higgins became assistant rector and after the death of Father Coleman succeeded to the rectorship, on January 15, 1905. Upon his retirement, Rev. Donald C. Stuart became rector, on January 1, 1926. When Father Stuart left, October 1, 1941, to

serve as chaplain in World War II, several temporary clergymen officiated in the church until, on April 7, 1945, Rev. Carl A. Aveilhe became formal rector.

## *BAPTIST CHURCHES*

### TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH

The first Baptist church in Utica, in fact the first church of any kind in the village, was the Welsh Baptist Church, organized in 1801 by twenty-two Welsh immigrants. In 1806, this society built a church on Hotel Street which had later to be removed to make way for the Erie Canal.

A new church was built on Broadway, a little north of Liberty Street. In 1819, the services of the First Church were conducted in Welsh. Seventeen members who could not speak that language left the congregation, founded the Second Baptist Church, and built a wooden place of worship on Broad Street. This was replaced in 1847 by a large brick building. In 1865, this church moved to Hopper Street on a lot donated by John Thorn to become the Tabernacle Baptist Church. The Welsh Baptist population gradually decreased until, in 1885, the first Baptist church ceased to exist as a separate institution. The building was turned over to the Tabernacle Church and most of the few remaining members went with it.

The first pastor of the Second Baptist Church was Rev. Elijah F. Willey, who came in 1819 and remained for nine years. It was during his pastorate that the first wooden church was built. Following him came a series of ministers, most of them remaining but one or two years. The first one to remain any length of time was Rev. Alfred S. Patton, D.D., who took over the pastorate in 1864 and held it for eight years. He had charge of the church at the time it built the present Tabernacle Church on Hopper Street. He was one of the founders of the Home for the Homeless.

During the next few years, the path of the church was thorny indeed. During the incumbency of Rev. Noah Everts, from 1873 to 1878, dissensions arose in the church and many of the parishioners left the congregation. His successor, Rev. John W. Custes, who came in 1879, unfortunately lost his mind, and the church found itself at a low ebb. The arrival of Rev. Albert P. Brigham at this juncture was most fortunate. This remark-

able man, who took over the pastorate in 1885, quickly healed the dissensions in the church and rapidly put it back on its feet. Under his leadership, a chapel was built on a lot on King Street, behind the church, donated by Mrs. John Thorn. In 1887, the New York Baptist State convention held a most successful meeting in the church.

Dr. Brigham's interest extended beyond his church. Natural science fascinated him and, even while pastor of Tabernacle Church, he made an intensive study of the geology of the Mohawk Valley. After resigning from the church in 1891, he took a postgraduate course of study at Harvard and the next year became Professor of Geology at Colgate University. Here he spent the remainder of his life and made geological excursions to all parts of the world. He received the degree of Doctor of Science from Syracuse University and was elected in 1918 to the presidency of the National Council of Geography Teachers. He was a prolific writer and was the author of some threescore books and scientific papers.

Rev. Riley A. Vose, D.D., who followed Dr. Brigham in 1892 and remained for four years, was a natural-born organizer. During his short tenure of office, he started a kindergarten in the church, organized the Baraca Class in the Sunday School, in 1895 formed a church orchestra, and in many other ways built up the strength and popularity of the church and Sunday School.

When Rev. William B. Wallace succeeded Dr. Vose in 1896, he soon found that the tremendously increased Sunday School and church activities had completely outgrown the facilities of the chapel. In 1905, the old chapel was torn down, the property behind the church as far as Clark Place was purchased, and, with the aid of a bequest of \$26,000 from the will of John Thorn, a chapel was built covering the entire area, the Thorn Memorial Chapel, dedicated on July 1, 1906.

The ministers who succeeded Dr. Wallace and have successfully carried on the work of the Tabernacle Church have been Rev. John Snape, D.D., 1908-1914; Rev. Perry J. Stackhaus, D.D., 1914-1921; Rev. Edward Bleakney, 1922-1926; Rev. Oliver V. Chapman, 1928-1937; Rev. Walter L. Bailey, 1938-1944; Rev. M. DeForest Lowen 1945 to the present time.



## PARK BAPTIST CHURCH

An offshoot of the Broad Street Church was the Bleecker Street Church, on the corner of Bleecker and Charlotte Streets, where the White Building now stands. This society was formed in 1838 as a small mission in West Utica, supported by the Second Baptist Church, and first met in the old Bethel Church on the corner of Lafayette and Varick Streets. In 1839, the society erected its own church building on State Street. As a result of a revival meeting by Elder Jacob Knapp, which was so widely attended that the other Protestant Churches in the city had to throw open their doors to accommodate those who flocked to the meetings, Bethel Church rapidly outgrew its quarters and, in 1845, rented the Bleecker Street Church, which had been occupied by the Second Presbyterian Church. This building was purchased two years later. Here the church remained for over forty years, and then sold the property to the Y.M.C.A., in 1886, moved to Rutger and West Streets in 1888, changed its name to the Park Baptist Church, and burned its mortgage five years later. In 1930, this building was abandoned, the congregation joining with the Tabernacle Church. The building remained vacant for several years and then was demolished to make room for an enlarged armory.

During the entire time that the Bleecker Street Baptist Church existed under that name, it was served by only one pastor, Rev. Daniel G. Corey. He was born in Greenwich, Washington County, August 21, 1814, was ordained a minister March 5, 1835, became pastor of the Bethel Church in 1842, moved it to Bleecker Street in 1845, again to the site on Rutger Street in 1885, and retired, after forty-eight years of continuous service, in 1888. He was awarded the degrees of Master of Arts by Madison University, and Doctor of Divinity by Rochester University. He died in Utica, February 20, 1890. One of the most powerful preachers who ever came to Utica, he was a tower of strength to this church and the entire Baptist community.

## IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH

In 1889, during the administration of Dr. Brigham, a group of members of the Tabernacle Church became interested in the formation of a new church in the southeastern section of the city. A Sunday School was organized in a residence on Seymour

Avenue. The lot on the corner of Eagle Street and Dudley Avenue was purchased and a building erected. On January 1, 1890, Rev. James M. Hutchinson of Waterville entered on his duties as minister, and served for five years.

The congregation soon outgrew its building, and on January 5, 1905, during the pastorate of Rev. C. H. Murch, the present brick church was dedicated. On January 29, 1924, the mortgage was burned. The next year, a residence on the corner of Seymour Avenue and Square Street was purchased for a parsonage. Up to the time of its semicentennial in 1940, the church had had ten clergymen and 1,241 members.

#### ST. JOHN'S BAPTIST CHURCH

In 1907, Rev. G. Woodvine Ball and Deacon Earl Smith started a Baptist mission among the Italians of East Utica. This was sponsored by both the Tabernacle and the Park Baptist Churches. At first, services and sewing classes were held in a house on Elizabeth Street. In 1909, use was granted of the basement of the East Utica Baptist Church for services in the Italian language, and later the use of the sanctuary was allowed for afternoon services.

In 1911, Rev. Anthony Perrotta was called to the pastorate and built up the congregation so rapidly that, in 1914, it was able to purchase the building for the exclusive use of the Italian congregation. In 1925, plans were drawn for a parish house, which was completed in 1930. Rev. Mr. Perrotta served the congregation for twenty-seven years and, in 1938, was succeeded by Rev. Anthony Gallopi. In 1943, Rev. G. Basile took charge of the church which, in 1944, changed its name to St. John's Baptist Church.

#### CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH

On May 7, 1893, in a vacant house on Churchill Avenue, Rev. James M. Hutchinson, pastor of Immanuel Baptist Church, organized a Sunday School for Baptists of West Utica. Shortly after this, a tent was pitched on a vacant lot on the corner of Churchill Avenue and Whitesboro Street to house evangelical services conducted by Rev. William Guile. During the next winter, services were held in an old house on Whitesboro Street, where the fire-engine house now stands. In the meantime, fourteen interested persons organized under the name of Calvary Baptist Church, July 29, 1893.

January 1, 1894, Rev. William A. Davidson was called as the first pastor and so imbued his little flock with enthusiasm that the lot where the tent had been pitched was purchased. On May 7, 1894, ground was broken for a church, which was dedicated, October 23, 1894.

On May 24, 1900, the church was destroyed by fire, but through the untiring efforts of the pastor, Rev. Charles E. Hemans, it was rebuilt promptly and has been in active use ever since. In 1917, the mortgage was burned. In 1926, the parsonage was erected behind the church at 905 Churchill Avenue. On April 16, 1944, under the seventeenth pastor, Rev. Frank Davis, the church celebrated its golden jubilee.

### *CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES*

#### *BETHESDA CHURCH*

The second religious society formed in Utica which has continued to the present day was organized on January 1, 1802, when a group of ten Welshmen formed the Welsh Congregational Church. It is now the oldest Welsh Congregational Church in the Western Hemisphere.

Rev. Daniel Morris came from Philadelphia to take charge of the congregation, then consisting of twenty-eight members, in November, 1802. He was a bookbinder and continued to carry on his trade to eke out his small salary as minister of the church. When they needed hymnbooks he compiled one and had copies printed, which he bound himself. These were used for many years by both his own and the Welsh Baptist Church. Services were held in private homes, until the small wooden church on the corner of Whitesboro and Washington Streets was ready for use in 1805. This was the first church building to be completed in Utica.

Mr. Morris remained with the church until 1810. Then there was no permanent pastor for thirteen years, until, Rev. Robert Everett came from Wales, in 1823. He remained for nine years. In recognition of his learning and his services to the community, Hamilton College awarded him the Degree of Doctor of Divinity. During the long service of his successor, Rev. James Griffiths, which began in 1832 and lasted seventeen years, the congregation outgrew its home and built a larger church in the same neighborhood. This was opened, January 1, 1836. In 1862,

seventy members of the congregation left and formed the Second Congregational Church, purchasing the old Grace Church on the corner of Columbia Street and Broadway. However, under the conciliatory influence of Rev. R. Gwesyn Jones, who had become pastor in 1867 and, except for the years 1881 and 1882, served in that capacity until 1901, they rejoined the mother church in 1871. The two congregations together built the present brick church on upper Washington Street. This was opened in 1872 as the Bethesda Congregational Church, in honor of the pastor who had come to Utica from Bethesda, Wales.

Since the turn of the century, the church has continued to prosper under the pastorates of Rev. W. Caradoc Jones, D.D., from 1902 to 1915; Rev. J. Vincent Jones, D.D., from 1917 to 1923; Rev. R. W. Hughes, from 1927 to 1939, and since 1940 Rev. Rees T. Williams. In 1945, its last indebtedness was paid off and, in 1946, the house next door to the church was purchased and converted into a parish house.

#### PLYMOUTH CHURCH

On May 13, 1883, Rev. Edward Taylor, D.D., of Binghamton began holding Congregational services in English for forty people in the Common Council Chamber, under the auspices of the New York Home Missionary Society. After the fourth meeting, the members who attended decided to form a Congregational Society and appointed a committee of which Dr. Charles B. Tefft was chairman. It was formally organized, September 18, 1883, under the name of the Plymouth Church, with forty-seven charter members gathered from other congregations. For a while, they held services in Dobson's Hall on Oneida Square. In 1884, the society purchased the property on the corner of Plant and State Streets for \$14,000. A small chapel was built on the Plant Street side of the property and occupied in January 1885.

The first pastor, Dr. Taylor, was succeeded in 1885 by Rev. Dwight E. Marvin and he, in 1889, by Rev. Moses E. Dunham. He resigned in 1898, when Rev. Henry N. Tweedy became pastor. Mr. Tweedy held the position until his resignation, December 14, 1902, to accept a professorship at Yale. He was followed, November 19, 1903, by Rev. Alfred V. Bliss.

In 1905, during the pastorate of Mr. Bliss, the stone church



on the corner of State and Plant Streets was erected. This was designed by Frederick H. Gouge and cost \$70,000. The cornerstone was laid, September 12, 1905, and the church dedicated, June 3, 1906. In 1910, Rev. W. Irving Maurer became pastor of the church and remained in charge until 1913, when he resigned to become president of Beloit College.

In 1914, Rev. Norman McKinnon became pastor and remained for five years, to be succeeded by Rev. Frank W. Murtfeldt, whose pastorate lasted fifteen years.

During Mr. Murtfeldt's pastorate, the property adjoining the church on Plant Street was purchased at a cost of \$10,500. On Palm Sunday in the year 1925, the sum of \$126,000 was subscribed for the erection of a church house on this property. The building, also designed by Mr. Gouge, was erected in 1928 at a cost of nearly \$140,000. It was dedicated, May 5, 1929. In 1946, when Syracuse University wished to procure temporary quarters for its Utica College, the church authorities graciously turned this church house over to the University and made the opening of Utica College possible.

Rev. Mr. Murtfeldt was succeeded in 1935 by Rev. Edwin R. Holden, who was followed in turn by Rev. Harold E. Martin in 1940, Rev. James Gordon Gilkey, Jr. on November 1, 1944, and Rev. J. Bernard Corneliussen in 1948.

#### SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The South Congregational Church first occupied a small wooden church built for it in 1920 on the corner of Genesee Street and Beverly Place. In that year, the Rev. Donald B. MacLean became pastor and set about organizing the church. On October 3, it opened its doors for the first service. On November 15, 1920, the constitution was adopted and the church received the name of South Congregational Church. At the time of the first communion service, December 6, 1920, there were forty-two members. The pulpit, table, chairs, and communion set in this church are the ones used for many years in Brooklyn by Henry Ward Beecher, and were donated by the Henry Ward Beecher Memorial Church in Brooklyn.

In July 1923, Mr. MacLean's health having broken down, Prof. William H. Squires of Hamilton College became pastor. He resigned after two years, having devoted much effort to raising funds for a new building.

During the pastorate of Rev. Joseph B. Kettle, who served from 1926 to 1930, the present brick church, designed by the firm of Gouge and Ames, was erected, the cornerstone being laid, January 9, 1926, and the church dedicated, October 10, 1927. The building of this church edifice was made possible by a donation of \$15,000 from the Congregational Church Building Society and \$5,000 from the New York Congregational Conference.

On Mr. Kettle's resignation in 1930, he was succeeded by Rev. Will B. O'Neill who served until 1936, and was followed by Rev. Reginald W. Taylor. During his pastorate, a new organ and a set of chimes were installed.

After Mr. Taylor's resignation in 1939, there was a period in which there was no regular pastor, Dean Carl A. Kallgren of Colgate University acting as supply minister. During this period, the church went through a trying time. The depression had interfered with the keeping up of pledges, made when the new church was built, and the First Bank and Trust Company was forced to start foreclosure procedures on a mortgage of \$25,000. An appeal for help was made. So many people, including Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, came to the assistance of the church that the mortgage was refinanced with ease. At the time of the silver jubilee of the church, in 1945, sufficient donations were received to pay up the mortgage and leave the church debt-free.

In 1940, Rev. John E. Fiebiger became the pastor of the church and remained in charge until 1945, when he resigned to be succeeded by Major John H. Keefe, just returned from overseas where he had served in the Chaplain's Corps of the United States Army.

### *DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH*

In the year 1801, Rev. John P. Spinner was appointed pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Fort Herkimer, where he remained for forty-seven years. Early in his pastorate, he adopted the custom of visiting the outlying settlements in order to arouse interest in church matters. In Deerfield, he found a number of families whose affiliations had been with the church of Holland. These he persuaded to unite with his church at Fort Herkimer. Mr. Spinner for a number of years made frequent visits to his parishioners in Deerfield and preached,

first in homes, and, after the Baptist Church on Broad Street was completed, in that building. When the Baptist congregation had grown so that it required the exclusive use of its church, Mr. Spinner secured the part-time use of the Methodist Church on Main Street.

In 1826, Rev. Mr. Labagh, a missionary of the Reformed Church, visited Utica to study the situation. He soon decided that Utica needed a Reformed Church of its own and started a campaign to organize one. He began holding services in Washington Hall, for the inhabitants of both Deerfield and Utica. With his assumption of this duty, Mr. Spinner discontinued his services in Utica. Soon, however, Mr. Labagh was called to other fields and Rev. John F. Schermerhorn, secretary of Home Missions of the Dutch Reformed Church, took his place.

Money was promptly raised; a lot on the southeast corner of Broad and John Streets was purchased; in June 1830, the church was ready for occupancy; and in November, Rev. George W. Bethune became the first pastor. The church grew steadily and was soon out of debt. Four years later, Dr. Bethune left the church to accept a call to Philadelphia. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Henry Mandeville, who served until 1841. Rev. John P. Knox was pastor from 1841 to 1844, Rev. Charles Welly, D.D., from 1844 to 1853, and Rev. George H. Fisher, D.D., from 1853 to 1859. In 1859, Rev. Charles P. Knox, a tutor at Hamilton College, became the pastor and at once began to work for the building of a new church. However the outbreak of the Civil War convinced Dr. Knox that the time was not ripe for building, and in 1862 he resigned.

The coming of Rev. Ashbel G. Vermilye as pastor, in 1863, instilled new life into the church. A lot on the corner of Genesee and Cornelia Streets was purchased and a new edifice started, which was completed and opened for services in 1866. Under the able leadership of Dr. Vermilye and of his successor, Dr. Isaac S. Hartley, who came in 1871, the church sprang into prominence and, for a quarter century, was both financially and socially one of the most important religious societies in the city. On February 6, 1881, the church was completely destroyed by fire, but, was promptly rebuilt and, on the last day of the year 1882, was reopened for services. This new building, which had now been renamed Christ Church, was equipped with stained-glass memorial windows unequalled in the city.



In 1889, owing to dissensions in the church, Dr. Hartley resigned and many influential members of the congregation left at the same time, most of them joining Grace Church. Rev. Oren Root, D.D., Professor of Mathematics at Hamilton College, occupied the pulpit for five years, but was unable to attend to other pastoral duties. He was succeeded in turn by Rev. Peter Crespell, from 1894 to 1902, Rev. Louis H. Holden, D.D., from 1902 to 1921 and, since that date, by Rev. Henry O. Hospers.

### *METHODIST CHURCHES*

#### FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Methodists were represented very early by circuit riders, the first sermon having been preached in Old Fort Schuyler in 1792 by Freeborn Garrettson, presiding elder of the Albany District. The first Methodist society in what is now Utica, then in the country, met in a small dwelling house on Genesee Street opposite Pleasant Street. In 1808, services were held in a schoolhouse on lower Genesee Street just south of Broad Street. In the same year, a small church was erected near the corner of Elizabeth and Charlotte Streets. In 1815, the Pleasant Street and Charlotte Street congregations were united in a new church on the north side of Main Street at the foot of Third Street, known as the First Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Utica. In 1825, a chapel was built on Bleecker Street. In 1847, as an offshoot of the Bleecker Street Church, the State Street Methodist Church was organized. When this church burned in 1867, the congregation again joined with the Bleecker Street Church to form the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Utica, and moved to the corner of Broadway and Court Streets, where a new church building was erected at a cost of \$80,000. The first pastor of the united church was Rev. William Reddy. The chapel was completed in 1869 and the church itself in 1871.

In 1920, the congregations of the Coke Memorial Church and the South Street Methodist Church amalgamated with the First M.E. Church. The combined churches adopted the name of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church.



### THE COKE MEMORIAL CHURCH

In the year 1849, twenty-seven Welsh Methodists organized the Welsh Methodist Episcopal Church. For eight months they made use of the Cambrian Hall on the north side of Liberty Street between Hotel and Seneca Streets. In 1850, they purchased the Commercial Lyceum on Washington Street, and converted it into a church. Here, under a rapid succession of pastors, the church remained for thirty-five years. In 1885, under the pastorate of Rev. R. W. Griffith, who served from 1881 to 1889, the church purchased a lot at the corner of Hopper and Union Streets, and the next year began the construction of a new church. This was dedicated, in August 1887, as the Coke Memorial Church, in honor of Bishop Coke, the first Methodist bishop sent to this country.

In 1920, the property was sold to Temple Beth-El for use as a synagogue, and the congregation amalgamated with the First Methodist Episcopal Church to form the Central M.E. Church.

### SOUTH STREET METHODIST CHURCH

In 1852, eighty-two persons, under the leadership of Thomas J. Francis of the Bleecker Street Church, organized the South Street Methodists and the following year built a small church on South Street a few doors east of Park Avenue. Rev. John Inskip was the first pastor. In 1920, the congregation sold the building to St. David's Society for a clubhouse, and the members became affiliated with the Central M.E. Church.

### FREE METHODIST CHURCH

In 1863, forty-eight members of the South Street Church left the congregation, owing to a disagreement with the pastor on the matter of the doctrine of holiness. For a while, this group held meetings in their homes and then, under the leadership of D. W. Thurston, formed the Free Methodist Church. For two years, services were held in Morgan Hall, on the northeast corner of South and West Streets, with Rev. James Mathews as pastor. Then a small wooden church commonly referred to as "the cheese box," was built on the corner of South and Miller Streets. One evening, while Rev. W. J. Selby was pastor, roughs came in, broke up the furniture, piled the records in front of the altar, and made a bonfire of them. The fire was extinguished

quickly so that the church was saved, but all the records had been destroyed. By 1880, the congregation had outgrown this building and, during the pastorate of Rev. O. Mowers, a new brick church was erected on Chatham Street, now Linwood Place, where services are still conducted. On June 30, 1946, the church was struck by lightning and the top of the steeple destroyed.

#### DRYER MEMORIAL CHURCH

Shortly after the State Street Methodist Church burned in 1867, a new congregation was formed in West Utica under the auspices of the Central M.E. Church, and a chapel was built on the corner of Court and Stark Streets, where services and a Sunday School were held for nineteen years. In 1886, this was organized as the Dryer Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, in honor of H. U. Dryer, who for many years had been very active in the Sunday School while serving as steward of the Utica State Hospital. Rev. F. W. Merrick was the first minister. In 1917, this building was abandoned, and the Court Street School, on the corner of Court Street and Lenox, was purchased for \$8,425 and converted into a church.

#### CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH

As the city grew to the eastward, the need for a Methodist Church in that neighborhood became evident to the members of the South Street Church. In 1879, a meeting was held in the residence of Tracy H. Wade on Kossuth Avenue, and after that, weekly in various homes. In 1880, Rev. W. F. Hemingway visited Utica and organized the group under the name of the East Utica Society, with W. R. Dennison the leader. In 1882, a hall was rented on the corner of South and Albany Streets and a Sunday School was started with ten members. In two years, as the hall had become overcrowded and the Sunday School had increased to 165 members, a larger hall was rented. This served for one year, until a wooden church was erected on the corner of Nichols and Lansing Streets on a lot given by Francis Kernan, a Catholic. In 1884, the congregation broke its connection with the South Street Church and became organized as the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church. The first pastor was Rev. L. D. White, who served for three years. In 1891, a parsonage was erected adjoining the church. During the ten-

year pastorate of Rev. Walter Wilmhurst, plans were made for the building of a larger church, with the result that the lot on Lansing Street was sold, a new one on the corner of Rutger and Nichols Streets was purchased, and, in 1913, the large tile and stucco church was started thereon, to be completed during the pastorate of Rev. Matthew Dorr Sill.

The new church was dedicated by Rev. William Burt, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of the Northern New York Conference, during a week's celebration, from March 29 to April 5, 1914. A few years later, a new parsonage was built next door to the church.

In 1925, when Rev. Henry Bridge was pastor, a new pipe organ was installed. Some years later, during the pastorate of Rev. Frederick R. Griffith, who served from 1929 to 1934, the seats were replaced by pews donated by the Park Baptist Church which was being abandoned.

In 1934, Rev. Henry Friesen became pastor. During the years of his service the church has been so successful that, when it celebrated its sixtieth anniversary on November 12, 1944, the mortgage taken out thirty years before was burned amid great rejoicing.

## *ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES*

### *DIOCESE OF SYRACUSE*

The first Catholic priests to live in the territory which comprises the Diocese of Syracuse were the French Jesuit missionaries to the Iroquois, who conducted successful missions from 1658 to the end of the seventeenth century. After they were driven out by edict of the British governors, there were no Catholic priests in New York until after the Revolution. The few Catholics in America were under the jurisdiction of the Vicar Apostolic of London.

After the penal laws against Catholics had been repealed by the New York Legislature, the Very Rev. John Carroll, brother of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, was appointed Prefect Apostolic of the United States by Pope Pius VI, on June 9, 1784. In 1789, the Diocese of Baltimore was formed, covering the entire United States, with Bishop Carroll in charge of the See. John Cunningham in his log hut near Old Fort Schuyler was the only Catholic residing in what is now the Diocese of Syracuse. In 1808, the Catholic population in America had grown to such an

extent that Baltimore was created an archdiocese and the whole country was divided into four dioceses, one of which was New York, including the territory of this State and New Jersey.

Because of the Napoleonic wars, Luke Concanen, first Bishop of New York, was unable to come from Rome to New York, and so two Jesuits, first Father Kohlmann and subsequently Father Fenwick, administered the diocese for several years. Bishop Connolly became bishop in 1815.

On April 26, 1847, the Diocese of Albany was established with Rt. Rev. John McCloskey, D.D. (afterwards the first American cardinal) as bishop. For twoscore years, all of up-state New York was in the Diocese of Albany. On September 12, 1886, the Diocese of Syracuse was formed, comprising the counties of Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, and Oswego, with Syracuse the Episcopal city. The Rt. Rev. Patrick A. Ludden, D.D., rector of St. Peter's Church, Troy, was consecrated bishop of the new diocese.

In 1909, Rt. Rev. Msgr. John Grimes was named coadjutor to the aging Bishop Ludden, and succeeded him on his death, August 16, 1912.

Bishop Grimes was followed, on May 14, 1923, by Rt. Rev. Daniel J. Curley, by Rt. Rev. John A. Duffy in 1933, and by Rt. Rev. Walter A. Foery in 1937.

#### ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

Until the end of the second decade of the nineteenth century, there were not enough Catholics residing in this part of the state to support a church here. Utica belonged to the parish of St. Mary's Church in Albany, of which John C. Devereux of Utica was a member of the Board of Trustees. Priests from Albany, especially Father Paul McQuade of St. Mary's Church, came to Utica from time to time and celebrated Mass in the home of Mr. Devereux at Broad and Second Streets, which still stands and is occupied by the firm of Lowery Bros.

In 1819, however, a meeting of the Catholics of Utica was held under the direction of Rev. Michael O'Gorman, rector of St. Mary's Church, at which it was decided to build a church to serve all the Catholics of Central and Western New York. A corporation was formed, under the name of The Trustees of the First Catholic Church in the Western District of New York.



The trustees included, besides the two Devereux brothers of Utica, Catholics from Auburn, New Hartford, Johnstown, Syracuse, Rochester, and the Genesee Valley. Rev. John Farnum was appointed pastor of the extensive parish, celebrated Mass in the Utica Academy, and set about building a small church on the corner of Bleecker and John Streets on a site donated by Judge Morris Miller, a Protestant. Many other Protestants subscribed liberally to the building fund. The church was consecrated on August 19, 1821. In 1836, this wooden church was moved across Bleecker Street and the second edifice erected. St. John's School was opened in 1834, and St. John's Orphan Asylum in 1867. St. John's Church was thus the first Catholic church in New York State west of Albany.

The first pastor of St. John's Church, Rev. John Farnum, remained for four years and was followed by a series of eight priests, none of whom served for more than two years. In the year 1833, Rev. Walter J. Quarter became the rector. His administration of six years, from 1833 to 1839, was marked by three important matters. The small wooden church was moved across the street; the cornerstone of the second, larger, church was laid; and the Sisters of Charity were brought to Utica, where they opened St. John's School for Girls and St. John's Orphan Asylum adjacent to the church.

During the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Martin, who served the parish from 1841 to 1845, the church purchased five acres of land on Mohawk Street for a cemetery, to replace the old burying ground on Steuben Street at Grove Place.

Until the administration of Rev. Joseph Stokes, who came in 1845 and remained until 1851, the priests of St. John's Church had no home, being obliged to live in whatever rented lodgings could be obtained. Directly behind the church was the residence of Rev. Eleazar S. Barrows, a retired Presbyterian minister with a strong anti-Catholic bias, who had absolutely refused to sell any of his land to the church. After Mr. Barrows died, however, Father Stokes purchased the property from his heirs, in 1850, and converted the house into a rectory.

In 1851, on the retirement of Father Stokes, Rev. Francis P. McFarland, D.D., became pastor of the church, the first native-born American to hold that position. He was a man of outstanding learning, having been a professor in St. John's

College, now Fordham University. During his pastorate, the Christian Brothers were brought to the city and opened Assumption Academy on the corner of John and Elizabeth Streets. While Father McFarland was laboring in Utica, a papal bull arrived naming him Bishop of Hartford. He left Utica in March 1858 and, on the twenty-first day of that month, was consecrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York by Archbishop Hughes. He remained in Hartford until his death, October 12, 1874.

When Bishop McFarland left St. John's in 1858, he was followed by Rev. Thomas Daley, whose long pastorate of twenty-three years marked a new era in the history of the church. Shortly after he arrived, he organized the Children of Mary; and, in 1862, opened a boys' orphan asylum in a portion of the Assumption Academy building. It was soon clear that the second church, which had been expected to serve the parish for many years, was already too small, and, in 1868, its demolition began. The cornerstone of the new church was laid, June 27, 1869. The Courthouse on John Street and the Sisters' School were used for services until on Christmas Day, 1869, the first service was held in the new church. The Barrows house was torn down and the present brick rectory built in its place.

In 1869, it was found that the Assumption Academy needed its entire building, and, that new accommodations would have to be procured for the orphans who had been installed therein. To meet this need, the property on the corner of Rutger Street and Taylor Avenue was purchased and the institution, later known as the St. Vincent's Industrial School, was built.

In 1871, more land was purchased on Mohawk Street. This was added to the burying ground, and the whole was then turned over to The St. Agnes Cemetery Association.

In 1876, Father Daley's health forced his retirement into an institution and, though he remained titular pastor until 1881, the work of the parish was carried on first by Rev. Edward A. Terry (1876-1880) and then by Rev. James A. Ludden (1880-1882). On July 3, 1891, Very Rev. James S. M. Lynch began his long pastorate. Upon his retirement in 1920, Rev. Robert J. Bogan became rector. He was succeeded, in 1925, by Rev. Daniel J. Dooling. Father Dooling was given the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Niagara University in 1932, and raised to the rank of monsignor in 1948.

Of all the assistant priests who have served St. John's Church during its long history, many have left Utica to attain distinction elsewhere. Two of them have even risen to the episcopacy. Rt. Rev. David W. Bacon, D.D., born in New York City in 1815, came to Utica, January 13, 1839, as assistant to Father Quarter shortly after his ordination, and remained for nine months. After leaving Utica and spending a short time in Ogdensburg, he went to Brooklyn, completed the erection of the Church of the Assumption, and built St. Mary's Star of the Sea. In 1855, he became the first Bishop of Portland, Maine. Here, in spite of vicious anti-Catholic riots and a destructive fire which destroyed the cathedral property, he continued to serve until his death, November 5, 1874.

Rt. Rev. John Loughlin, D.D., was a native of County Down, Ireland, where he was born, December 20, 1817. He came to Albany when six years of age, was graduated from Mt. St. Mary's, Emmittsburg, Maryland, October 18, 1840, and came directly to Utica to assist Father Ferrall, then in failing health, and remained until the rector died four months later. He was then called to New York and became assistant priest of St. Patrick's Cathedral. He soon became rector of the Cathedral and, in 1850, vicar-general of the diocese. Three years later, October 30, 1853, he was consecrated the first Bishop of Brooklyn. He ruled over this diocese for forty-eight years until his death, December 19, 1891.

#### ST. PETER'S CHURCH

St. Peter's Church in North Utica was incorporated in 1808 and was served first by the missionary priests from Albany: Fathers McQuade and Farnum. Masses were first said in the homes of the parishioners. The first resident pastor, Rev. J. Shanahan, came to the parish in 1827. The present church was erected in 1874.

#### ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH

During the fourth decade of the nineteenth century, the great German immigration into the United States created a need for a special church for the German Catholics. To meet this need, the parish of St. Joseph's Church was formed in 1842, and the next year Rev. Joseph Proust purchased the building on Lafayette Street which had been used by the Methodists,



and began saying Mass therein. The church, owing to internal dissensions, grew slowly. In 1855, a brick church and parochial school were built. The Franciscan Fathers took charge, promptly brought order out of chaos, and from that time the church grew rapidly. Under the pastorate of Rev. Alphonse M. Zoller, O.M.C., the large brick church on the north side of Columbia Street was built, work being started in 1869, the cornerstone laid, May 7, 1871, the church completed in 1873, and dedicated on November 9 of that year. In 1860, four Franciscan Sisters came to Utica and took charge of the parish school. The Order has remained in charge ever since. In 1878, a convent was built and in 1885, during the pastorate of Rev. Alexis Rossbauer, a new parochial schoolhouse was added on Varick Street.

During the rectorship of Rev. Clemens Luitz, the high altar was erected in 1889 and, two years later, St. Clare Convent was opened on Lafayette Street. By the year 1899, due to the strenuous efforts of two rectors, Rev. Fidelis M. Voigt and Rev. Peter W. Scharoun, the entire debt of the church was paid up, with a good balance left over. In 1905, when Rev. Francis Lahner was rector, a priests' residence was built adjoining the church, at a cost of \$25,000. In 1907, the church was completely renovated.

The first cemetery belonging to the church was located on St. Joseph Street, north of the Erie Canal, two blocks from the church. In 1861, this was enlarged by the purchase of land adjoining it. With the rapid growth of the parish this was soon overfilled and, in 1875, eighteen acres of land on the east side of Champlin Road were purchased for cemetery purposes.

#### ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

The needs of the Irish Catholics in the rapidly growing west side of the city were met when a new parish was organized on St. Patrick's Day, 1850, by Rev. Patrick Carraher. Services were first held in a brick building west of St. Joseph's Church, afterwards used as a part of St. Elizabeth Hospital. The next year, the lot on the corner of Columbia and Huntington Streets was purchased and a large brick church built. Father Carraher had charge of the church for forty years. In 1887, owing to the poor health of the priest, debt, and internal dissensions, the congregation had so fallen off that the building was sold at auction, Father Carraher bidding it in. The church remained



unoccupied for two years and, on the night of November 8, 1889, it burned to the ground.

After Father Carraher's death, the parish recovered possession of the property and, under the rectorship of Rev. Nicholas J. Quinn, who came to the parish in 1893, began reconstruction of the building. The cornerstone was laid, June 15, 1894, and the church was completed and dedicated on December 8, 1895. The mortgage of \$24,000 was paid up in 1907. In 1908, the lots behind the church were purchased, on which the parochial school on Huntington Street and the Convent on West Cooper Street were built in 1918. Father Quinn served the church for twenty-four years, and died on August 20, 1916.

#### ST. MARY'S CHURCH

In 1870, some parishioners of St. Joseph's Church petitioned for the formation of a church for German Catholics in East Utica. This was granted and the new congregation was incorporated under the name, St. Mary's of the Immaculate Conception. The corporation bought two lots on the corner of South Street and Taylor Avenue, to which they moved the small wooden church in which St. Paul's Lutheran Church had started its career. The first priest was Rev. George Veit. Land on Webster Avenue was bought in 1871 and incorporated with the church for use as a cemetery. In the same year, Father Veit started a parochial school, using the church auditorium for classes. It was presided over by the pastor's brother, John Veit. In 1873, a rectory was built.

Within ten years' time the small wooden church was outgrown, and, in 1883, during the pastorate of Rev. Henry Fehling, who served the church for fifteen years from 1873 to 1888, it was replaced by the present brick church, to which several additions have since been made. In 1892, when Rev. Andreas Lindenfild was rector, a new brick school building was erected which, eight years later, was put in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis. In 1901, Rev. Joseph Lechner began his long pastorate, which ended with his death on March 9, 1934.

#### ST. FRANCIS DE SALES CHURCH

In the year 1877, in order to care for the Catholics in the newer part of the city and to relieve the overcrowding in St. John's Church, a new parish was organized of all of the city

east of Genesee Street and south of South Street. Rev. Luke G. O'Reilly, assistant of St. John's Church, was put in charge of the new parish, which was given the name of the Church of St. Francis de Sales. For one year, the parish rented the old abandoned Steuben Street schoolhouse from the city, and the following year purchased the building. For ten years, services were held here, until 1888. In 1882, Father O'Reilly purchased property on the corner of Eagle Street and Summit Place and began a campaign to raise money to build a church on that site. The cornerstone was laid in 1887, and the church completed the next year. In 1889, the rectory was built next door. On February 19, 1923, the church was badly injured by fire but was rapidly rebuilt and enlarged. During the interim, services were held in the Knights of Columbus auditorium. In 1907, a parochial school was erected on the corner of Eagle and Elm Streets. This was used until the handsome modern school, built on Genesee Street in 1931, was opened in 1932. When this was completed, the old school buildings were razed and the property turned into a lawn. Father O'Reilly had charge of the church until his death, December 22, 1902. Then began the long and illustrious service of Rev. Daniel Doody, which lasted until his death in St. Joseph's Hospital in Syracuse, September 9, 1946, at the age of eighty-four years. In 1923, Father Doody was made vicar-general of the diocese and the next year was invested with the title of monsignor. He was succeeded as pastor on February 12, 1947 by Rev. Jerome F. McCarthy, who was made a monsignor in 1948.

#### ST. AGNES CHURCH

In 1887, the Irish population in East Utica had increased to such an extent that a new parish was required for them. This was named St. Agnes Church, the parish including all of Utica east of Mohawk Street. Land was purchased on the corner of Blandina Street and Kossuth Avenue, and construction started. On September 14, 1887, the cornerstone was laid. On Christmas Day of the same year, the first Mass was said in the basement of the church. This basement was used for services until the church was completed and dedicated October 28, 1894. Rev. John J. Toomey, the first rector, died June 13, 1891, before the church was completed. He was succeeded by Rev. Myles O'Reilly, who completed the church and started the construc-

tion of the rectory. Rev. William A. Ryan, who was appointed rector, December 5, 1895, completed the rectory, and purchased the land across Kossuth Avenue for a parochial school. On September 18, 1898, Bishop Ludden consecrated the new Italian marble altar. The parochial school was opened in 1914. On February 24, 1947, the church was gutted by a most disastrous fire. Under the leadership of the pastor, Rev. Joseph May, a large sum of money was raised, and restoration of the church started with promptitude.

#### HOLY TRINITY CHURCH

The needs of the Polish Catholics, who first began coming to Utica in 1870, were met for over a score of years by St. Joseph's Church, or by Polish priests who came from Syracuse or Schenectady. In 1889, however, as the result of the great immigration from Poland, the Benevolent Society of St. Stanislaus was formed and the Poles in the city became united. Efforts were begun to procure a church of their own, and a subscription list started. On August 11, 1896, a plot of land with a frame building was purchased on Chenango (now Lincoln) Avenue for \$4,000. This house was so rapidly converted into a chapel that the first Mass was celebrated therein on the first Sunday after Christmas by Rev. Simon Pniak, who had arrived one week before and now became the first rector. He was a native of Galicia, Austrian Poland, had lived in America thirteen years, and had been recently graduated from Jerome College, Berlin, Canada. He was ordained one week before he came to Utica. The church took the name of the Holy Trinity Church of Utica, New York.

Plans were immediately made for a larger church. The adjoining property was purchased and, in July 1897, construction was begun on a brick church. The cornerstone was laid by Bishop Ludden, September 19, 1897, and the first Mass was celebrated in the basement of the church on Christmas Day of that year. The church was dedicated, June 11, 1899. In the same year a school was started in the basement with one lay teacher. In 1901, a tract of land was purchased on Champlin Road for a cemetery.

Because of the tremendous influx of Poles into Utica, it was soon found that this church which had been expected to serve the Polish Catholics for generations to come, was entirely in-

adequate. Father Pniak almost immediately made plans for a much larger sanctuary. In 1905 he purchased three more adjoining lots and had plans drawn up by Agne, Rushmer, and Jennison for a great granite Gothic church. Work on this was begun in 1905 and completed in 1910, at a cost of \$150,000.

On December 1, 1909, Rev. Louis P. Muszynski succeeded Father Pniak. He was rector when Bishop Grimes dedicated the new church on May 22, 1910. He at once converted the brick church building into a parochial school. During the school session of 1909 to 1910, the Sisters of the Immaculate Conception of New Britain had charge of the school. In 1910, the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth were put in charge and have remained ever since. In 1914, the school was greatly enlarged. In 1916, a rectory was built adjoining the church. In 1920, Father Muszynski returned to Poland for a visit, but decided to remain in his native land and so resigned his pastorate in Utica.

Rev. Michael Dzialuk came to Utica from Binghamton. He took charge of Holy Trinity Church, October 23, 1920, and remained there twenty-seven years. During his pastorate, so many improvements have been made in the church edifice that the total cost of the church has amounted to \$230,000. In 1923, a new organ was installed. In 1924, five more lots were purchased and a new convent built. This was dedicated, June 21, 1925. The rest of the grounds were converted into a playground. When the new convent was completed, the old frame building of the original church, which had been used to house the Sisters, was torn down and replaced by a rose garden. In March 1927, the entire indebtedness of the church was canceled and the mortgage publicly burned.

Father Dzialuk died on September 22, 1947, and was succeeded by Rev. Bernard A. Janczewski.

#### ST. MARY OF MOUNT CARMEL CHURCH

Until the beginning of the last quarter of the nineteenth century there was no Italian colony in Utica. One of the half dozen persons of Italian descent in the city before 1875 was Mrs. Cecelia Rapetti Kernan, daughter of a distinguished Italian banker in New York, who came to Utica in 1865 as the bride of Michael Kernan. Possessed of a glorious soprano voice and untiring energy, Mrs. Kernan devoted most of her life to



church singing and working for the improvement of the Italian immigrants who began to filter in in 1875, led by the Pelletieres, and followed shortly by the Zitos, Casalettas, Prestones, Romanos, Scalas, Brindisis, Sistis, and Emmas. For ten years, these few families, mostly importers and bankers, made up the Italian population.

With the building of the West Shore Railroad in 1883, however, the picture changed. Large numbers of Italian laborers came to work on the railroad and remained in Utica. The Italian colony, especially after the textile boom got into full swing, grew with astonishing rapidity.

At first, those of the Italian immigrants who held to the faith of their fathers went to St. John's Church. As their numbers increased, however, they felt able to support a church of their own where the sermons would be in a language they could understand. In this desire they were strongly encouraged by Monsignor James S. M. Lynch, who, returned from Syracuse in 1891, and began his second term as rector of St. John's Church. In 1895, at a meeting of Italian citizens attended by Bishop Ludden, a new Italian parish was organized. A campaign for funds was started, in which both Monsignor Lynch and Mrs. Michael Kernan took such an active part that enough money was soon raised, including a large donation from Charles A. Miller, to procure the services, first of Father Griffin from Oswego and shortly afterwards Father Doyle from St. Joseph's Church in Utica, to direct the organization of the parish. Father Doyle soon retired in favor of Rev. Antonio Castelli, an assistant of Monsignor Lynch, who became the first pastor of St. Mary of Mount Carmel Church. The Articles of Incorporation of the new society were signed, July 24, 1895, by Bishop Ludden, Vicar-General J. J. Kennedy, Father Castelli, Salvatore Pelletiere, and Antonio Sisti.

The first services of the new church were held in an old schoolhouse on Catherine Street, loaned by Monsignor Lynch. On August 3, 1895, a lot was purchased on Catherine Street extending through to Jay Street; in December, an architect engaged; and the following April, the work of excavation began. In June, however, when the basement was completed, work was stopped. Of the \$11,000 raised to build the church, \$7,000 had already been spent. The basement was roofed over and equipped for church purposes, and was the scene of the first

Mass on December 20, 1896. In 1898, the rectory was built. By 1901, the congregation had grown so much that work could be begun on the main church building. On September 15, 1901, the cornerstone was laid with great pomp by Rt. Rev. John Battista Scalabrin, Bishop of Piacenza, the founder of the Institute of Charles Borromeo, an order of missionary priests commonly known as Scalabrinians. The church was finally completed and opened, June 29, 1902. So much real financial aid had been given by others than Italians that on the opening day Bishop Ludden looking at the names on the memorial windows, said, "It seems as though this were a church erected by the Italians of Cork."

Soon after completion of the church building for which Father Castelli had worked so hard, the beloved rector's health began to fail. To assist him, the Bishop sent Rev. Joseph Formia, who carried on most of the work of the parish until Father Castelli's death, October 22, 1903, and then succeeded him as rector.

Father Formia's first undertaking was the organization of a parochial school, which was opened in September 1904, and the procuring of Sisters of St. Francis to run it. For four years, the Sisters lived in cramped quarters in the schoolhouse. In 1909, however, a house adjoining the church was rented and opened as a convent. After a pastorate of eighteen trying years, marked by financial worries and congregational dissensions, Father Formia returned to Italy. He was succeeded, on June 12, 1921, by Rev. John Marchegiani, a member of the congregation of Scalabrinians, who had come to New York City in the interest of Italian immigrants in the metropolis.

This remarkable priest, outstanding for his tact, spirituality, and energy, soon patched up the differences in the congregation and started the church in the remarkable growth which took place during his pastorate of thirteen years. Visiting the parishioners in their homes, he imbued them so completely with his own spiritual enthusiasm that the church was given a new lease on life. In 1922, the church building was enlarged; a new heating plant was installed; the basement was cleaned up, re-walled, and made into a meeting room for clubs, societies, and dramatics performances. The next year, the house used by the Sisters and all the land to the east of the church were purchased. In two years, the church income increased from \$8,000 to \$31,000.

Between the years 1922 and 1928, when it celebrated its silver anniversary, the church was enlarged by the addition of two lateral naves, to give it a seating capacity of 1400; a new convent was built for the Sisters; an elaborate school, with a large auditorium and fine gymnasium, was opened. In a brief quarter of a century, St. Mary of Mount Carmel had become one of the most completely equipped religious institutions in Utica.

Father Castelli's work did not go unrecognized. In 1932, he was elected Regional Superior of the Scalabrinian Missionaries and, in October 1933, was appointed rector of the Church of Our Lady of Pompeii in New York City.

Rev. William Pizzoglio, S.T.D., who succeeded Father Marchegiani in June 1934, was handicapped, first by the depression and then by the war. But nevertheless, he has kept the church at the high standard set by his predecessor, has broadened the scope of the work by adding many new societies, and has had the interior beautifully decorated by Prof. Antonio D'Ambrosio of New York. In 1946, a further enlargement of the church building was made.

#### ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA CHURCH

In August 1911, the increase in the Italian population in East Utica caused the formation of a new parish to include all the city east of Kossuth Avenue. It was named the Parish of St. Anthony of Padua. Rev. Alfred A. Roth was appointed pastor. At first services were held in the abandoned Gunn factory, now the General Electric Company branch at the corner of Bleecker and Ontario Streets. Shortly afterwards, ground was broken for a church at the corner of Bleecker and Buffalo Streets. The basement was completed before winter, then was roofed over and services were conducted there. Father Roth died in 1923, leaving a building fund of \$67,000. He was succeeded by Rev. Victor Rossi who completed the erection of the church and purchased a rectory. He was succeeded in 1927 by Rev. Vincenzo Penta.

#### ST. STANISLAUS CHURCH

On March 11, 1911, a society, formed of East Utica Polish Catholics, took the name of St. Stanislaus Roman Catholic Church. The first Mass was celebrated December 11, 1911 by

Rev. A. Daksnis, who was soon followed as rector by Rev. S. P. Renejka. Each served for two months. On Easter Day 1912, Rev. John Laski became the rector of the parish. Services were at first held in a private house on Nichols Street. The cornerstone of a church building was laid on Sunday, October 12, 1913. This first church, consisting of a basement and one story, had a capacity of 450 worshippers. In 1917, a second story was added to be used as a school, and a tower was built. The enlarged building was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Monsignor J. S. M. Lynch on November 29, 1917.

In 1920, Rev. Ferdinand B. Schilowski became pastor, and the church immediately made increased progress. Within half a dozen years, a rectory and a convent for the Sisters were built.

#### CHURCH OF ST. LOUIS GONZAGA (SYRIAN)

This church, for the use of Maronite Syrians in East Utica, was built on the corner of Elizabeth and Albany Streets and was dedicated by Monsignor Lynch in 1911. It was the first Maronite church west of Albany. Rev. Louis Lotaif was the first rector. In 1935, the congregation began the construction of the handsome church on the corner of Rutger Street and Third Avenue, which was dedicated, November 29, 1937.

#### ST. GEORGE'S (LITHUANIAN) CHURCH

This was organized in 1911 by Rev. Anthony Daksnis for the Lithuanian people of Utica. The church is at 427 Lafayette Street.

#### CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES

The rapid development of South Utica in the early years of the twentieth century rendered the need of a Catholic church in this area glaringly evident. In 1913, Monsignor Lynch of St. John's Church obtained permission from Bishop Ludden to meet this need. A committee consisting of Arthur McLoughlin and Leo O. Coupe procured, on December 2, 1913, from Frank E. Conley, his property on the corner of Genesee Street and Barton Avenue.

On October 31, 1915, a Sunday School was opened in the wooden residence on the property, under the direction of Sister Cornelia and Sister Aurea of St. John's Home. In December 1917, work was begun to convert this house into a small chapel,



to which was given the name of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes. The first Mass was celebrated here, February 3, 1918. On April 7, 1918, Rev. James F. Collins became pastor of the new chapel, a position he has held for over thirty years. It immediately became evident that the small chapel could not meet the needs of the rapidly growing parish. A large extension was added to the rear of the chapel. This was soon completed and, when the first Mass was celebrated therein, on Christmas Day, 1919, the sanctuary had a capacity of 520 people.

In 1928, the handsome stone school on Barton Avenue was erected at a cost of \$250,000, and, in the same year, the house adjoining it on Cornwall Avenue was purchased for a convent for the Sisters in charge of the school.

In 1925, the residence adjoining the church on Genesee Street was purchased for \$27,500 and altered, at a cost of \$12,000, to serve as a rectory.

In 1940, the church edifice was again enlarged and given a handsome stone facing.

In the year 1944, the property of the parish was increased by the purchase of the Perkins Homestead with its extensive grounds across Barton Avenue, which for many years had been the property of the Episcopal Diocese of Central New York. To this was given the name of The Priory.

#### ST. BASIL'S CHURCH

This church was founded in 1916 by Rev. Bashara Kayata for the Greek-Melchite people in Utica. The church is on the corner of Lansing Street and Third Avenue.

#### CHURCH OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT

The parish of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament was split off that of St. Francis de Sales in 1924, and a plot of land was purchased on the corner of James Street and St. Agnes Avenue for the construction of the church. Rev. James A. Farrell was appointed the first rector. The first Mass was celebrated July 6, 1924. The rectory was built in 1927.

#### CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART

The very rapid increase in population of the Highlands section of Utica created the need for a Catholic Church there. On June 23, 1926, the parish of the Church of the Sacred Heart

was formed, its territory including portions of the parishes of St. Patrick's and Our Lady of Lourdes of Utica, St. John's of New Hartford, and St. Paul's of Whitesboro. The Rev. Patrick J. Sloan was appointed pastor, and held his first Mass in a residence at 1101 Kellogg Avenue, then used as a rectory with a chapel. While the church building was under construction at the corner of Ann and Ney Streets, Masses were celebrated in the Highland Theater.

In August 1926, construction was commenced on a combination building, containing an auditorium on the first floor, the church on the second, and the school on the third. The architect of the building was Charles Kiehm, and the cost, \$172,145.40.

Bishop Daniel J. Curley, D.D., dedicated the building, September 4, 1927. After the permanent rectory on the corner of Caroline Street and Ney Avenue was completed in 1927, at a cost of \$34,800, the former rectory was used as a convent for the Sisters of St. Joseph, who have charge of the school.

The first pastor was succeeded on November 9, 1929 by Rev. Jerome F. McCarthy, who remained in charge of the church until, on the death of Monsignor Daniel Doody, he was appointed rector of St. Francis de Sales Church. He was replaced by Rev. George Shapley.

## UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

### CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION

In 1825, the citizens of Utica were invited to attend a service in the courthouse by Rev. John S. Thompson. After the service, those in attendance organized the First Universalist Society of Utica. Property was purchased at 4 Devereux Street and in 1830 a brick church was completed thereon. Rev. Dolphas Skinner, D.D., became the first regular pastor, and founded here *The Evangelical Magazine and Gospel Advocate*, one of the earliest Universalist publications. The congregation struggled along for several years under the pastorate of Rev. Aaron B. Grosch, was installed in 1832, but, in 1844, financial conditions compelled the society to sell its church to the Presbyterians for the recently formed Westminster Society.

In 1848, services were renewed in Mechanics Hall and a new society was formed under the name of the Central Universalist Society. This society built a brick church on Seneca Street

where the First Bank and Trust Company now stands. The church was named the Church of the Reconciliation. Rev. Mr. Francis was the pastor at this time. This church was for many years a curiosity in Utica for in the top of its square tower a mountain ash berry, probably dropped by a bird, sprouted. The mountain ash tree which resulted grew to a height of ten feet and every summer was gorgeous with blooms and berries. In 1877, a chapel was added to the church.

In 1906, the property was sold to the Citizens Trust Company and, in 1907, a new building was erected on the corner of Genesee and Tracy Streets. The Comstock residence on the property was converted into a parish house. In 1926, this congregation took into fold the Unitarians of Utica and became a joint Universalist-Unitarian Church. The ten ministers who have served the church in its present location are Rev. John Sayles, Rev. George Cross Bauer, Rev. Willard C. Selleck, Rev. Leslie C. Nichols, Rev. Thomas J. Saunders, Rev. Alfred J. Cole, Rev. Stanard Dow Butler, Rev. Robert Killam, Rev. A. Lyon Booth, and Rev. John Stewart MacPhee.

### *LUTHERAN CHURCHES*

#### ZION EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

The first Lutheran Church in Utica was founded largely by the labors of Rev. Daniel Wetzel, a truly remarkable man. Born in Weilimdorf, Germany, January 27, 1808, he was educated in local schools, the Gymnasium of Stuttgart, and the University of Tübingen, where he received his theological training. In the year 1831, he came to Philadelphia intending to go to Ohio, spend a few years there teaching the classics, and then return to Germany. While in the City of Brotherly Love, however, a Lutheran clergyman told him of the great need for a Lutheran minister for the Germans in Central and Northern New York. Convinced that his duty lay here, the young minister went at once to Albany and then on foot to Lewis County. Now began a peripatetic ministry in Lewis, Jefferson, and Oneida Counties. Traveling on foot, he held services in the homes of German residents over all that territory. In 1834, he married Elizabeth Maurer of Port Leyden, and settled in Verona where he had organized a church. He continued, however, to travel, first on foot and later on horseback, regularly

serving Verona, Utica, Rome, Boonville, Constableville, West Leyden, and Conrad's Settlement.

When he began preaching in Utica in 1832, the German immigration to this country was only beginning. As there were very few German families in Utica, the first services by Pastor Wetzel were held in private homes. After three years, space was rented in an old school building on the corner of Bleecker and Bridge Streets (now Park Avenue). The Lutherans shared this building with a Negro congregation. When this building was sold a year later, the Lutherans moved to another schoolhouse on Columbia Street. This in turn was sold the next year and became the clubhouse of St. Patrick's Church. In 1837, the group rented an abandoned Methodist Church on the site of the present St. Joseph's Church. When this too was sold, they turned for help to the Baptists and procured, free of charge, the chapel called Old Bethel on the north side of Lafayette and Fay Streets where the railroad tracks are now. Here Pastor Wetzel held services on his rounds until 1844, when the congregation completed their own church, begun in 1842, on the corner of Columbia and Huntington Streets. Built at a cost of \$2,000, this was dedicated, December 29, 1844.

This new religious society was incorporated in 1842 under the name of The United Evangelical and German Reformed Congregation of the City of Utica. However, after Pastor Wetzel was installed as regular pastor in 1845, the church soon became known as either the White Church or Wetzel's Church. In 1851, this church was destroyed by fire, the property was sold to St. Patrick's parish, and a new church erected on the corner of Cooper and Fay Streets at a cost of \$5,000. In 1868, the congregation had increased so much that the building was lengthened twenty feet. The next year a new organ was installed.

In 1877, the congregation changed its name to The Evangelical Lutheran Zion Church of Utica, New York. The next year, Pastor Wetzel resigned after forty-seven years of faithful service. He had contributed richly to the life of the city. He spent much time in teaching German to Uticans, was professor of German at the Utica Female Academy, then under the charge of Miss Kelley, and the Utica Free Academy. He also served for sixteen years as one of the school commissioners of Utica, and was a trustee of Hartwick Seminary in Otsego County. He died in Utica, August 17, 1880.



Rev. John P. Lichtenberg succeeded Pastor Wetzel in 1878. In 1880, two lots were purchased just east of St. Patrick's Church and a three-story schoolhouse erected. In this was installed both the Sunday School and the day school which had been started in 1846. Though the day school was discontinued in 1901, the building is still used as a Sunday School and as a parish house for the church. In 1921, the custom was inaugurated in the church of holding two services on Sunday morning, one at 10:15 in English, and one at 11:15 in German.

In 1945, Rev. William C. Nolte, who had served the church for twenty-seven years, resigned his pastorate to become superintendent of the Lutheran Home for the Aged in Clinton. He was succeeded by Rev. Edmund A. Bosch.

#### ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

In the year 1860, Zion Church established a mission on Corn Hill and erected a small building there. For eight years, services were conducted in German by Pastor Wetzel himself assisted by his son-in-law, Pastor Schmidt. The church became independent in 1868, and Rev. C. Fischer was called as minister. He procured a new lot on the corner of South Street and Brinckerhoff Avenue and began the construction of a larger church, selling the old church to St. Mary's parish. On Pastor Fischer's death the next year, Rev. D. W. Peterson succeeded him. The church was completed but, in the year 1880, was so injured by a hurricane that it had to be torn down and a new edifice constructed. During the next fifteen years, six pastors served the church. In 1894, Rev. William Euchler became pastor and remained for ten years, during which time the parsonage was built, behind the church.

In 1904, Rev. Francis R. Hoffman took charge of the church and served the parish faithfully and devotedly for thirty-four years when, owing to his advanced age, he became pastor emeritus on December 1, 1938. He passed away, October 1, 1939.

During Pastor Hoffman's long service the church prospered, grew, and paid up its entire indebtedness; an organ was installed; many active church societies were launched; and St. Paul's Church suppers became famous throughout the city. During the early days of the church, the services were entirely in German. In 1885, the custom was inaugurated of holding one service in English each month. In 1890, this was increased

to twice a month. Beginning in 1910, Rev. Mr. Hoffman found that many of his parishioners did not understand German, and so began to hold two services each Sunday, one at ten o'clock in German and the other at eleven in English.

Rev. Paul E. Arnold, Th.D., became associate pastor, October 1, 1937, and on Pastor Hoffman's retirement succeeded him, December 1, 1938. During his pastorate the interiors of the church and the parsonage have been renovated and beautified at a cost of \$25,000, all of which has been paid in full. In 1948, Pastor Arnold resigned and was succeeded by Rev. Robert J. Nelson.

#### CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER

On July 10, 1877, several members of Zion Church met at the home of John C. Hieber to organize a Lutheran Church in which the services would be entirely in English. At first it was known as The English Lutheran Church Association of Utica, but the next year became The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer. Rev. Theodore B. Roth was called as pastor on October 16, 1878 and conducted services for one year, at first in the homes and, after November 24, 1878, in the rented Methodist chapel on the corner of Court and Stark Streets.

The society, in July 1881, purchased a piece of property on Columbia Street near State Street known as the "old Malt House," became incorporated on August 26, and soon afterwards began the construction of a stone edifice on the property. The cornerstone was laid, July 26, 1883. The first services in the new church were held on Christmas Day, 1884. Mr. Roth remained the pastor until 1893, when he resigned to become president of Thiel College at Greenville, Pennsylvania.

Pastor Roth was succeeded by Rev. Frank W. Klingensmith, who served until 1907. During his pastorate, the church paid off the last of its indebtedness in 1902, and was consecrated on May 25, 1902. In September of that year, an important meeting was held in the church when, on the separation of the English Lutheran Church from the parent German organization, the English Lutherans formed the Synod of New York and New England.

Ill-health forced the resignation of Pastor Klingensmith in 1907, and he was succeeded by Rev. Edwin F. Keever. This pastor did much to soothe any feelings of jealousy or rivalry

between the German and English churches, with the result that the two factions held many joint meetings. When he resigned in 1916, to become chaplain of the First Cavalry Regiment, National Guard, New York, he was succeeded by Rev. W. Karl Hemsath. He was an active worker in the organization of the Lutheran Home for the Aged in 1919, but remained in the church only five years, resigning in 1922 to be succeeded by Rev. Arnold F. Keller.

Soon after Pastor Keller arrived, owing to the growth of the congregation and the changed, commercial character of the neighborhood in which the church stood, the decision was made to move uptown. The society sold the property for \$65,000 for business purposes, and purchased the residence of the late John C. Hieber, founder of the church, on Genesee Street just north of the Parkway, for \$48,000. The house was changed radically for use as a church house, and a chapel was built adjoining it on the south. Ground was broken, October 5, 1925, the cornerstone was laid, January 17, 1926, and on September 15, 1926 the first service was held in the new Church of the Redeemer, over which Pastor Keller still presides.

#### TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

The Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1881, at the house of Ludwig Guckemus on Stark Street, to serve the Germans in the west end. The first services were held in the Methodist Church at Court and Stark Streets. Rev. C. J. Oelschlager was called as pastor and installed, November 28, 1881. The Beriah Green home on Hamilton Street was purchased, converted into a church, and dedicated on June 18, 1882. A small stone schoolhouse was erected behind the church. In 1885, a parsonage was built on the adjoining property. During the pastorate of Rev. Charles A. Germann, who succeeded Pastor Oelschlager and was installed November 4, 1883, the church outgrew its building. This was torn down and replaced by the present church, which was completed at a cost of \$14,000 and dedicated December 12, 1886. A day school was conducted by the church from 1881 to 1910.

After thirty-seven years of service, Pastor Germann was forced by failing health to resign. He became pastor emeritus and was succeeded by Rev. Louis H. J. Henze, who was installed October 3, 1920. During his pastorate, the parish house



was completed in 1930, at a cost of over \$36,000, and the church was completely redecorated. The parish house was built on the site of the parsonage which was removed to the rear of the church for use as a home for the sexton. When Pastor Henze resigned to become Director of Missions of the Atlantic Coast, he was succeeded by Rev. Elmer F. Giese, who was installed December 13, 1931.

During Pastor Giese's incumbency, many changes, additions, and improvements have taken place in the church, the most important of which was the installation of a fine set of chimes given in memory of Captain Fred Rahn by his seven sons, in 1940. Pastor Giese recently purchased the century-old Methodist Church at Coleman's Mills, which had been abandoned fifteen years before and used as a garage. This he repaired and renovated and twice each month conducts services therein as a mission of Trinity Lutheran Church.

In 1948, Pastor Giese resigned his pastorate of the church and was succeeded by Rev. Arthur R. Kleps.

#### CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION

Under the auspices of the Church of the Redeemer, during the pastorate of Rev. T. B. Roth, a survey of the southwestern section of Utica resulted in the formation of a mission in that portion of the city, Rev. G. A. Bierdemann being appointed missionary pastor the next year. Pastor Bierdemann at once instituted a financial campaign for a church, with the result that a lot purchased on the corner of Sunset Avenue (then called Garden Street) and Mulberry Street. Ground for the church was broken, November 10, 1887, and one week later the cornerstone was laid. The completed church was first occupied on April 5, 1888. The congregation was formally organized, October 28, 1888, under the name of The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Communion and was legally incorporated, January 29, 1890.

After Pastor Bierdeman was obliged by ill health to retire in 1901, the church was without a pastor for over a year. The decadence of the church at this time was soon righted during the pastorate of Rev. L. F. Gruber, D.D., LL.D., who took charge January 26, 1902, was installed June 29 of that year, and served for six years. He later became president of the Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary. Rev. John W. Smith,



who succeeded Dr. Gruber and served for seven years, introduced the vested choir into the church.

During the pastorate of Rev. Frederick K. Vogt, who had charge of the church from 1916 to 1920, a campaign was organized to raise funds for a parish house. This was so successful during the pastorate of his successor, Rev. Peter Fanning, that the building was completed, at a cost of over \$28,000, and was dedicated November 4, 1923.

Rev. Paul J. Slavik, who was pastor for two years beginning in 1935, left to take up the pastorate of the Slovak Lutheran Church in New York City. During World War II, he entered the Chaplains' Corps of the Army and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. His successor, Rev. L. F. Wagschal, served for seven years and was followed in 1945 by Rev. William J. Hammann, who was in turn succeeded in 1948 by Rev. Paul C. Hoffman.

#### THE FIRST EVANGELICAL CHURCH

In the year 1839, the Eastern Conference of the Evangelical Church, which had been organized in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in 1797, formed the Mohawk Mission. Rev. Christian Hummel, sent as missionary, held services in various cities and villages of Central New York, including Utica. In 1849, he opened a regular preaching station in Deerfield, in the home of Jacob Burcklin. In the same year, services were begun in the home of Jacob Kratzenberg, on Saratoga Street in Utica.

The following year, during the ministry of Rev. Frank Herlang, two lots were purchased on Garden Street (now Sunset Avenue) a few doors from Court Street. A deserted private schoolhouse was purchased and moved to the new site. A pulpit and pews were donated, and the services were held entirely in the German language.

In 1854, under the ministry of Rev. Jacob Bereich, the church was incorporated under the name of The Church of the Evangelical Association, Utica, New York. In 1855, the church was transferred from the Eastern Conference to the recently organized New York Conference.

In 1857, Rev. John Grenzebach became minister of the church. During his administration, the old schoolhouse was moved to the rear and a new chapel built in its place. In 1875, Rev. Martin Jauch became pastor of the church. During his

three years of service, the building was renovated and a parsonage erected. During the pastorate of Rev. Frederick Lohmeyer, who came in 1883, the church outgrew its missionary status and became an independent organization.

Rev. Jacob Eberling, who succeeded to the ministry in 1886, sponsored the innovation of holding a service in the English language once a month. From this time on, the character of the church has changed steadily from German to English. Twice, also, since that time, the building has been completely renovated, once during the pastorate of Mr. Eberling and again, in 1941, when, under Rev. Sherman B. Eckel, the entire appearance was changed by a covering of artificial brick.

### *MORAVIAN CHURCHES*

#### FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH

In 1854, a group of Moravians obtained from the authorities in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, permission to organize a Moravian Church in Utica. Rev. Valentine Miller became the first pastor. The small Lutheran Church on the corner of Cornelia and Cooper Streets was purchased, and the church was formally organized as the First Moravian Church in 1856. In 1891, during the administration of Rev. L. P. Clewell, the church was torn down and a new church and parsonage built. These still remain in their original location.

#### TRINITY MORAVIAN CHURCH

In 1882, a Moravian mission Sunday School was started on South Street opposite Leeds Street by the First Moravian Church. This, in 1912, became a mission church, under the name of the Second Moravian Church, in charge of Rev. George M. Runner, assistant pastor of the First Moravian Church. It occupied the small wooden building originally used as the Sunday School. On January 6, 1913, this congregation was incorporated as an independent church, with Mr. Runner as the first pastor.

In 1915, Mr. Runner was succeeded by Rev. Alfred DeGroot Vogler. Under his enthusiastic leadership, the church made rapid strides. The need of a home for the pastor was met by the construction of a handsome parsonage on the site of the wooden church, which had been removed to the rear of the lot. It was

occupied by the family of Mr. Vogler, June 26, 1916. On July 19 of the same year, ground was broken on the adjoining lot for a handsome stone church. The cornerstone of this church was laid, September 17, 1916, by Rt. Rev. C. L. Moench of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

### *FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST*

The Christian Science movement was introduced to Utica in 1888 by Miss Marie M. Adams, a pupil of Mrs. Eddy, who moved to Utica. She interested a few people in her beliefs and, the next year, the first meeting was held in a residence on the corner of John and Mary Streets. For several years, meetings were held in various private houses. In March 1894, a regular organization was formed, and the meetings were held in Dobson's Hall on Oneida Square and Bass Hall on Oneida Street. From 1897 until their own church was erected, the meetings were held in the New Century Club auditorium. On April 6, 1907, land was bought on the corner of Genesee Street and Avery Place. Seven years to a day later, on April 6, 1914, ground was broken for the construction of the present church, which was built by Harry Lancaster. The cornerstone was laid, June 15, 1914, and the church opened for services, May 2, 1915.

### *SYNAGOGUES*

Jewish people began coming to Utica soon after the village was founded. At first, they held religious services in their own homes, but in 1848 a Jewish religious congregation was formed. In that year, Rabbi Ellsner organized a congregation which hired rooms on Hotel Street. In 1852, the congregation was re-organized and built a small brick synagogue on Bleecker Street. This congregation soon lapsed, owing to the fact that many Utica Jews left the city for homes farther west.

In 1870, forty Jewish families organized a congregation, gave to it the name of House of Jacob, and purchased a building on Whitesboro Street. In 1883, this was sold and the building of the Moriah Welsh Church on Seneca Street was purchased.

In 1888, a second synagogue was formed under the name of the House of Israel and purchased an abandoned schoolhouse at the corner of Whitesboro and Washington Streets.

In 1904, the Polish Jews in Utica formed the House of David on Broadway.

In 1924, the Shaarei Tiffalloh congregation was founded and has since occupied its synagogue at 1403 Miller Street. Rev. S. Jacobs was the first rabbi.

The United Orthodox Synagogue was organized by members of the other Orthodox synagogues in Utica who had moved uptown, purchased the Roberts homestead at 14 Clinton Place, and converted it into a synagogue and Hebrew school.

#### TEMPLE BETH EL

In 1910, a movement was started to organize the Reformed Jews in Utica, but was unsuccessful. In 1918, the project was again launched by Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rothstein and Judge G. A. Goldstone, and in 1919, Temple Beth El was organized. Coke Memorial Church at the corner of Hopper and Union Streets was purchased. Rabbi Reuben Kaufman was the first rabbi. He served until 1925, and was succeeded by Rabbi Isidor B. Hoffman.

The congregation grew and soon a larger temple was needed. At a dinner, held February 25, 1926, the sum of \$55,000 was raised for the building. The property at the corner of Genesee and Scott Streets was purchased, the cornerstone was laid June 30, 1929, and the present temple was constructed. In 1928, Rabbi Hoffman resigned to go to Cornell University and, in February 1930, Rabbi S. Joshua Kohn was elected in his place, just before the new temple was completed. During World War II, Rabbi Kohn served in the Merchant Marine and, after the war, resigned, to be succeeded by Rabbi Jerome Lipnick.



## XIX.

### UTICA'S STREETS

IF one walks about in Utica, he sees in the street signs many names that recall the history of the city, the state and the nation. In the days of Old Fort Schuyler, the center of all village activity was at the square where Moses BAGG built his tavern in 1794. In the early days, only four streets emanated from this square. Southward ran the road, leading to the GENESEE country, which had replaced the trail connecting the lands of the MOHAWKS, the ONEIDAS, the Cayugas, the Onondagas, and the SENECA. To the east, was the MAIN Street of the village; and, as the settlement grew, the FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD Streets, east of Bagg's Square, were designated by numbers only. To the west, was the road to WHITESBORO. From this, a short cut was built so that stagecoaches coming from the west could go directly to the HOTEL built in 1795 by the HOLLAND Land Company. At the north side of the square was WATER Street, running along the entire north side of the village, close to the river, upon the land now occupied by the New York Central Railroad tracks, and at the time of spring floods often living up to its name.

Having walked north from the square to Deerfield Corners, one has the choice of going west along the RIVERSIDE, or northward towards TRENTON, past the land first owned by the WEAVER family, or by Dr. Alexander COVENTRY, the first physician in the village. Turning east, one may traverse the road over which General HERKIMER led his troops to the Battle of ORISKANY.

When the land known as COSBY MANOR, along the Mohawk River, was distributed among its four owners according to the survey of JOHN BLEECKER son of one of the original owners, RUTGER BLEECKER—that part along the south side was divided into lots one thousand feet wide and three miles deep. The line in the center of the village dividing the land of the Bleeckers from that of the heirs of General Bradstreet was called DIVISION Street. In the first development of the northern section of the

Bleecker property, the land was surveyed as far south as SOUTH Street, and as far west as WEST Street. Streets were laid out and named for members of the Rutger Bleecker family: CATHERINE BLEECKER, his wife; ELIZABETH BRINCKERHOFF, MARY MILLER, BLANDINA DUDLEY, and SARAH BLEECKER, his daughters; JOHN BLEECKER, his son; MORRIS MILLER, his son-in-law, and HORATIO SEYMOUR, his grandson-in-law. John LANSING was one of the executors of Rutger Bleecker's will. The names CHARLOTTE and NEILSON are believed to occur in the same family, but their exact relationship has not been determined.

When James and Walter Cochran came to Utica to sell off the land in West Utica which had fallen to the share of General PHILIP SCHUYLER, they preserved the names of their ancestor, of the battle of SARATOGA, and of his companions-in-arms, Generals GREEN, KNOX, STARK, and FLOYD, together with that of his son-in-law, General Alexander HAMILTON. Unfortunately, a later generation changed the name of Philip Street to Lenox Avenue.

Among the earliest settlers in Old Fort Schuyler whose names have been preserved to us in the streets are John POST, the pioneer storekeeper; JASON PARKER, the proprietor of the early stagecoaches; Captain Stephen POTTER, who came in 1790 and owned a farm on the northwest outskirts of the village; and Matthew HUBBELL, who came the same year, had a farm east of the village, and was the first settler south of the river whose descendants still live in Utica. The streets which bear these last two 'early settlers' names mark the location of their farms. Erastus CLARK, a lawyer, gave the name of Utica to the village, Colonel Benjamin WALKER and William INMAN were the two most aristocratic and influential residents of Old Fort Schuyler.

A little further away from the center of the city, one finds that the streets bear the names of those citizens who were prominent in the building of the village during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. David P. HOYT came to the village in 1801 and conducted a leather store and tannery on the corner of Whitesboro Street and the street which bears his name. In the same year, Captain James HOPPER came to Utica, and purchased a tract from Steuben Park to Roscoe Conkling Park. His son, Thomas, the founder of our waterworks, built his large house on the corner of Park Avenue and Clark Place. Ephraim

HART conducted one of the first foundries in the village. Theodore FAXTON and John BUTTERFIELD started as stage drivers for Jason Parker, but soon became Utica's two leading financiers. Joseph KIRKLAND was an outstanding lawyer and the first mayor of the city. Nicholas DEVEREUX was a prominent merchant. His home occupied the entire block bounded by Charlotte, Devereux, Blandina, and Genesee Streets. Samuel D. DAKIN was a lawyer and editor, while Rev. Mr. AIKEN was a prominent clergyman, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

Many lawyers have their memory kept fresh in the names of our streets. These include Vice-President of the United States, James S. SHERMAN; United States Senators, Roscoe CONKLING and Francis KERNAN; Supreme Court Justice William J. BACON; Congressman Charles A. TALCOTT; and Mayors John GIBSON, and Edmund A. WETMORE. Charles W. TRACY, after practicing in Utica, became an eminent lawyer in New York City where his daughter married J. Pierpont Morgan. His brother-in-law and law partner, William Curtis NOYES, also moved to New York. James F. MANN, who owned the Bleecker Street car line and Utica Park, Thomas F. WATKINS, Frederick FINCKE, and T. Harvey FERRIS were other lawyers remembered. Other mayors of Utica whose names appear are Thomas WHEELER, the Republican boss of the city for many years, and Frank J. BAKER, the florist.

Three bank presidents appear: Charles S. SYMONDS of the City National Bank, William I. TABOR of the Citizens Trust Company, and Thomas REDFIELD PROCTOR, who, besides being president of the Second National Bank, was, through his many gifts of buildings and parks, Utica's greatest benefactor. Of editors, we find the names of Albert M. DICKINSON of the *Utica Saturday Globe*, and George E. DUNHAM of the *Utica Daily Press*. Three medical men have been remembered, Dr. William H. WATSON, founder of the Homeopathic (now Memorial) Hospital, Dr. John P. GRAY, the superintendent of the Utica State Hospital, and Dr. Walter G. HOLLINGWORTH who, as city veterinarian, was responsible for the purity of the meat and milk of the city.

GEORGE Young lived on Rutger Street. His large bakery, where the Hotel Hamilton now stands, was destroyed in one of the most spectacular fires in the history of Utica. The family of FRENCH

still lives on the street which bears their name. PELLETIERI Street honors the memory of an alderman of the Eighth Ward who was a power in Republican politics. JAMES DWYER, at the turn of the century, conducted an amusement park where the Frederick T. Proctor Park now stands. His son became an eminent priest of the Catholic Church. FREDERICK Street was named by the only resident on it for his nephew, Dr. Frederick M. Miller, Jr. When the old Orphan Asylum Building was torn down and the land developed for residences, a street was cut through the grounds and named for the lady most responsible for the founding of the institution a century before, Miss DERBYSHIRE, housekeeper of Bagg's Hotel.

Many persons of national renown have had streets named after them. Eighteen of these have been Presidents of the United States: WASHINGTON, ADAMS, JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, VAN BUREN, TYLER, TAYLOR, BUCHANAN, LINCOLN, GRANT, HAYES, GARFIELD, CLEVELAND, ROOSEVELT, HARDING, COOLIDGE, and HOOVER. Vice-President Charles G. DAWES' name also appears.

Baron STEUBEN, drillmaster of the Revolutionary Army, and General Richard MONTGOMERY, who was killed in the attack on Quebec, represent other Revolutionary heroes. Utica streets are also named for General Winfield SCOTT, who commanded in the Mexican War, General MILES and Admiral DEWEY, who led our Army and Navy in the Spanish-American War, and Admiral SIMS who transported our Army overseas in World War I.

Other national figures whose names appear on our streets include Benjamin FRANKLIN, Commissioner to France during the Revolution, Secretaries of State John JAY, Henry CLAY, Daniel WEBSTER, and William N. SEWARD; Rufus KING of New York City, who was United States Minister to Great Britain in 1796 and to Russia in 1799, and candidate for the vice-presidency in 1804.

New York State officials' names appear, including Governors DEWITT CLINTON, who built the Erie Canal, John A. DIX, Samuel J. TILDEN, who many believed had been elected president of the United States, and William SULZER who was impeached. CHANCELLOR James KENT, judge of the New York State Court of Chancery from 1814 to 1823, is recognized both by a street and a square.



Other distinguished people who have been recognized by Utica are the writer Edgar Allan POE, Robert FULTON, inventor of the steamboat, and Bishop HOBART, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New York during the early years of the nineteenth century.

It has frequently happened that owners of property who subdivide it for real estate development name the new streets for members of their family or their friends. In the early days of the village, Apollos COOPER purchased from James Kip a strip of 117 acres of land in Great Lot 96, extending from the river to Oneida Square. He had a son CHARLES and a daughter CORNELIA, the wife of E. A. Graham. SPRING Street, just south of Cooper Street, recalls the fact that in the early days, water was piped to the village from springs in this locality.

When Alexander B. JOHNSON purchased the southern half of Great Lot 95 of the Bradstreet property he developed it, placing JOHNSON SQUARE in the middle. His son was ARTHUR B. Johnson, his son-in-law JAMES Lynch, and his two granddaughters LOUISA and LEAH Lynch.

In the days of Old Fort Schuyler, Benjamin PLANT bought a farm from his father-in-law, Captain Potter. This was located in the neighborhood of Oneida Square. Here his son, Benjamin, Jr., resided for fifty years in the house now used as a church house by the Church of the Reconciliation. The wife of one of these Plants is said to have been named FRANCES.

Shortly after the extension of Rutger Street was completed, a tract of land bordering thereon was opened by the Kernan family. William Kernan had a daughter ELLEN; Nicholas Kernan, daughters BELLE, now Mrs. Clifford Lewis of Philadelphia, and MARJORY, now Mother Saint Thomas of the Order of the Holy Child Jesus; and John D. Kernan, daughters KATHLEEN, now Mrs. Slingluff of Baltimore, and ROSEMARY, now Mrs. Johnson of Quebec.

When E. D. MATTHEWS developed the Highlands, he commemorated his wife ANN, the daughter of Clarence CHURCHILL, Mr. Churchill's wife CAROLINE, and their intimate friends and neighbors, Charles W. KELLOGG and Edward S. BRAYTON.

A few years later, the eastern section of the Samuel CAMPBELL estate was divided into streets. His partner in the New York Mills Corporation was Stuart WALCOTT, and his two grandsons were SINCLAIR and GRAHAM Coventry.

Some years ago, streets were run through the estate where, in the latter part of the last century Mrs. COLLIER conducted a girls' school on Genesee Street, just below the D.L.&W. Railroad. Mrs. Collier before her marriage was Miss MEEKER, and her daughter is Mrs. Perle HARTER.

William Blaikie's love for his native Scotland is shown by the names to the streets which were run through his property on Genesee Street: BALLANTYNE BRAE, BONNIE BRAE, and DOUGLAS CRESCENT.

When the southern section of the property of St. VINCENT'S School on Rutger Street was developed, the good Brothers remembered their principal, Brother CLEMENTIAN, and two of the saints of their Church, St. JANE and St. AGNES. Abraham E. CULVER, a prominent citizen, had his home in the far eastern end of the city.

A number of streets attained their names from their locations, or from buildings by which they ran. The first Utica ACADEMY, the present Bleecker Street School, was on the west side of Chancellor Park. The ERIE Canal ran through the center of the city and had a LOCK at the foot of Schuyler Street. Southward from the Erie ran the CHENANGO Canal. Until the end of the last century those going to slide on Steele's Hill, now Roscoe Conkling Park, passed a GROVE of superb ELM trees. In the early days, on the banks of the river, now the Barge Canal Harbor, were wide stretches of MEADOW where our ancestors turned out their cattle and horses to graze. This was later the baseball field.

The names of many streets, such as LIBERTY or UNION, and those named for cities, trees, or flowers, have origins too obvious to mention. Others, such as FAIRVIEW or GREENWOOD, were patently given by real estate promoters to attract purchasers. Many others have been named for local owners or residents, whose identity the historian is unable to prove. These are, however, mostly of recent origin, too new for historical interest.

By the annexation of parts of New Hartford and Deerfield to Utica in the year 1922, there occurred much duplication of names and consequent confusion. To clarify this condition, a large number of street names were changed as follows:

<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Roberts Lane	Dix Lane
Morris Lane	Fowler Lane
Oak Lane	Hess Street
Clark Street	Wilcox Street
Clinton Street	DeWitt Street
Thomas Lane	Sickenberger Alley
Park Place	Irving Place
Warren Avenue	Emerson Avenue
Union Avenue	Harding Place
Thorn Avenue	Briar Avenue
Davis Avenue	Jay Street
West Avenue	Lenox Avenue
S. Hamilton Street	Saratoga Street
Railroad Street	Butterfield Avenue
Sunset Place	Coggeshall Avenue
Melrose Avenue	Edith Street
Melrose Avenue ( <i>DeWitt St. E</i> )	Alder Street
Melrose Avenue ( <i>South</i> )	Flower Avenue
Linden Street	Oswego Street
Pleasant Street, West	Burrstone Road
Lawrence Street	Cooperfield Street
Florence Street	Keene Street
Smith Street	Poe Street
Proctor Avenue	Redfield Avenue
Turner Terrace	Fox Place
Miller Road	Leland Avenue
Walker Avenue	North Genesee Street
Seymour Road	Horatio Street
William Street	Jones Street
George Street	Hopson Street
Mason Place	Barton Street
Mill Street	Lamont Place
Higby Avenue	Higby Road
Madison Avenue	Richardson Avenue
Sunset Avenue	Hartford Place
Cornwall Place	Cornwall Avenue
Shaw Street	Butternut Street
Smith Place	Laurel Street
Osborn Street	French Road

## OFFICIALS AND OFFICERS

### UNITED STATES OFFICIALS

#### VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

James S. Sherman (1908)

#### JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Ward Hunt (1872-82)

#### JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT

Alexander S. Johnson (1872)

Alfred C. Coxe (1903)

#### JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Alfred C. Coxe (1882)

Stephen W. Brennan (1942)

#### SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Victor H. Metcalf (1906)

#### TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Ellis H. Roberts (1897-1905)

#### UNITED STATES SENATORS

Roscoe Conkling (1867-81)

Francis Kernan (1875-81)

#### MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, *Albany* (1789-91)

James Gordon, *Schenectady* (1791-93)

Henry Glen, *Schenectady* (1793-95)

William Cooper, *Cooperstown* (1795-97)

James Cochran, *St. Johnsville* (1797-99)

Jonas Platt, *Whitesboro* (1799-1801)

Benjamin Walker, *Utica* (1801-03)

Gaylord Griswald, *Herkimer* (1803-05)



## MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Nathan Williams, *Utica* (1805-07)  
 Gaylord Griswald, *Herkimer* (1807-09)  
 Thomas R. Gold, *Whitesboro* (1809-13)  
 Morris S. Miller, *Utica* (1813-15)  
 Thomas R. Gold, *Whitesboro* (1815-17)  
 Henry R. Storrs, *Whitesboro* (1817-21)  
 Joseph Kirkland, *Utica* (1821-23)  
 Henry R. Storrs, *Whitesboro* (1823-31)  
 Samuel Beardsley, *Utica* (1831-37)  
 Henry A. Foster, *Rome* (1837-39)  
 John G. Floyd, *Utica* (1839-43)  
 Samuel Beardsley, *Utica* (1843-44)  
 Rutger Miller, *Utica* (1844-45)  
 Timothy Jenkins, *Oneida Castle* (1845-49)  
 Orsamus B. Matteson, *Utica* (1849-51)  
 Timothy Jenkins, *Oneida Castle* (1851-53)  
 Orsamus B. Matteson, *Utica* (1853-59)  
 Roscoe Conkling, *Utica* (1859-63)  
 Francis Kernan, *Utica* (1863-65)  
 Roscoe Conkling, *Utica* (1865-67)  
 Alexander H. Bailey, *Rome* (1867-71)  
 Ellis H. Roberts, *Utica* (1871-75)  
 Scott Lord, *Utica* (1875-77)  
 William J. Bacon, *Utica* (1877-79)  
 Cyrus D. Prescott, *Rome* (1879-83)  
 J. Thomas Spriggs, *Utica* (1883-87)  
 James S. Sherman, *Utica* (1887-91)  
 Henry W. Bentley, *Boonville* (1891-93)  
 James S. Sherman, *Utica* (1893-1909)  
 Charles S. Millington, *Herkimer* (1909-11)  
 Charles A. Talcott, *Utica* (1911-15)  
 Homer P. Snyder, *Little Falls* (1915-25)  
 Frederick M. Davenport, *Clinton* (1925-33)  
 Fred J. Sisson, *Utica* (1933-37)  
 Dr. Fred J. Douglas, *Utica* (1937-44)  
 Hadwin C. Fuller, *Fulton* (1945-48)  
 John C. Davies, *Utica* (1948- )

## NEW YORK STATE OFFICIALS

## GOVERNOR

Horatio Seymour (1853-55) (1863-65)

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

M. William Bray (1932-38)

## JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS

Alexander S. Johnson (1851)

Philo Gridley (1852)

Hiram Denio (1853 & 1857)

Ward Hunt (1865)

## JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

Samuel Beardsley (1844)

Philo Gridley (1847)

William J. Bacon (1853-61)

Henry A. Foster (1863)

Charles H. Doolittle (1869)

Milton H. Merwin (1874-88)

William E. Scripture (1895)

Pascal C. J. DeAngelis (1907)

Frederick M. Calder (1920)

William F. Dowling (1931)

J. Herbert Gilroy (1941)

Earle C. Bastow (1948)

E. Howard Ringrose (1949)

## ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Samuel A. Talcott (1819)

Greene C. Bronson (1829)

Samuel Beardsley (1836)

John C. Davies (1898)

## STATE SENATORS

Thomas R. Gold, *Whitesboro* (1796-1802)

Jedediah Sanger, *New Hartford* (1796-1804)

Henry Huntington, *Rome* (1804-07)

William Floyd, *Western* (1808)

Francis A. Bloodgood, *Utica* (1808-16)

Amos Hull, *Utica* (1810-13)

## STATE SENATORS

- Jonas Platt, *Whitesboro* (1811-13)  
Ephraim Hart, *Utica* (1816-22)  
Henry Seymour, *Utica* (1822)  
Samuel Beardsley, *Utica* (1823)  
George Brayton, *Western* (1825-26)  
Truman Enos, *Westmoreland* (1827-30)  
William H. Maynard, *Utica* (1829-32)  
Henry A. Foster, *Rome* (1831-34)  
David Wager, *Utica* (1836-40)  
Henry A. Foster, *Rome* (1841-44)  
Joshua A. Spencer, *Utica* (1846-47)  
Thomas E. Clark, *Utica* (1848-49)  
Charles A. Mann, *Utica* (1850-51)  
Benjamin N. Huntington, *Rome* (1852-53)  
Daniel G. Dorrance, *Florence* (1854-55)  
Eaton J. Richardson, *Utica* (1856-57)  
Alrick Hubbell, *Utica* (1858-59)  
William H. Ferry, *Utica* (1860-61)  
Alexander H. Bailey, *Rome* (1862-65)  
Samuel Campbell, *New York Mills* (1866-69)  
George H. Sanford, *Rome* (1870-71)  
Samuel S. Lowery, *Utica* (1872-75)  
Theodore S. Sayre, *Utica* (1876-77)  
Alexander T. Goodwin, *Utica* (1877-78)  
James Stevens, *Rome* (1879-80)  
Robert H. Roberts, *Boonville* (1881-82)  
Henry J. Coggeshall, *Waterville* (1883-1900)  
Garry A. Willard, *Boonville* (1901-02)  
William Townsend, *Utica* (1903-04)  
Henry J. Coggeshall, *Waterville* (1905-06)  
Joseph Ackroyd, *Utica* (1907-08)  
Frederick M. Davenport, *Clinton* (1909-10)  
T. Harvey Ferris, *Utica* (1911-12)  
Dr. William D. Peckham, *Utica* (1913-14)  
Charles W. Wicks, *Utica* (1915-18)  
Frederick M. Davenport, *Clinton* (1919-24)  
Henry D. Williams, *Utica* (1925-30)  
Charles B. Horton, *Boonville* (1931-32)  
Michael J. Kernan, *Utica* (1933-34)

STATE SENATORS

William H. Hampton, *Utica* (1935-44)  
 Vincent R. Corrou, *Utica* (1945-46)  
 Robert Groben, *Utica* (1947-48)  
 John T. McKennan, *Utica* (1949- )

ONEIDA COUNTY OFFICIALS

COUNTY JUDGES

Jedediah Sanger (1798)  
 Morris S. Miller (1810)  
 Samuel Beardsley (1824)  
 Henry R. Storrs (1825)  
 Chester Hayden (1830)  
 Fortune C. White (1840)  
 P. Sheldon Root (1845 & 47)  
 George W. Smith (1859)  
 Joel Willard (1867)  
 Alexander H. Bailey (1871)  
 William B. Bliss (1874)  
 William B. Sutton (1880)  
 Isaac J. Evans (1886)  
 Watson T. Dunmore (1892)  
 George E. Pritchard (1904)  
 Walter W. Bryan (1907)  
 Frederick H. Hazard (1910)  
 J. Ezra Hanagan (1935)

SURROGATES

Arthur Breese (1796)  
 Joshua Hathaway (1808)  
 Erastus Clark (1813)  
 Greene C. Bronson (1819)  
 Joshua Hathaway (1821)  
 Henry A. Foster (1827)  
 Alanson Bennett (1831)  
 Henry A. Foster (1835)  
 John Stryker (1839)  
 Othniel S. Williams (1847)  
 Henry M. Burchard (1855)



## SURROGATES

Joseph S. Avery (1863)  
Stephen H. VanDresar (1877)  
William B. Bliss (1883)  
William H. Bright (1889)  
Henry W. Bentley (1894)  
Frederick M. Calder (1894)  
Michael H. Sexton (1906)  
E. Willard Jones (1919)  
John C. Evans (1925)  
E. Howard Ringrose (1937)  
J. Maynard Jones (1949)

## DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

Thomas R. Gold (1797-1801)  
Nathan Williams (1801)  
Joseph Kirkland (1813)  
Thomas H. Hubbard (1816)  
Nathan Williams (1818)  
Samuel Beardsley (1821)  
Hiram Denio (1825)  
Ichabod C. Baker (1834)  
Timothy Jenkins (1840)  
Calvert Comstock (1845-47)  
Roscoe Conkling & Samuel B. Garvin (1850)  
J. Thomas Spriggs & Henry T. Utley (1853)  
Jairus H. Munger (1856)  
Hiram T. Jenkins (1859-62-65)  
Daniel Ball (1868)  
Daniel C. Stoddard (1871)  
Milton D. Barnett (1874-77)  
William A. Matteson (1880-83)  
Thomas S. Jones (1886-89)  
George S. Klock (1892-95)  
Timothy Curtain (1898-1901)  
Emerson M. Willis (1904-07)  
Bradley Fuller (1910)  
William Ross Lee (1916)  
Charles DeAngelis (1923)  
Thomas B. Rudd (1932)

## DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

John J. McGinty (1934)  
Earle C. Bastow (1940)  
Robert E. Morris (1948)  
Everett L. Arthur (1949)

## UTICA EXECUTIVES

## VILLAGE PRESIDENTS

Talcott Camp (1798)  
Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Jr. (1805)  
Erastus Clark (1807)  
Morris S. Miller (1808)  
Talcott Camp (1809-14)  
Abraham Van Santvoord (1815)  
Rudolf Snyder (1816)  
Nathan Williams (1817-19)  
Rudolf Snyder (1820)  
Ezra S. Cozier (1821-23)  
William Clark (1824-25)  
Ezra S. Cozier (1826-27)  
William Clark (1828-30)  
Ezra S. Cozier (1831)

## MAYORS

Joseph Kirkland (1832)  
Henry Seymour (1833)  
Joseph Kirkland (1834)  
John H. Ostrom (1836)  
Theodore S. Gold (1837)  
Charles P. Kirkland (1838)  
John C. Devereux (appointed) (1839)  
John C. Devereux (elected) (1840)  
Spencer Kellogg (1841)  
Horatio Seymour (1842)  
Frederick Hollister (1843)  
Ward Hunt (1844)  
Edmund A. Wetmore (1845)  
James Watson Williams (1847)  
Joshua A. Spencer (1848)

## MAYORS

Thomas R. Walker (1849)  
John E. Hinman (1851)  
Charles H. Doolittle (1853)  
John E. Hinman (1854)  
Henry H. Fish (1855)  
Alrick Hubbell (1856)  
Roscoe Conkling (1858)  
Charles S. Wilson (1859)  
Calvin Hall (resigned May 20, 1860)  
DeWitt C. Grove (1860)  
Charles S. Wilson (1863)  
Theodore S. Faxton (1864)  
John Butterfield (1865)  
James McQuade (1866)  
Charles S. Wilson (1867)  
J. Thomas Spriggs (1868)  
Ephraim Chamberlain (1869)  
James McQuade (1870)  
Miles C. Comstock (1871)  
Theodore F. Butterfield (1872)  
Charles K. Grannis (1873)  
Theodore S. Sayre (1874)  
Charles W. Hutchinson (1875)  
Charles E. Barnard (1876)  
David H. Gaffin (1877)  
James Benton (1878)  
John Buckley (1879)  
J. Thomas Spriggs (1880)  
James Miller (1881)  
Francis M. Burdick (1882)  
Charles A. Doolittle (1883)  
James S. Sherman (1884)  
Thomas E. Kinney (1885)  
Henry Martin (1888)  
Samuel J. Barrows (1889)  
A. T. Goodwin (1890)  
Thomas Wheeler (1891)  
John G. Gibson (1893)  
Thomas E. Kinney (1897)

## MAYORS

Richard W. Sherman (1899)  
Charles A. Talcott (1901)  
Richard W. Sherman (1905)  
Thomas Wheeler (1907)  
Frederick Gilmore (1909)  
Frank J. Baker (1911)  
James D. Smith (1913)  
James K. O'Connor (1919)  
Dr. Fred J. Douglas (1921)  
Frederick Gilmore (1923)  
Fred J. Rath (1927)  
Charles S. Donnelley (1929)  
Samuel Sloan (1933)  
Vincent R. Corrou (1935)  
J. Bradbury German (1943)  
Boyd E. Golder (1945)

## UTICA SCHOOLS

## SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS

D. S. Heffron (1851)  
Andrew McMillen (1868)  
George Griffiths (1893)  
Martin G. Benedict (1905)  
Wilbur B. Sprague (1909)  
John A. DeCamp (1917)  
Andrew J. Burdick (1941)

## PRINCIPALS OF UTICA FREE ACADEMY

Rev. Jesse Townsend (1815)  
Rev. Samuel T. Mills (1818)  
William Sparrow  
Captain Charles Stuart (1822)  
Alexander Dwyer  
David Prentice (1825)  
Rev. Thomas Towel (1836)  
Mancer M. Backus (1838)  
George R. Perkins (1841)  
George Spencer (1844)  
Ellis H. Roberts (1850)



## PRINCIPALS OF UTICA FREE ACADEMY

George N. Newcomb (1851)  
Kenget  
Fitz Henry Weld (1854)  
George C. Sawyer (1857)  
Arthur L. Goodrich (1896)  
Martin G. Benedict (1903)  
Emory L. Mead (1905)  
Clifford S. Bragdon (1912)  
Edward S. Babcock (1917)  
Andrew J. Burdick (1938)  
Clifford A. Stanton (1941)

## PRINCIPAL OF PROCTOR HIGH SCHOOL

Rollin W. Thompson (1936)

## UTICA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

## PRESIDENTS

George E. Dunham (1896-98)  
John C. Hoxie (1898-1900)  
George S. Dana (1900-02)  
John L. Maher (1902-03)  
Oscar S. Foster (1903-05)  
Francis M. Kendrick (1905-07)  
George W. Oatley (1907-08)  
Frederick H. Gouge (1908-09)  
George A. Frisbie (1909-10)  
William I. Taber (1910-11)  
Benjamin T. Gilbert (1911-12)  
Charles W. Wicks (1912-14)  
Spencer Kellogg (1914-15)  
Frederick H. Hazard (1915-17)  
Frederick W. Kincaid (1917-19)  
Albert O. Foster (1919-21)  
Aras J. Williams (1921-23)  
R. A. Tate (1923-26)  
Earl C. Clark (1926-28)  
Mark Fenton (1928-29)  
Samuel H. Miller, Jr. (1929-31)  
Richard T. Benson (1931-33)

## PRESIDENTS, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

John M. Snyder (1933-35)  
Fred M. Colvin (1935-36)  
Richard E. Hatfield (1936-40)  
James G. Capps (1940-46)  
Henry T. Dorrance (1946-48)  
Leslie R. Taylor (1948- )

## EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

Carol Humphrey (1896-1907)  
J. Soley Cole (1907-10)  
Dennis F. Howe (1910-14)  
Charles E. Wheeler (1914)  
Dennis F. Howe (1914-17)  
John E. Duffy (1917-28)  
George W. Winslow (1928- )

## MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ONEIDA

## PRESIDENTS

Amos G. Hull, *New Hartford* (1806-07)  
Sewell Hopkins, *Clinton* (1808-12)  
Francis Guiteau, *Deerfield* (1813-14)  
Elnathan Judd, *Paris Hill* (1815-16)  
Amos G. Hull (1817-18)  
Thomas Goodsell, *Whitestown* (1819)  
Amos G. Hull (1820-22)  
Alexander Coventry, *Deerfield* (1822-24)  
Luther Guiteau, *Barneveld* (1825-26)  
Alexander Coventry (1827)  
Seth Hastings, Jr., *Clinton* (1828-29)  
John McCall (1830)  
Laurens Hull, *Bridgewater* (1831-33)  
Charles Babcock, *New Hartford* (1834)  
J. B. Batchelder (1835)  
Arba Blair, *Rome* (1836)  
T. Pomeroy (1837)  
U. H. Kellogg, *New Hartford* (1838)  
J. F. Trowbridge, *Bridgewater* (1839)  
P. B. Peckham (1840)  
C. B. Coventry (1841-42)

## PRESIDENTS, MEDICAL SOCIETY

Luther Guiteau, Jr., *Trenton* (1843)  
Medina Preston, *Sangerfield* (1844)  
F. M. Barrows, *Clinton* (1845)  
G. H. Pope, *Rome* (1846)  
J. Knight (1847)  
P. M. Hastings, *Clinton* (1848)  
M. M. Bagg (1849)  
D. G. Thomas (1850)  
F. M. Barrows, *Clinton* (1851)  
Daniel P. Bissell (1852)  
J. H. Champion (1853)  
S. G. Wolcott (1854)  
J. V. Cobb (1855)  
Nichol H. Deering (1856)  
J. S. Whaley, *Rome* (1857)  
J. M. Sturdevant, *Rome* (1858)  
Arba Blair, *Rome* (1859)  
W. Smith (1860)  
D. Larrabee, *Paris Hill* (1861)  
C. L. Hogeboom (1862)  
Luther Guiteau, Jr., *Trenton* (1863)  
Charles B. Coventry (1864)  
Walter Booth, *Boonville* (1865)  
Daniel G. Thomas (1866)  
Luther Guiteau, Jr., *Trenton* (1867)  
Alonzo Churchill (1868)  
T. M. Flandreau, *Rome* (1869)  
H. N. Porter, *New York Mills* (1870)  
William Russell (1871)  
Robert Frazier, *Camden* (1872)  
W. R. Griswold, *New Hartford* (1873)  
John P. Gray (1874)  
H. G. DuBois, *Camden* (1875)  
L. A. Tourtellot (1876)  
Norton Wolcott, *Holland Patent* (1877)  
Edwin Hutchinson (1878)  
G. V. Cleveland, *Waterville* (1879)  
Joseph E. West (1880)  
Edwin Evans, *Rome* (1881)

## PRESIDENTS, MEDICAL SOCIETY

Jacob Hunt (1882)  
A. R. Simmons (1883)  
J. K. Chamberlayne (1884)  
Smith Baker (1885)  
Willis E. Ford (1886)  
Leander Swarthout, *Prospect* (1887)  
Claude Wilson, *Waterville* (1888)  
James H. Glass (1889)  
G. Alder Blumer (1890)  
A. W. Marsh, *Oriskany Falls* (1891)  
William M. Gibson (1892)  
George Seymour (1893)  
Hamilton S. Quin (1894)  
Charles E. Smith, *Whitestown* (1895)  
Daniel C. Dye (1896)  
James G. Hunt (1897)  
F. G. Gorton, *Waterville* (1898)  
Myron W. Hunt, *Holland Patent* (1899)  
Judson G. Kilbourn (1900)  
Thomas P. Scully, *Rome* (1901)  
A. J. Brown (1902)  
Charles Bernstein, *Rome* (1903)  
L. F. Pattengill (1904)  
H. G. Jones (1905-6)  
Conway A. Frost (1907)  
Earl D. Fuller (1908)  
George M. Fisher (1909)  
Frank D. Crim (1910)  
Fayette H. Peck (1911)  
Thomas H. Farrell (1912-14)  
G. R. Hart, *New Hartford* (1915)  
W. B. Roemer (1916)  
T. Z. Jones, *Waterville* (1917)  
F. M. Miller (1918)  
H. J. Teller, *Rome* (1919)  
T. Wood Clarke (1920)  
R. L. Bartlett, *Rome* (1921)  
Andrew Sloan (1922)  
David H. Roberts (1923)



## PRESIDENTS, MEDICAL SOCIETY

G. Massillon Lewis, *Vernon* (1924)  
Daniel E. Pugh (1925)  
J. L. Golly, *Rome* (1926)  
Edward R. Evans (1927)  
Charles R. Barlett, *Boonville* (1928)  
Hyzer W. Jones (1929)  
H. F. Hubbard, *Rome* (1930)  
Richard H. Hutchings (1931)  
E. M. Griffiths, *Chadwicks* (1932)  
B. P. Allen, *Oriskany* (1933)  
E. E. Powers, *Rome* (1934)  
Milton D. Graham (1935)  
Dan Mellen, *Rome* (1936)  
William Hale, Jr. (1937)  
Herbert N. Squier (1938)  
P. P. Gregory, *Rome* (1939)  
F. John Rossi (1940)  
J. B. Lawler, *Vernon* (1941)  
Robert Sloan (1942)  
B. F. Golly, *Rome* (1943)  
Fred M. Miller, Jr. (1944)  
A. F. Gaffney, *Oriskany Falls* (1945)  
H. D. MacFarland (1946)  
Fred T. Owens (1947)  
James I. Farrell (1948)

## UTICA ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

## PRESIDENTS

Andrew Sloan (1925-33)  
Roscoe C. Borst (1934)  
Fredrick M. Miller (1935)  
T. Wood Clarke (1936)  
Martin T. Powers (1937)  
Hyzer W. Jones (1938)  
J. L. Golly (1939)  
William W. Wright (1940)  
Philip L. Turner (1941)  
James W. W. Dimon (1942)

## PRESIDENTS, ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

Ross G. Helmer (1943)  
Robert C. Hall (1944)  
Fred G. Jones (1945)  
Harold L. Pender (1946)  
Gerald F. Jones (1947)  
Frederick M. Miller, Jr. (1948)

## ONEIDA COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION

## PRESIDENTS

Milton H. Merwin (1906-07)  
William Kernan (1908)  
Smith M. Lindsley (1909)  
Thomas S. Jones (1910-11)  
F. J. Fincke (1912)  
John D. Kernan (1913)  
John D. McMahon (1914-15)  
Watson T. Dunmore (1916)  
Frederick M. Calder (1917-18)  
Henry J. Cookinham (1919)  
Howard C. Wiggins (1920)  
Curtis F. Alliaume (1921-22)  
Theodore L. Cross (1923)  
Warnick J. Kernan (1924-25)  
Ervin D. Lee (1926)  
Gay H. Brown (1927)  
James T. Cross (1928)  
David B. Lisle (1929-30)  
Stephen W. Brennan (1931-32)  
Charles J. Fuess (1933)  
Julius Tumposky (1934)  
Clarence E. Williams (1935)  
Paul J. McNamara (1936-37)  
Frank J. Ryan (1938)  
Charles L. DeAngelis (1939)  
J. Theodore Cross (1940)  
M. William Bray (1941)  
Thayer Burgess (1942)  
Bartle Gorman (1943)

## PRESIDENTS, ONEIDA COUNTY BAR

Moses G. Hubbard (1944)  
Arthur J. Foley (1945)  
Mason F. Sexton (1946-47)  
Henry F. Coupe (1948)

## NEW CENTURY CLUB

## PRESIDENTS

Mrs. John A. Goodale (1893-98)  
Miss Anna R. Phelps (1898-99)  
Miss Lucy Carlile Watson (1899-1903)  
Mrs. Smith M. Lindsley (1903-06)  
Mrs. George F. Ralph (1906-08)  
Mrs. Judson G. Kilbourn (1908-09)  
Mrs. Watson T. Dunmore (1909-11)  
Mrs. John F. Calder (1911-13)  
Mrs. William J. Schuyler (1913-16)  
Mrs. Francis M. Metcalf (1916-18)  
Mrs. Francis W. Roberts (1918-21)  
Mrs. Frank D. Westcott (1921-24)  
Mrs. William P. Hall (1924-26)  
Miss Cora S. Edwards (1926-28)  
Mrs. Clinton K. Clark (1928-30)  
Mrs. Roy D. Barber (1930-32)  
Mrs. Charles T. Titus (1932-34)  
Mrs. Louis A. Merrill (1934-35)  
Mrs. George Y. Allen (1935-38)  
Mrs. William H. Spice (1938-40)  
Mrs. Ray M. Chase (1940-41)  
Mrs. Robert E. Roberts (1941-43)  
Mrs. Thomas G. McMahon (1943-45)  
Mrs. Pratt G. Smith (1945-46)  
Mrs. Albert H. Crossman (1946)  
Mrs. Myles W. Johns (1946-48)  
Mrs. W. B. Westcott (1948)

## ONEIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

## PRESIDENTS

Gov. Horatio Seymour (1876-86)  
Hon. Ellis H. Roberts (1886-90)  
Charles W. Hutchinson (1891-96)  
George W. Dimon (1896-97)  
Thomas R. Proctor (1897-98)  
Judge Alfred C. Coxe (1899-1900)  
Charles S. Symonds (1901-02)  
E. Prentiss Bailey (1903-04)  
Judge Milton H. Merwin (1905-06)  
Hon. William Carey Sanger (1907-08)  
Rt. Rev. Charles T. Olmsted (1909-10)  
Rt. Rev. Edward Huntington Coley (1911-12)  
Rev. Dana W. Bigelow (1913-14)  
Henry J. Cookinham (1915-16)  
Rev. Ralph A. Brokaw (1917-18)  
Judge Pascal C. J. DeAngelis (1919-20)  
Frederick T. Proctor (1921-24)  
William P. White (1925-29)  
William C. Wright (1930-33)  
Ralph M. Jones (1934-46)  
Dr. T. Wood Clarke (1946)

## AMERICAN RED CROSS

## CHAIRMEN, UTICA CHAPTER

Frank J. Baker (1917)  
Frederick T. Proctor (1918)  
Edward Norris (1920)  
Dr. T. Wood Clarke (1922)  
J. Theodore Cross (1926)  
Kenneth Fuller (1937)  
Nicholas E. Devereux (1938)  
Dan T. Burke (1940)  
F. Ramsey Devereux (1948)



## JUNIOR LEAGUE OF UTICA, INC.

## PRESIDENTS

Mrs. James Norris (1918-20)  
Mrs. Hubert Kernan (1920-22)  
Miss Sophia Doolittle (Mrs. Samuel  
Campbell) (1922-23)  
Miss Helen Smyth (Mrs. Thomas Pope) (1923-24)  
Mrs. Thomas Pope (1924-25)  
Miss Alice Cantwell (Mrs. Fred Ziegler) (1925-26)  
Mrs. W. P. S. Doolittle (1926-27)  
Miss Jean Chase (Mrs. Leslie Clifford) (1927-28)  
Mrs. Booth Kennedy (1928-29)  
Miss Dorothy Green (Mrs. Robert G.  
Kincaid) (1929-30)  
Mrs. Hubert Kernan (1930-31)  
Mrs. Henry F. Miller (1931-32)  
Mrs. William C. Murray (1932-33)  
Mrs. Robert Earl, Jr. (1933-36)  
Mrs. Theodore L. Max (1936-38)  
Mrs. James I. Farrell (1938-40)  
Mrs. A. Richard Hatfield, Jr. (1940-42)  
Mrs. Frank W. Mattinson (1942-44)  
Mrs. Richard H. Balch (1944-46)  
Mrs. Kenneth S. Hurd (1946-48)  
Mrs. Lawrence Dugan (1948)

## FORT SCHUYLER CLUB

## PRESIDENTS

Horatio Seymour (1883-86)  
Francis Kernan (1886)  
Ellis H. Roberts (1887)  
Publius V. Rogers (1888-95)  
Joseph R. Swan (1896-98)  
Thomas R. Proctor (1899-1912)  
Daniel N. Crouse (1913-15)  
Nicholas E. Devereux (1916-17)  
Thomas R. Proctor (1918-20)  
P. C. J. DeAngelis (1921-25)  
Charles B. Rogers (1926-28)

PRESIDENTS, FORT SCHUYLER CLUB

Frank E. Wheeler (1929-30)  
 Aras J. Williams (1931-33)  
 Warnick J. Kernan (1934-36)  
 John M. Quin (1937-40)  
 Roy C. Van Denbergh (1941-42)  
 Walter J. Green (1943-45)  
 Gilbert Butler (1946)

TORCH CLUB

PRESIDENTS

Rev. Philip Smead Bird (1926-27)  
 Professor Edward Fitch (1927-28)  
 Prentiss Bailey (1928-29)  
 Moses G. Hubbard, Jr. (1929-30)  
 President George B. Cutten (1930-31)  
 Dr. R. H. Hutchings (1931-32)  
 Judge Gay H. Brown (1932-33)  
 President Frederick C. Ferry (1933-34)  
 Professor E. W. Smith (1934-35)  
 Heber E. Griffith (1935-36)  
 Edward S. Babcock (1936-37)  
 Rt. Rev. D. Charles White (1937-38)  
 Dr. Eugene C. Bewkes (1938-39)  
 Raymond B. Johnson (1939-40)  
 Dr. Hyzer W. Jones (1940-41)  
 Professor James Q. Dealey (1941-42)  
 Dr. Carl A. Kallgren (1942-43)  
 Rollin W. Thompson (1943-44)  
 Professor Willard B. Marsh (1944-45)  
 Professor R. Chester Roberts (1945-46)  
 Judge Frederick H. Hazard (1946-47)  
 Professor Edward F. Hauch (1947-48)  
 Dr. Ward W. Millias (1948- )

ROTARY CLUB

PRESIDENTS

R. Seymour Hart (1915-17)  
 Francis F. Despard (1917-18)

## PRESIDENTS, ROTARY CLUB

Clarence W. Hitchcock (1918-19)  
Charles A. Miller (1919-20)  
John L. Train (1920-21)  
Robert D. Fraser (1921-22)  
Albert W. Winship (1922-23)  
Clarence B. Williams (1923-24)  
Richard T. Benson (1924-25)  
Floyd W. Fenner (1925-26)  
Carroll T. Waldron (1926-27)  
William J. Reagan (1927-28)  
Fred W. Owen (1928-29)  
Heber E. Griffith (1929-30)  
J. Edwin Waterbury (1930-31)  
William S. Risinger (1931-32)  
George C. Hodges (1932-33)  
William S. Murray (1933-34)  
Lynde D. Hokerk (1934-35)  
Dr. William Hale, Jr. (1935-36)  
Ernest W. Brackett (1936-37)  
Wardwell W. Jones (1937-38)  
James B. Hillick (1938-39)  
Campbell E. Hodges (1939-40)  
Burt D. Hawks (1940-41)  
Kenneth W. Fuller (1941-42)  
R. Stuart Andrews (1942-43)  
Hiram K. Hineine (1943-44)  
Fred R. Weil (1944-45)  
Ralph B. Pfeeger (1945-46)  
Stanley Jenkins (1946-47)  
Lawrence H. House (1947-48)  
Fred F. Hickey (1948)

## KIWANIS CLUB

## PRESIDENTS

Frank J. Baker (1916-17)  
Seward A. Miller (1918)  
Albert H. Jennison (1918)  
Richard Ault (1919)  
Clarence A. Nelson (1920)

## PRESIDENTS, KIWANIS CLUB

Orville C. Davis (1921)  
Joseph D. Hankinson (1922)  
Robert C. Shackelton (1923)  
Charles G. Bennett (1924)  
William C. Wright (1925)  
Dr. Clarence O. Cheney (1926)  
William D. McNeil (1927)  
Gay H. Brown (1928)  
Boyd E. Golder (1929)  
Harry S. Gordon (1930)  
I. William J. McClain (1931)  
Frank H. Wenner (1932)  
Dr. Harold L. Pender (1933)  
John S. Van Vliet (1934)  
Henry T. Dorrance (1935)  
William P. Donlon (1936)  
Arthur J. Derbyshire (1937)  
Jacob Tumposky (1938)  
Peter A. Karl (1939)  
Dan T. Burke (1940)  
Dr. Robert C. Warner (1941)  
Lewis G. Fowler (1943)  
Mason F. Sexton (1944)  
Harry D. Nashold (1945)  
Andrew M. Roy (1946)  
Elliott Stewart (1947)  
Clarence A. Proctor (1948)

## LIONS CLUB

## PRESIDENTS

Dr. Harold Lyman (1924-25)  
George Bannigan (1926)  
Dr. Walter Pugh (1927)  
George Wilkins (1928)  
Gaylord Perry (1929)  
Joseph Terrill (1930)  
Fay Inman (1931)  
Arthur H. Gehrke (1932)



## PRESIDENTS, LIONS CLUB

William C. Brassell (1933)  
Francisco Penberthy (1934)  
Harold W. Owen (1935)  
Alfred T. Peters (1936)  
Dr. Samuel W. Sweet (1937)  
Owen Zugner (1938)  
Irving J. Cole (1939)  
Joseph Wind (1940)  
John Stillman (1941)  
LeGree J. Knittel (1942)  
Robert P. Heald (1943)  
C. W. Moyer (1944)  
Floyd Grotevant (1945)  
John Lockner (1946)  
Walter Hitchens (1947)  
John S. Friedel (1948)

## EXCHANGE CLUB

## PRESIDENTS

Arthur Dennison (1920)  
Francis P. McGinty (1921)  
Irving R. Evans (1922)  
John D. Turnbull (1923)  
Alfred W. Cockerill (1924)  
Moses G. Hubbard (1925)  
Dr. Fred G. Jones (1926)  
Everett D. Williams (1927)  
Dr. Hyzer W. Jones (1928)  
Harry L. Foster (1929)  
Dr. Fred G. Jones (1930)  
Horace B. Griffiths (1931)  
Leland D. McCormac (1932-33)  
D. Collis Wager (1934)  
Clifford Stanton (1935)  
Stanley Cooper (1936)  
Robert C. Edmunds (1937)  
Albert J. Sittig (1938)  
Alexander Pirnie (1939)  
Charles M. Ganey (1940)

## PRESIDENTS, EXCHANGE CLUB

John H. Chambers (1941)  
Dr. Philip L. Turner (1942)  
Fred Kincaid (1943)  
Henry G. Ellis (1944)  
Samuel H. Miller (1945)  
Theodore Reusswig (1946)  
Stanley W. Jones (1947)  
Irving W. Dudley and Reginald Stratton (1948)

## KIROTEx CLUB

## PRESIDENTS

Vincent Coffin (1921)  
Frank H. Wenner (1922-23)  
Fred Krebs (1924)  
Arthur Campbell (1925)  
Alfred T. Peters (1926)  
Howard Bach (1927)  
Harry Stadt (1928)  
Harold Shackelton (1929)  
William R. Gosling (1930)  
Alfred M. Dunn (1931-35)  
Maurice L. Lane (1936)  
Allan S. Jackson (1937)  
Frederic L. Rogers (1938-39)  
Earle F. Jeffrey (1940)  
William C. Morris (1941-48)

## COMITY CLUB

## PRESIDENTS

Saverio Flemma (1930)  
Anthony A. Sacco (1931)  
Pascal C. Scala (1932)  
Dr. Gerald A. Natiella (1933-34)  
Ferdinand D. Tomaino (1935)  
Thomas J. Ruggiero (1936)  
Victor A. Perretta (1937)  
Gustave DeTraglia (1938)

## PRESIDENTS, COMITY CLUB

Anthony Peckally (1939)  
Dr. Michael Panzone (1940)  
Albert C. Scala (1941)  
Raymond Stefano (1942)  
Joseph A. Parisi (1943)  
Victor A. Perretta (1944)  
Gerald Didio (1945)  
Charles A. Merlini (1946)  
Samuel P. Curcio (1947)  
George Schiro (1948)

## UTICA BRANCH, FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION

## PRESIDENTS

Mrs. George Ogden (1930)  
Warnick J. Kernan (1931-32)  
Professor Walter H. C. Laves (1933)  
Arthur N. Gleason (1934-35)  
Peter A. Karl (1936-37)  
Professor James Q. Dealey (1938-39)  
Raymond B. Johnson (1940-41)  
Dean D. Charles White (1942)  
Rollin W. Thompson (1943-45)  
Paul B. Williams (1946)  
Arthur N. Gleason (1947)  
Dean John W. Blythe (1948)

## THE PLAYERS CLUB

## PRESIDENTS

Mrs. James Depeyster Lynch (1913-14)  
Warnick J. Kernan (1915-16)  
Miss Isabel Doolittle (1917-18)  
Mrs. Bierne Gordon (1919)  
Gilbert Butler (1920)  
George M. Weaver (1921)  
Mrs. Walter Gibson (1922)  
Reginald E. Crouse (1923)  
Bierne Gordon (1924)

PRESIDENTS, PLAYERS CLUB

John M. Ross (1925)  
 George Sicard (1926)  
 Augustus J. Eckert (1927)  
 Dr. A. Gordon Cummins (1928)  
 George Sicard (1929)  
 Wallace B. Johnson (1930-31)  
 Clement R. Newkirk (1932)  
 Alexander Pirnie (1933-34)  
 Alan Stevenson (1935-36)  
 George Sicard (1937)  
 Mrs. Philip L. Turner (1938)  
 William W. Clarke (1939-40)  
 Frederick W. Kincaid (1941)  
 Mrs. Horace M. Miller (1942-43)  
 Samuel H. Miller, Jr. (1944)  
 John T. Garvey (1945-46)  
 Eugene M. Hanson (1947-48)

SADAQUADA GOLF CLUB

PRESIDENTS

Walter N. Kernan (1896)  
 Halsted Yates (1897-1902)  
 Samuel R. Campbell (1903-07)  
 Clifford Lewis (1908)  
 Samuel R. Campbell & Nicholas E. Devereux (1909)  
 Nicholas E. Devereux (1909-28)  
 James S. Kernan (1928-36)  
 F. Ramsay Devereux (1937- )



## YAHNUNDASIS GOLF CLUB

## PRESIDENTS

Dr. Willis E. Ford (1897-99)  
James S. Sherman (1900-01)  
Alfred C. Coxe (1902-03)  
D. Clinton Murray (1904-05)  
John E. McLoughlin (1906-07)  
George A. Frisbie (1908-09)  
D. Clinton Murray (1910-11)  
Dr. Fayette H. Peck (1912)  
Watson T. Dunmore (1913)  
Edwin Fuller Torrey, Jr. (1914-15)  
D. Clinton Murray (1916)  
Sherrill Sherman (1917-18)  
Frederick W. Owen (1919)  
Frank F. Despard (1920-21)  
John E. McLoughlin (1922-24)  
John L. Train (1925-26)  
Carleton Bremer (1927-28)  
W. Clarke Bagg (1929)  
A. James Eckert (1930-31)  
Francis D. Willoughby (1932-34)  
Richard T. Benson (1935-36)  
Earl T. Dunmore (1937-38)  
Leslie R. Taylor (1939-40)  
John A. Henry (1941)  
Lawrence H. House (1942-45)  
John R. White (1946)

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